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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 106 3 June 1986

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OPPOSITION SEEKS TO STOP 21 JUN PROCLAMATION

OW020351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party and other opposition groups Monday decided to seek a court injunction to prevent the government from making a proclamation on June 21 to call national election of the lower house of the diet. The proposed suit concerns a revised election law passed on May 22 which requires 30 days notification before the government can call an election. In announcing the three-party decision, Dietman Sadao Yamahana of the JSP, the largest opposition party, said the suit will be filed under the names of residents in Ehime, Wakayama and Oita Prefectures, where constituency boundaries were changed as a result of the law. The two other parties joining the JSP move are Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party.

The parties claim that the residents in these three prefectures were not properly notified when the government promulgated the law on May 23. The May 23 promulgation was timed to set balloting day on July 6 for simultaneous elections of the upper and lower houses of the Diet, with June 21 slated as the proclamation date to comply with the 15-day lower house campaign law.

The government has insisted there was no irregularity in the promulgation procedure for the revised election law. Apart from redrawing the boundaries of three electoral constituencies, the legislation also created one additional seat for the 511-member lower house and transferred seven seats from comparatively sparsely populated rural areas to the big cities.

LDP, OPPOSITION PARTIES COMMENT ON ELECTION

OW021303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition parties strongly attacked each other in statements made Monday on the dissolution of the lower house and the simultaneous elections of the upper and lower houses on July 6. The LDP issued a statement in which it pledged itself to win a victory in the forthcoming election and fulfill its responsibility as the party of government. The statement read as follows:

"The dissolution of the lower house Monday and eventual general election on July 6 are aimed at rectifying the unconstitutional state (resulting from unfair distribution of seats) of the House of Representatives and at opening up a new path for the progress of national politics by refreshing the public consciousness and appealing to the consensus of the nation at this historical turning-point with the 21st century just around the corner.

"The opposition parties, denouncing the dissolution of the lower house as an LDP move in pursuit of party interests, boycotted the plenary session of the House of Representatives -- an outrageous act which no political party should take. The attitude of the opposition parties, which fear the judgement of the people and which have forgotten the noble cause of parliamentary democracy, reflects nothing but their own party interests.

"The LDP is firmly resolved to win the forthcoming general election at any cost and fulfill its responsibility as the ruling party."

On behalf of the New Liberal Club, whose eight lower house members have been in coalition with the LDP, Secretary-General Toshio Yamaguchi made the following statement:

"The principal aim of the dissolution of the lower house is rectification of the unconstitutioinal state of the House of Representatives following the enactment of the lower house seats redistribution law. The steps taken by the LDP to dissolve the lower house are not necessarily justifiable, and we believe that the voters will hand down a proper judgement on this matter. The forthcoming election is the first general election to be held since our party entered into coalition with the LDP.

"We are confident that our New Liberal Club has contributed greatly to stabilizing the political situation in Japan and improving the nation's economy through coalition with the LDP."

Pledging to put an end to the LDP's 30-year rule, the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party said:

"The forced dissolution of the lower house is an outrageous act which leaves the greatest blot in the history of Japanese constitutional politics. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, believing that his LDP will be able to win a general election if it is held simultaneously with the House of Councillors election, is forcing upon the people the unconstitutional simultaneous elections of both houses in an attempt to build up a system of power politics. He is trying to escalate reactionary politics by effecting a big indirect tax increase, a sharp increase in defense expenditure and mal-revision of the constitution.

"By joining hands firmly with other opposition parties, we will do our utmost to deal a lethal blow to Porime Minister Nakasone and the LDP in the forthcoming general election. We are resolved to take the opportunity offered by the forthcoming election to realize political reform and a sweeping change in policies."

The No. 2 opposition party, Komeito, did not issue a statement. But the other main center party, the Democratic Socialist Party, echoed the JSP's criticisms in the following statement:

"The dissolution of the House of Representatives is an outrageous act, unprecedented in the history of constitutional politics. The general election to be held simultaneously with the upper house election is a vicious election quite outside the constitution. We severely criticize the Nakasone cabinet's reckles action. No political vacuum can be allowed at this time of economic slump caused by the sharp appreciation of the yen. We will fight resolutely in order to establish political ethics and to bring about policy changes.

"We will fight the election campaign by proposing powerful measures to cope with the abnormal rise of the yen, and stressing the need to prevent increased taxation."

Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa of the Japan Communist Party denounced the other opposition parties as well as the LDP:

"The dissolution of the lower house at the start of the extraordinary Diet session is clear proof that the Nakasone cabinet and LDP place party interests above all else.

"All the recent developments shows that Japan's parliamentary politics is turning into Japanese-style fascism. Our party calls on all voters to hand down a clear-cut judgement on the maladministration of the Nakasone cabinet and LDP, as well as on the anticommunist opposition parties which are assisting the reactionary government by advocating 'alliance' with the LDP."

Secretary General Shogo Abe of the small United Social Democratic Party also issued a strongly-worded statement: "The crime committed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nadasone in pursuit of his egoistic interests and ambition denies the universal course of democratic politics. As long as the Nadasone administration which exercises power unlawfully continues, Japan will remain on course to becoming a new totalitarian nation."

NAKASONE DISAVOWS THIRD LDP PRESIDENTIAL TERM

OW030307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nadasone Tuesday denied that he will seek a third two-year term of office as leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Nadasone, in a brief exchange with reporters at his office, said that a third term is impossible in reply to a question on whether he would aim at staying on after October if he scored a major victory in the July 6 elections for both houses of the Diet. Nakasone, whose second two-year term of office as LDP president expires in October, has so far maintained that he will abide by party rules which preclude a consecutive third term.

ABE 'VOWS' TO REGAIN NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW030131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe vowed Tuesday Japan will tenaciously negotiate with the Soviet Union for the return of four Soviet-occupied northern islands to Japanese control. He made the statement during a regular cabinet meeting in reference to his recent trip to Moscow.

Abe reported to his fellow cabinet ministers that Japan is negotiating with the Soviets on resumption, possibly this summer, of visits to family graves on the northern islands by former residents. The foreign minister also told the cabinet session that his talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow were beneficial in that he underscored the importance of dialogue rather than confrontation in international politics.

Abe discussed with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze the territorial dispute, East-West relations and regional conflict, among other topics. These talks, Abe told the cabinet meeting, represented the first full-scale political dialogue between a Tokyo summit member country and the Soviet Union.

RALLIES TO OPPOSE NEW JERSEY CALL AT SASEBO

OW301425 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Nagasaki, May 30 KYODO -- Labor organizations in Nagasaki Prefecture decided Friday to organize a mass rally of at least 10,000 people on July 20 to oppose port calls by the reactivated U.S. battleship New Jersey, which is expected to visit Japan this summer.

The 45,000-ton New Jersey is fitted with Tomahawk cruise missiles which can be loaded with nuclear warheads.

Representatives of the labor organizations opposed to port calls by nuclear-armed vessels, who met in the port city of Sasebo Friday, decided to organize a rally of 10,000 people on July 20, to hold mass protest rallies and sea demonstrations at the time of the New Jersey's call at Sasebo, and to ask citizen's organizations to join in the campaign.

A senior U.S. Navy officer who visited Sasebo in April expressed a wish for the New Jersey to call at Japanese ports, and sources close to the U.S. Navy reportedly have disclosed that it will call at Sasebo and Yokosuka, near Tokyo, in the middle of August.

TAKESHITA SCORES YEUTTER EXCHANGE RATE COMMENTS

OW030449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita Tuesday severely criticized comments by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on the yen-dollar exchange rate. Takeshita said at a press conference following a cabinet meeting, "I don't think (Yeutter's) comments were responsible. Such remarks merely trigger speculative dealings (on the foreign exchange market)."

Yeutter hinted Monday in Boston that the main cause of the dollar's recent upturn against the yen is the Bank of Japan's intervention on the foreign exchange market to drive up the dollar ahead of the upcoming simultaneous election in July 6 of both houses of the Japanese Diet (parliament). Yeutter also suggested in the international monetary conference, an annual meeting of commercial and central bankers, that the dollar's recent appreciation is likely to be temporary and it will resume its downward momentum after the snap general election.

Takeshita said, "Japan's economic measures worked out to cope with the yen's rise will help restructure the Japanese economy" from its heavy dependence on exports to an emphasis on domestic demand, indicating that the government will implement measures to stimulate the domestic economy to cushion the adverse effects of the yen's rise.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita, speaking in Kyoto, said he cannot understand why Yeutter made such remarks.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed in a meeting last week with Masayuki Fujio, policy board chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) that the LDP in its election campaign would pledge to take stimulative economic measures to counter the adverse effects on the national economy of the yen's rise.

The dollar closed at 176.30 yen in Tokyo Monday, up 4.25 yen from 172.05 yen at Friday's finish. But it held rather weak in New York, partly due to Yeutter's remarks the same day and fell back sharply in Tokyo Tuesday morning.

'SUMMARY' OF KIM IL-SONG LECTURE ON PARTY

SK020422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- Follows a summary of "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea," the text of a lecture authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Higher Party School (June 1, 1946):

Our party has covered over the past 40 years and more a proud road of victory and glory and accomplished great exploits which will shine long in history. Through a protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has gained undisputed support and trust of the popular masses and has grown in strength and developed into an invincible party united like a monolith and possessed of rich experience and tested leadership.

Our revolution has entered a new, high stage where the whole of society is being modelled on the chuche idea and our party has laid solid organisational and ideological foundations for carrying the noble and cause of chuche to accomplishment through generations. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the higher party school, I am going to elaborate on a few questions on the historical experience in our party building to be a help for the instruction and education at the school.

1. The Struggle of the Korean Communists for Founding the Party

Ours is a party which has grown out of deep historical roots. It was founded in 1945. But the struggle for the founding of a party had been going on from long ago in our country. The communist movement was steered into the orbit of development in our country when Marxism-Leninism was disseminated and the working class actively proceeded into the arena of struggle under the influence of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia. But the early communist movement in our country was handicapped by serious drawbacks and limitedness.

The participants in the early communist movement, far from going among the popular masses and rousing them to the revolutionary struggle by educating and rallying them, engaged themselves in rhetorical exercises never helpful to the revolution and in power strife for "hegemony," divorced from the popular masses. Captive to flunkeyism, they busily ran about to get the recognition of the Comintern, each section claiming its being "orthodox group" and true "Marxist group," instead of thinking of firmly building the party by their own efforts. So the early communist movement in our country did not take a smooth road of development but suffered throes and turns and twists. The Korean Communist Party founded in 1925 could not properly play the function of a vanguard organisation of revolution and, worse still, could not exist long under suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

Our young communists of new generation drew the serious lesson that they could never make revolution, if they followed in the footsteps of the early communists and chose a new road of revolution quite different from this.

We were firmly convinced that, if we were to make revolution, we should go deep among the masses of the people and struggle in reliance upon them, and build a party and lead the revolution by our own efforts and in conformity with the conditions of our country and then we would naturally win recognition and sympathy from the people of other countries, and we struggled with this conviction. This was the new revolutionary line chosen by our young communists of new generation and the policy of founding a revolutionary party.

We hewed the path of revolution and waged struggle independently by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country and, in this course, acquired the chuche idea, a new revolutionary idea. The chuche idea, along with Marxism- Leninism, became the unswerving guiding compass of our revolution.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) we organized in 1926 was a forward organization for leading the revolutionary cause of chuche to victory and the first true communist revolutionary organisation in our country. The formation of DIU marked the starting point of the building of a revolutionary party of new type in our country and the glorious roots of our party began to grow from it.

At the historical Kalun meeting in 1930 we laid down a chuche-oriented revolutionary line and, according to it, we launched into a struggle for forming the basic party organisations and formed the first party organisation with young communists of new generation, while making preparations for an armed struggle. The first party organisation formed in Kalun was the glorious origin of our party and the prototype of the party organisations brought into being in succession in the ensuing period. We rapidly expanded the party organisations with the first one as the mother body.

The struggle for founding the party took on more full-fledged dimensions with the start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The anti-Japanese armed struggle opened a new decisive phase in the struggle for party founding. It became possible to massively train the organisational backbone for the founding of the party and to achieve unbreakable unity and cohesion of the communist ranks and lay a solid mass foundation for party founding in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With the rapid expansion of the party organisations and intensification of the armed struggle, we formed the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) for a unified guidance of the party organisations at various levels and successful party leadership of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. We expanded the party organisations to broader areas at home and abroad with the KPRA party committee as its core.

Thus we waged a strenuous struggle for founding a revolutionary party of the working class in the whole period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In this course the essential drawbacks that had marred the early communist movement in our country were overcome and solid foundations for founding a revolutionary party were laid. The organizational and ideological foundations for party founding were built in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

What is important in laying the organisational and ideological foundations for party founding is to form party organisations, set up a strict system of the organisational guidance of the party and build up a strong organisational backbone of the party by rearing communist hardcores.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we formed party organisations at various levels including the basic ones and established a unified organisational guidance system for them. We indicated a policy of founding the party in such a manner as to form its basic organisations first after sufficient preparations and expand and strengthen them, not by proclaiming a party centre, and struggled to implement it.

We reared many communist core elements in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

A large number of core communists we brought up in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became a strong backbone force for the founding of our party. What is also important in laying the organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party is to firmly guarantee the purity of the communist ranks and their unity in ideology and will.

We waged a tireless struggle for this purpose during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Building a solid mass foundation is important in laying the organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party. The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded on May 5, 1936. This was a historic event of epochal significance in strengthening the mass foundation of the party. With its founding, it became possible to closely unite broad segments of the masses under the banner of national liberation.

As a result, a new turn was effected in realising party leadership over the masses of various strata and the mass foundation for party founding was consolidated still further. With the firm organisational and ideological foundations for founding the party built in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, full preparations were made to found a revolutionary party of the working-class any time when a favourable situation was created in our country.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party were established in the process of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The ideological system of chuche was established, and undying revolutionary feats and experiences of struggle were achieved and the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work created in the bloody struggle of anti-Japanese revolution.

After the liberation of the country the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle served as powerful assets for founding our party and developing and strengthening it and as stout historical roots of our party and revolution.

We hastened the preparations for founding the party by sending communist hardcores trained in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to all parts of the country to readjust and expand the local party organisations and unite the communists who were active dispersedly and at last founded the Central Organising Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea, a powerful central guidance body of the party, on October 10, 1945, and declared its birth to the whole world.

The foundation of our party was the birth of the first revolutionary party of chuche-type in history and a shining fruition of the protracted struggle of the Korean communists for founding a revolutionary party of the working-class.

2. The WPK Is a Revolutionary Party of Chuche Type.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a Marxist-Leninist party of chuche type, a working class party of new type. It may be characterized in one word as a revolutionary party of chuche. The WPK is guided by the chuche idea and struggles to accomplish the cause of chuche. It is a revolutionary party of the working class, a mass party of the working people.

Its guiding idea is the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a man-centred revolutionary world outlook and a revolutionary doctrine for the chajusong of the popular masses.

The main mission of the WPK is to struggle for the victory of the cause of chuche.

The cause of chuche is the cause of the popular masses which was pioneered and has developed under the banner of the chuche idea and it is a noble cause of realising the chajusong of the popular masses by applying the chuche idea.

The immediate revolutionary task facing our party at present in accomplishing the cause of chuche is to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

For the complete victory of socialism, it is essential to hasten the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society and further solidify the material and technical foundations of socialism and consolidate and develop the socialist system still further.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the most urgent fighting target of our party.

For this purpose, we must struggle to further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the republic, powerfully support the just, patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and create an international climate favourable for our revolution.

The ultimate revolutionary task of our party in carrying the cause of chuche to completion is to build communist society by modelling the whole society on the chuche idea. Our party set this as its supreme programme and has dynamically pushed ahead with the work for transforming man, society and nature as required by the chuche idea.

Our party struggles for the victory of the world revolution, while successfully fulfilling the Korean revolution. Making the whole world independent is an important task for accelerating the world revolution. An independent world is a world completely freed [of] imperialism and colonialism, a world where all the countries and nations enjoy full sovereignty.

Another important task for the victory of the world revolution is to forcefully push ahead with the international communist movement. For the victory of the world revolution the working class and people of different countries of the world should strengthen international solidarity and cooperation and wage a powerful struggle against imperialism.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of independence against imperialism our party will closely unite with the fraternal communist and workers' parties and other progressive political parties in the world and continue to vigorously struggle against imperialism and colonialism and all manners of aggression and subjugation and for the chajusong of the people.

Either in view of its nature and mission or in view of its mode of activity and socio-historical position, the working-class party is fundamentally different from other political parties. Therefore, it should be built on the basis of fundamentals and principle proper to its nature and character.

The working-class party should conduct the party building and party activity in such a manner as to fully ensure the political leadership of the whole of society, always keeping a tight hold on the work with people. This is the fundamental principle of the building of a working-class party. From the beginning, our party defined the work with people as the main point of the party work and has solved all the problems arising in the party building and party activity through work with people.

In the past our party firmly ensured the political leadership of the whole of society, with main stress on the work with people. By applying the principle of the building of a revolutionary party, and thereby it has been able to truly defend the independent rights and interests of our people and victoriously advance the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary principle must be firmly adhered to in the building of a party, if it is to be strengthened and developed organisationally and ideologically into a solid and mighty invincible party, a revolutionary party leading to victory the cause of the chajusong of the masses of the people.

The basic principle maintained by our party in party building is, firstly, to establish a monolithic ideological system in the party, secondly, for the party to form a complete whole with the masses and, thirdly, to ensure inheritance in party building. The revolutionary party of the working class should establish a monolithic ideological system in the party.

To establish a monolithic ideological system in party building means to imbue the whole party with one revolutionary idea and ensure unitary leadership on this basis. The working-class party should under all circumstances be organised and guided on the basis of one idea.

By realising the uniformity of the idea based on the guiding idea of the party, it should make entire party members think and act only in accordance with the idea and intention of the party and make the whole party act as one under the undivided leadership of the party Central Committee.

The working-class party should be united in one body with the masses of the people.

For this purpose, it is required to build the party into a mass party of the working masses, thoroughly defend their interests in its activities and faithfully serve them. The working-class party should ensure the inheritance in its building. This means to purely carry forward the party's lineage in the whole course of party building and consistently adhere to the important principles of party building.

What is basic in carrying forward the cause of party building through generations is to inherit the uniformity of the party's idea and leadership.

The unitary nature of the idea of the party and its leadership should be invariably carried forward and ensured in the whole course of the development of the party and society.

It is very important to defend, inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions of the party in carrying forward the cause of party building through generations. The working-class party should set it as an important task for the building of the party to carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions and comprehensively carry forward all contents of these traditions achieved, developed and enriched in the long course of the revolutionary struggle since the beginning of the revolution.

Our party has in the past been able to pioneer a new road of party building and strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party of chuche as today by firmly adhering to the fundamentals and principle of the building of a revolutionary party and strictly applying them to the building and activities of the party.

3. Organisation and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Ranks.

To consolidate the party ranks organisationally and ideologically is the main content of the building of a party and a central task of its work. What is most important in the organisation and ideological consolidation of the party ranks is to establish a monolithic ideological system in the whole party.

From the first days of its foundation, our party set it forth as the basic line of party building to establish a monolithic ideological system and has tirelessly fought to this end. The main struggle waged by our party for the establishment of the monolithic ideological system was to establish chuche.

Our party's struggle to establish chuche was a struggle to apply the chuche idea in all domains of the revolution and construction and, at the same time, a struggle to overcome all descriptions of evil ideas including flunkeyism and dogmatism and to dye the whole party in the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party.

The tendencies of flunkeyism and dogmatism once manifested themselves to no small measure in our party for the peculiarities of the historical development of our country and its complicated circumstances. Those tainted with flunkeyism and dogmatism tried to mechanically model after others' thing, not relying on the lines and policies of our party, and to depend on others, not believing in our own strength.

Since the first days of leading the revolution and construction, our party has strenuously struggled to repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish chuche and, in the post-war period in particular, put forward a decisive policy to establish chuche and fought resolutely to implement it.

Our party has strengthened ideological work so that all cadres and party members might deeply study the specific conditions of our country and work in reliance upon our party's line and policy and strove to establish among the functionaries the traits of solving all problems from an independent and creative stand. Through the struggle to establish chuche, a great turn took place in setting up the monolithic ideological system of the party.

The main struggle of our party for the establishment of this system was also a struggle against all hues of sectarian tendencies including factionalism. With the object of uniting with as many people as possible, our party maintained the policy of magnanimously enlisting, educating and remoulding even those who had participated in the sectarian strife or been influenced by it, if they repented their errors and refrained from a factional act. But factionalists gravely obstructed the unity and cohesion of the party, continuing their sectarian acts, not giving up their past evil practice, in disregard of the party's constant education and repeated advice.

We waged a powerful all-party ideological struggle to root out the ideological after-effects of factionalism, while removing the factionalists organisationally.

The fifth plenary meeting of the party Central Committee which was held during the Fatherland Liberation War, in August, 1956, its plenary meeting held in the post-war period and the conference of the party in March 1958 were meetings of historical significance in repudiating factionalism and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party.

After liquidating factionalism, our party fought relentlessly against anti-party revisionists to lift the unity and cohesion of our party to a new stage. Through the protracted struggle to establish the monolithic ideological system, our party has become a mighty party the whole of which is dyed in the chuche idea and closely united ideologically and purposefully on its basis, and a revolutionary party all the organisations and members of which act as one under the undivided leadership of the party centre.

We should further intensify the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party in keeping with the deepening and developing revolution, and continue it generation after generation. The core in establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party is to make the cadres and party members cherish loyalty to the party as their firm creed.

We should make all cadres and party members cherish loyalty to the party as the revolutionary faith, wholeheartedly uphold the party in any complicated situation and adversity, defend it politically and ideologically, unconditionally accept and carry to accomplishment the lines and policies of the party. And we should make them firmly arm themselves with the world outlook of chuche, resolutely safeguard the unity and cohesion of our party achieved on the basis of the chuche idea, and loyally uphold the unitary leadership of the party centre.

In view of the practical experience of party building, we should continue to successfully conduct the work of firmly building the party ranks organisationally, educating cadres and party members ideologically and enhancing the function and role of the party organisations. It is highly important to consolidate the party ranks organizationally.

The ranks of cadres should be solidly built up for this purpose. Primary attention must be directed to increasing the proportion of cadres of working-class origin in building the ranks of cadres. And it is important to properly combine old and young cadres.

What is important in personal affairs is to thoroughly revolutionize the cadres and steadily improve their political and practical qualifications. What is also important in personal affairs is to properly establish a cadre training system and rear reserve cadres under a far-reaching plan.

If the party ranks are to be organizationally consolidated, they should be made a crack unit. Making the party ranks a crack unit means to build the party ranks as a collective of elite revolutionaries. The important points in this are to guide all the party members work and live as required by the party rules and bring up all the party members to be hand-picked elements by solidly building the hardcore ranks of the party cells and enhancing their role. Proper growth of the party is important in making the party ranks a crack unit.

The party organizations should understand and pick up the reserves of the party members among the working class and other strata of working masses, systematically educate them and admit qualified persons to the party in time according to the individual procedure of admission. In particular, the party organizations should admit many people of young generation firmly armed with the chuche idea and overflowing with revolutionary fighting spirit and vigor. Democracy should be given play and revolutionary discipline be established within the party in order to organizationally strengthen its ranks.

For consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically the party life of its members must be intensified. For this the party organizations should correctly organize the party life and well guide it. Ideological education should be intensified among the cadres and party members in order to consolidate the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. Education in monolithic ideology is what our party always grasps as the main point in ideological work. The monolithic ideology of our party is the chuche idea. We should strengthen education in the chuche idea among the party members and working people to make them thoroughly establish the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and deeply grasp the revolutionary theory and leadership method of chuche. Education in party policy should be deepened to let all the party members and working people correctly understand the essence and validity of the party policy and make it their unshakable faith.

We should strengthen education in the revolutionary traditions among the party members and working people so that they may firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary traditions of our party and thoroughly apply them in their work and life. Revolutionary and communist education should be deepened to train all the party members and working people to be true communists.

We should educate the party members and working people to warmly support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the world progressive peoples for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, strengthen the friendship and solidarity with them, and actively struggle to make the whole world independent and win the victory of the world revolution.

By waging a powerful struggle against the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism, we should prevent our life from being infected by the reactionary bourgeois ideas and corrupt capitalist way of life spread by the imperialists. Ensuring the unitary guidance of the ideological work by the party Central Committee is very important.

The party organizations at all levels should organize and conduct all the ideological work in conformity with the intention and demand of the party under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee. The function and role of the party organizations should be raised for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks.

Success of the party work in thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party, organizationally consolidating the party ranks and educating the cadres and party members entirely depends on how the party organizations perform their function and role. Only when the function and role of party organizations at all levels are raised, can the revolutionary struggle and constructive work be successfully pushed forward.

In order to raise the function and role of the party organizations, they, at all levels, should admirably conduct their work to suit their positions and duties. To raise the leading function of the party committees is important in enhancing the function and role of the party organizations.

4. Unity and Cohesion of the Party and Popular Masses.

To achieve the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses is an important principle in the building of a working-class party and a decisive guarantee for the strengthening of the party and the revolutionary ranks. We have successfully achieved the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses by vigorously struggling to apply the principle of the party building on making the party a harmonious whole with the popular masses.

An important matter in achieving this unity and cohesion is to build the party to be a mass party of the working people.

We put forward the policy of developing the Communist Party into a mass party of the working people as required by the situation which prevailed in our country after its liberation and by the development of the party itself, and successfully put it into effect in a short time.

We merged the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party to found the Workers' Party in August 1946. As a result, our party has been developed and strengthened into a mass party organized with progressive elements of workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

The merger of the two parties made it possible for our party to strike roots deep among the broad masses and unite the revolutionary forces more closely around it. The founding of the Workers' Party prevented the split of the working masses, strengthened the alliance of workers, peasants and working intellectuals and further enhanced the role of the popular masses in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. This is a vivid manifestation of the validity and vitality of the line of building a mass party and a valuable success of weighty significance in the history of our party building.

It is important in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses to form working people's organizations, peripheral organizations of the party, and steadily enhance their function and role.

After liberation our party, basing itself on the experience gained in building organizations of the masses in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, advanced the policy of forming working people's organizations according to different classes and circles and embracing them in a uniform way. We formed working people's organizations in a short time according to different classes and circles and united factory and office workers into the trade union, peasants into peasants' union and women into the women's union in disregard of their party affiliations and religious beliefs. In particular, our party directed great efforts to organizing a democratic youth union and uniting young people, the future master of the country, in a uniform way.

After the formation of working people's organizations, it is important to develop and strengthen them in keeping with the developing revolution. Our party, as required by the changed reality, dissolved the peasants' union, an organization of private peasants, for further advance, organized the Union of Agricultural Working People and developed and strengthened the democratic youth union into the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Our party has constantly strengthened its leadership over the working people's organizations in conformity with their characteristics. We have guided the working people's organizations to thoroughly establish the party's monolithic ideological system within them and steadfastly defend and thoroughly implement the party's line and policy.

Our party has always indicated correct directions of their work and ways of their implementation in conformity with their character and encouraged the party organizations to boldly entrust work to them, actively help them and properly provide them with working conditions. An important thing in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses is to do well the work of the united front.

Our party set it as its main political line to form a united front in alliance with other political parties and social organizations, patriotic and democratic, and founded a democratic people's republic on this basis, and struggled for its implementation.

In establishing a people's government and carrying out democratic reforms, our party took a joint action on its own initiative with other democratic political parties and social organizations and, on this basis, formed the Democratic National United Front, a standing united front body, in July 1946. Our party invigorated the work of the united front in keeping with the change of the situation in the country.

Our party formed the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in June 1949 for the purpose of rallying into a democratic force all the progressive political parties, social organizations and patriotic people in the North and the South of Korea who love the country and desire its reunification.

In strengthening the work of the united front, our party has invariably adhered to the principle of maintaining independence and playing a leading role. Our party held fast to the principle of directing main efforts to the united front of the rank and file and achieving, on this basis, the united front of the upper strata. In this way it could achieve the united front smoothly.

The experience of our party in the work of the united front is a most priceless wherewithal in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the concerted efforts of democratic political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life in the North and the South of Korea and all the compatriots abroad.

To properly conduct work with the masses of various circles is also important in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses. Our party has firmly built up the ranks of the working class organisationally and ideologically and energetically struggled to revolutionize them.

It has strengthened work with peasants, taking roots deep in the countryside. It has directed deep attention to work with working intellectuals including scientists and technicians.

As the revolution and construction deepen and develop onto a higher stage and the role of science and technology grows in the development of society, work with intellectuals becomes a more important problem.

What is important in this work is to correctly solve the problem of old intellectuals who had served the old society. Our party put forward the policy of remoulding them to be intellectuals who serve the party and the working class, and persistently educated them.

We educated and tempered intellectuals in a revolutionary way by strengthening ideological education and the life among them and made sure that they always found themselves in the reality and received the revolutionary influence of the working class through active education and has turned the whole society into a bright and harmonious, big family.

The mass line should be implemented in the party's activities in order to steadily ensure the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses. Our party has always defended the interests of the working masses and devoted everything to their wellbeing, putting it up as the supreme principle of its activities to defend their interests. Our party took into consideration the demand of the people first in adopting a decision and thought of their convenience first in building a factory. The country was very short of steel right after its liberation. But we thought first of the health and life of workers and blew up the oven of the first-stage iron processing of the Songjin steel works.

The role of the working masses should be lifted in the revolution and construction for the implementation of the mass line. Our party has fulfilled vast tasks of the revolution and construction of lifting [the] creative role of the masses at all times and overcome difficulties and trials on the road ahead of it in reliance upon their strength. We should thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass line, firmly grasping it as ever.

5. The Party's Leadership Over the Revolution and Construction.

The working class party is the general staff of the revolution. The destiny of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work hinges entirely upon the leadership role of the party and the party's leadership is the basic factor for victory in the revolution and construction. The party's leadership over the revolution and construction is political leadership.

The essence of the political leadership of the party lies in leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work according to the policy, and leading them by the method of rousing the people to activity through political work.

From the first days of its founding, our party has correctly led our revolutionary struggle and constructive work and garnered precious successes and experience in this course. Our party has mapped out all lines and policies independently in conformity with the specific conditions of our country. Our party has particularly guarded against subjectivism in working out lines and policies.

Our party has always found itself deep among the masses, correctly grasped their aspiration and demand and comprehensively analyzed concrete realities and drawn up lines and policies to suit them. Our party not only correctly worked out lines and policies but also correctly organized and directed the struggle for their implementation.

What is important for the party in leading the revolution and construction is to correctly solve the problem of power and push forward the revolutionary struggle and constructive work on its basis. The problem of power is the basic one in the revolution. The revolution is the struggle for chajusong and chajusong is ensured by the state power.

As far back as in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we, basing ourselves on a scientific analysis of the task of our revolution and the socio-class relations in our country, put forward the chuche-oriented line on building the people's government on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of broad popular masses.

After liberation our party creditably settled the problem of power by establishing the people's government.

With the founding of the people's government our people became the genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands for the first time in history and came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Our party has correctly led the revolutionary struggle and constructive work taking the people's government as a weapon.

After liberation we were faced with the task to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Considering the class relations and land ownership in our countryside and the age-long desire of our peasants for land, our party correctly defined land to be confiscated and carried out the agrarian reform by the method of confiscating landlords' lands free of charge and sharing them to landless or land hungry peasants free of charge.

In the wake of the agrarian reform our party nationalized the main industries and enforced all other democratic reforms to comprehensively ensure the democratic freedom and rights of the working people and, thereby successfully fulfilled the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and solidly laid the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the country.

Our party put forward the line of pushing ahead with the socialist revolution in full swing in the April theses of 1955. After the war our party advanced the policy of reorganizing the form of economy on socialist lines prior to the technical transformation of the rural economy and powerfully pushed ahead with the agricultural cooperativisation movement.

Our party made sure that the principle of voluntariness was strictly abided by in leading the agricultural cooperativisation movement. There we rejected a coercive method and set an experimental stage to show the peasants the superiority of the cooperative economy through practical examples while strengthening ideological education among them so that they may join the cooperative economy voluntarily.

In admitting peasants of various circles to the cooperative economy on the principle of voluntariness, our party enforced the class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening alliance with the middle peasants, restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants.

The agricultural cooperativisation movement in our country was successfully completed in a short period of 4-5 years.

Considering the characteristics of the capitalist trade and industry of our country in realising the socialist transformation of private trade and industry, our party advanced the policy of not expropriating the capitalist traders and industrialists but transforming them and successfully realised the socialist transformation of the private trade and industry by the method of embracing them into various forms of cooperative economy.

With the successful realisation of the socialist transformation of the old production relations in town and country an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established in the northern half of our country.

After the establishment of the socialist system, survivals of the old society remain in the ideological, technical and cultural domains and, due to this, various differences including distinctions in classes and labour remain in the socialist society.

Our party defined the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the main content of the revolution which must be carried out in the socialist society and as the task of the uninterrupted revolution which must be fulfilled till the building of communism and has vigorously carried on those three revolutions. An important matter in the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is to strengthen the party guidance of economic construction.

Economic construction is one of the most important revolutionary tasks confronting the party of the working class in power.

Our party put forward the line of building an independent national economy, applying the chuche idea in economic construction, and has correctly guided the struggle to implement it. In the building of an independent national economy our party has firmly adhered to the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the development of the heavy industry, while upgrading light industry and agriculture simultaneously.

As we held fast to this line, we have been able to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and convert our country, once a backward agrarian state, into a socialist industrial power in a short time.

In the future, too, we should wage a vigorous struggle to realise the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, while firmly adhering to the basic line of economic construction -- giving priority to the growth of the heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

An important task facing the working-class party to push ahead with economic construction after the establishment of socialist relations of production is to correctly solve the question of economic management. Our party has successfully solved the question of economic management by creating the taean work system in conformity with the characteristics of the socialist society and the demand of the developing reality.

Along with the system of industrial management, our party has established a new system of agricultural guidance and a scientific planning system. What is important in the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is to build revolutionary armed forces and realise its guidance of them.

An important problem arising in the building of revolutionary armed forces is to build armed forces to be those of the party boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution. The fundamental principle which must be consistently adhered to in the building of revolutionary armed forces is to realise self-reliance in defense.

Our party has energetically struggled to build revolutionary armed forces by applying the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in defence. Basing ourselves on the experience gained in the building of revolutionary armed forces in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we organized the People's Army, a reliable defender of the party and the revolution, to develop and strengthen the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular Army after liberation.

Our party set forth a military line, the keynote of which is to turn the entire Army into an Army of cadres, modernise it, arm all people and fortify the whole country and has implemented it, thereby building up our People's Army to be a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary Army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

In order to realize self-reliance in national defence, it is imperative to properly combine economic construction with defence upbuilding. We are able to produce and supply by ourselves necessary weapons and combat and technical materiel as we have constantly cemented the material and technical foundations of [the] defence industry.

The working-class party should conduct external activities and ensure a uniform guidance of the foreign affairs of the country as a whole. The consistent basic idea of our party in external activities is independence, friendship and peace.

It is of momentous importance to hold fast to the chajusong in relations with foreign countries. We have used our own brain in independently shaping all foreign policies in the interests of our people and in conformity with the demand of the revolution, solved all problems arising in international relations according to our own judgement and opinion and developed relations with other parties and countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

We have made tireless efforts to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

We are actively striving to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the third world countries.

We have been on good terms even with the capitalist countries which respect our sovereignty and are friendly towards our country and are developing economic and cultural exchange with them.

We resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and for independence. Our party is waging a struggle for durable peace and security of the world.

It will constantly strengthen international solidarity with our revolution in the future, too, by actively developing the unity and friendly and cooperative relations with all the progressive countries of the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

6. The Party's Art of Leadership.

Ensuring the leadership art carries weighty significance in the party building and activities, leadership of the masses in particular. The leadership art of the party is the mode of the party activities and leadership ability in rousing to activity and leading the organizations and the masses. The leadership art of our party is the chuche-oriented leadership art which is based on the chuche idea and embodies the revolutionary mass line in itself.

The important content of the leadership art of our party is the revolutionary party work system and revolutionary and popular work method and work style. For a party to correctly discharge its leading function, it is necessary to establish a revolutionary work system in the party. The party work system is the order and system to organize and conduct the party work and party activities.

An important point in the work system of our party is firstly the revolutionary system and order whereby the whole party moves as one under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee.

Our experience shows that only when a revolutionary system and order whereby all the party organizations and party members move under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee is thoroughly established, can the unity of the party ranks in ideology, purpose and action be achieved and the revolution and construction pushed forward with success.

In order to make the whole party move as one under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee, we should establish in the party a well-regulated work system whereby the party's lines and policies and decisions and instructions of the party Central Committee are correctly brought home to all cadres and other party members and working people in time and the lines and policies of the party unconditionally accepted and thoroughly implemented by them. At the same time, we should establish the centralistic discipline and order to concentrate important matters of principle arising in the party work and activities on the party Central Committee and execute them according to its decision.

An important point in our party's work system is secondly to get party committees at different levels guide all work in a uniform way as the supreme leadership bodies at respective units. From the first days of its birth as a ruling party our party has set forth the policy of realizing the overall leadership of the party and thoroughly implemented it in conformity with the development of the revolution and construction in depth.

An important point in our party's work system is thirdly to have the party Central Committee and other party organizations at all levels systematically grasp and guide the party organizations at lower units. To do this work well, officials should make it a rule to go down to the lower units. For the party to discharge its leadership function properly, it is necessary to establish a revolutionary party work method. To establish this work method is particularly important for a party in power.

Therefore, our party raised it as one of the important questions in the party building to establish a revolutionary party work method and has waged a vigorous struggle for doing away with the old method of work and applying the traditional work method of our party among its officials. The traditional work method of our party was created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

We created the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method in the stage of building socialism by applying and developing the traditional work method established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to suit the new reality of socialist construction.

What is most important in the work method of our party is to keep political work definitely ahead of all other work. Doing so makes it possible to give full play to the voluntary enthusiasm and creative zeal of the masses and vigorously push forward the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Political work should be conducted by the method of persuasion and education.

This work should be conducted tirelessly and patiently till the masses fully understand the party's policy and intention and are awakened ideologically. Political work should be done in close combination with revolutionary practice and converted into a work of the masses themselves.

Another important point in the work method of our party is that upper bodies help lower ones and guiding officials carry out revolutionary tasks, going down always among the masses and relying on them. Also important in the party's work method is to do the party work scientifically and creatively in conformity with the objective reality and specific conditions.

Correct combination of general guidance and specific guidance is a scientific and realistic work method which makes it possible to give uniform and detailed guidance to the masses. An effective method in this is to create an example at a unit and generalize it.

To find out the main link in all work and direct efforts to it is a scientific work method to achieve the greatest success with small forces and successfully carry out revolutionary tasks as a whole. The party organizations and party officials must go into the thick of the reality, correctly find out the main link, organize the forces well and concentrate efforts on the main link and apply the finish-one-by-one method.

We should do the party work creatively, applying diversified forms and methods. What is important in the work method of our party is to actively wage the mass movement to attain the fighting goal of the party. In each stage of the developing revolution, our party has initiated mass movements of various forms and actively propelled them in accordance with the demand of the revolutiom and revolutionary aspirations and readiness of the masses.

According to our experience, it is important in organizing and guiding the mass movement to properly define its forms in conformity with the objective demand of the developing revolution and with the political and ideological preparedness of the masses and set forth a clear fighting goal and task.

To present a correct fighting slogan is very important in particular in the organization and guidance of the mass movement. To establish a proper work style is very important in ensuring the leadership art of the party.

In the past period our party has tirelessly striven to do away with the old style of work and establish a revolutionary and popular style of work among the party workers. What is most important in the work style of our party is the fighting spirit of continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance. The party of the working class must not permit stagnation and marking time and only the revolutionary traits of constant innovation and advance should prevail in the whole party.

What is important next in the work style of our party is the revolutionary trait of self-reliance and hard struggle and the spirit of working and living full of vigor and passion. An important matter in the work style of our party is the principled and fair trait of work and the popular spirit, and virtue which make people regard the bosom of the party as genuine mother's bosom.

Party workers should always have a motherly heart toward people and become their faithful and sincere servants. It is important next in the work style of our party that party workers and members should devote themselves to the party and the revolution and personally set examples in work.

Party workers and members should have the noble virtue of thoroughly fulfilling revolutionary tasks assigned to them with a high degree of party spirit and revolutionary spirit by displaying boundless devotion and self-sacrificing spirit.

The revolutionary work trait is now being established among our party workers to thoroughly implement unconditionally their revolutionary tasks with a strong revolutionary will that they have no right to die before discharging the revolutionary duty assigned by the party, without any slight reason or excuse or talking about conditions.

An important thing next in the work style of our party is that party workers and members should have a modest and simple trait and be upright and clean in life. Party workers and members should never misuse authority or put on airs no matter what they may do at any post, but lead a simple life and act modestly and politely whenever and wherever as people do. And they should be honest and true and frank, without affectation in the work and life, should not seek self-interest or special benefits, but reject useless formalities and display and degradation and lead a noble life in accordance with the socialist way of life.

The struggle to establish the leadership art of the party is a serious ideological struggle to root up the old ideological survivals from functionaries and apply the churche idea of our party and its revolutionary mass line. Our party has energetically struggled to correctly establish the leadership art of the party in party building and at each stage of the developing revolution and thereby ensured a revolutionary and popular leadership art in the whole party.

7. The Party Is a Guide in Socialist and Communist Society.

The struggle of the popular masses for chajusong is the historical cause to be continued from generation to generation under the leadership of the party. To lead the cause of the chajusong of the popular masses to final victory, it is essential to continuously develop and strengthen the party, the vanguard organisation of the working class, as the revolution advances and society develops.

In order to develop and strengthen the party to be a guide in socialist and communist society, the cause of the party should be correctly carried forward generation after generation. An essential matter in carrying forward the cause of the party is to correctly solve the problem of heir to the political leader. The problem of heir in the building of the working-class party is one of inheriting the position and role of the political leader.

By whom and how the cause of the working-class party which continues generation after generation is carried forward is an important problem related to the destiny of the party, the destiny of the revolution. The working-class party should have as a heir a leader of the people who is boundlessly faithful to the party and the revolution and has personality and qualifications to fully realise political leadership over the whole society.

In order to correctly carry forward the cause of the party, it is imperative to lay a solid organisational and ideological foundation and thoroughly establish the leadership system to realise the leadership of an heir, while correctly choosing him.

Only when work is done well to lay the foundation of the party and establish its leadership system, can the militancy of the party and its leadership ability be enhanced, the political and ideological unity and purity of the party ranks be defended and the revolution and constructiohn be led to victory. Therefore, the working-class party should grasp this work as an important problem in party building.

Our party has satisfactorily solved the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause. The leadership of the party has been firmly built up, the organisational and ideological foundation of the party laid as firm as a rock and guidance system of the party firmly established so as to carry forward the idea and guidance of our party. This is a shining success and a great victory in the building of our party.

We should, in the future, further consolidate the organisational and ideological foundation of the party. In particular, we should pay deep attention to cementing the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party around the party Central Committee.

We should also establish more thoroughly the leadership system of the party Central Committee. If the leadership system of the party Central Committee is weakened even slightly, the party cannot be an organized militant unit nor the cause of the party be accomplished successfully.

One of the important problems in carrying forward the cause of the party is to correctly inherit the revolutionary traditions established by the party. The revolutionary tradition to be inherited by our party is those of chuche. We should resolutely defend and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party generation after generation.

What is most important in inheriting the revolutinary traditions is to ensure their purity. We should not tolerate any attempt to mar or obliterate the revolutionary traditions of our party but purely inherit them from generation to generation. The cause of the working-class party will be continued even after the building of communism and, accordingly, the party should be developed and strengthened as demanded by communist society.

The struggle of the popular masses for chajusong will go on even in communist society. In communist society, the work of educating people and improving social relations will be waged on a higher level and the struggle for transforming nature and creating material wealth be waged on a more gigantic scale. Therefore, there should be such leading political organisation as party even after the building of communist society. This alone can correctly lead the struggle of the popular masses for chajusong.

In communist society, too, there should be a social function to organize and command the activities of the people in a uniform way.

There should be a social function, a political leadership to put forward a common fighting goal of society and orientation of activity and coordinate and gear in a uniform way activities of people to each other in order that social movement is conducted and society developed in keeping with the common demand and interests of society in communist society. Naturally, there should be a leading political organisation in charge of this work.

Communist society is a highly organised society. Communist society is one where unity and cooperative relations among people are highly developed. It is a society, the whole of which is firmly united organisationally and all social activities are conducted in an organised way. The development of unity and cooperative relations, the organisational unity of society should be realized by a certain political organisation.

Communist society is a society in which people enjoy a more valuable life with full socio-political Chajusong.

In Communist society, people regard it as the greatest happiness and worth to lead a political life with a most valuable socio-political integrity and to fight for the common interests of society. To meet such desire and demand of people in communist society, there should be a developed political organisation which will give a most valuable socio-political life to them and lead them to glorify it on the road of carrying out the common cause of society.

The working-class party should be constantly developed and strengthened in conformity with this lawful demand of social development. In order to build our party under a far-reaching plan to be a guide in socialist and communist society, we should model the whole party on the chuche idea and further develop the idea and theory on party building in keeping with the essential demand of socialist and communist society.

We should thoroughly apply our party's chuche-oriented idea and theory on party building in the building and activities of the party and, at the same time, continue to develop and perfect them in line with the deepening of the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work and the development of society.

MEETING HEARS TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG LECTURE

SK010900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 31 published the text of the lecture "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea" authored by him on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Higher Party School. A meeting for conveying the text of the lecture was held at the February 8 House of Culture.

Present there were O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Kang Song-san, So Chol, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the WPK, and other senior officials.

Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, conveyed the text of the lecture upon authorisation at the meeting.

The attendants received the historical text of the lecture which comprehensively analyses and reviews the glorious history of struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea, its brilliant feats and rich experience and gives scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions of principle in the building and activities of the party in the era of chuche.

TOKYO SUMMIT, SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS VIEWED

SK021222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 31 May 86

[Talk by KCNA reporter Pak Kuk-song: "The Imperialists' Maneuvers of Aggression and War Are Becoming Undisguised With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war, which intensify with each passing day, the international situation is becoming tense to an extreme degree and the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is heavily hovering over the globe.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists, while infringing upon the sovereignty of other countries, are further intensifying the maneuvers of aggression and provocation in order to aggravate the tense international situation.

The Tokyo summit participated in by the seven Western industrial countries, held from 4 to 6 May, once again clearly showed such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists. Originally, the summit of the seven Western industrial countries was started as one to discuss economic difficulties and seek necessary measures among the heads of such capitalist countries as the United States and Japan. Since the first summit was held in France in 1975, it has been annually held and, this year, the 12th summit was held.

However, at the 12th summit held this year, through the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their closest allies, the Japanese reactionaries, such sensitive international political issues as the situation on the Korean peninsula and the prevention of acts of terrorism were despotically presented by breaking the rule of mainly discussing economic issues.

Originally, the question of the situation on the Korean peninsula was not included on the agenda of the summit, which Japan, as the host country of the summit, officially announced in mid-April. Nevertheless, after conspiring with the U.S. authorities, Japanese Premier Nakasone announced that the question of the situation on the Korean peninsula would be adopted as an important agenda item on the forthcoming Tokyo summit, and forced the summit to discuss this question.

What is particularly noteworthy is that Nakasone, releasing the so-called (?joint communique) at the joint press conference held following the summit, raved that the summit had decided to support North-South dialogue, to make efforts to create an environment for it, and to render cooperation and support for the success of the 1988 Olympic Games, and had affirmed that entry into the United Nations by North and South Korea would be profitable for the alleviation of tension.

This vividly shows that the Tokyo summit, under the baton of Reagan, the head of the U.S. imperialists, and in accordance with the trick of Nakasone, his closest ally, turned into a political plaything to conceal and support the U.S. policy of aggression and war. In other words, this shows that the Tokyo summit hatched a grave plot for two Koreas.

The simultaneous entry into the United Nations and the support for the Seoul Olympic Games which the Tokyo summit had reportedly affirmed are the U.S. imperialists' wicked schemes concocted to create two Koreas. This time, the U.S. imperialists were seeking their vicious meneuvers not only with regard to the Korean question but also in other areas. Under Reagan's strong pressure, the Tokyo summit adopted the so-called statement for the prevention of acts of terrorism and attacked Libya by name.

The result of the Tokyo summit showed that the U.S. imperialists had utilized the summit as a means to force their reactionary and despotic foreign policy on other countries, and as a means to entangle those countries into implementing their world strategy.

All the facts clearly prove that the U.S. imperialists are indeed the ringleader of the Korean division and the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea, and that they are the disturber of world peace and the ringleader of international terrorism.

What is also noteworthy in the recent international situation is that the South African racist clique carried out undisguised armed attacks against the African front line nations. At daybreak on 19 May, the South African racist clique, by mobilizing aircraft, dropped bombs and fired machine guns on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. Thus, it committed an undisguised act of aggression by even hurling its commandos into Zimbabwe and Botswana.

The act of aggression which the South African racist clique committed this time was an open encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of sovereign and independent countries, and was an undisguised act of war wildly violating international laws.

This act of aggression by the South African racist clique was a replica of the atrocious act of state terrorism which the U.S. imperialists committed some time ago against sovereign Libya. By copying the way in which the U.S. imperialists carried out the bestial bombardment of Libya under the so-called signboard of anti-terrorism, the South African racist clique, on the pretext of annihilating the so-called terrorists' bases, mobilized aircraft and attacked the three countries.

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists have actively instigated the aggressive maneuvers of the South African racist clique and its acts of terrorism against the sovereign South African countries. This time, however, the U.S. imperialists expressed regret over the South African racist clique's act of aggression and lodged a protest denouncing it, thus staging a farce. However, the U.S. imperialists cannot conceal their nature as the ringleader of acts of terrorism with such a clumsy trick.

(Lilly), the one in charge of the intelligence service of the South African racist clique, blatantly raved that they followed the U.S. imperialists' act against Libya. The ringleaders of instigating the South African racist clique are, precisely, the U.S. imperialists, and the ones who made it copy the act of aggression are also the U.S. imperialists.

The incident that occurred this time once again disclosed to the world, along with the outrageousness of the South African racist clique, the nature of the U.S. imperialists as the ones who train puppets and the trash of the world and use them as disturbers of world security and peace. At the same time, the incident has aroused strong protest and denunciation of the peoples of the world.

The peoples of Southern Africa, including the peoples of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana, are strengthening their determination to defend their countries from the aggression of the South African racist clique and to extract the price of the blood shed by their peoples.

On 20 May, the foreign ministers of the six front line nations -- Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe -- held an emergency meeting in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, and pledged to counter aggression by achieving the firm unity of the six front line nations and to further increase various means of support for the South African peoples and those who are struggling.

The U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers have also been intensified of late. On 19 May, along with Japan, Canada, Australia, and England, the U.S. imperialists mobilized some 50 naval vessels of various kinds, 250 aircraft, and 50,000 troops and staged the "Impact-86" joint military exercise, the one known as the largest war exercise ever staged in the Pacific. Nearly coinciding with this, a joint military exercise between the U.S. forces and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces was staged in Japan. All these war exercise commotions staged by the U.S. imperialists were acts of grave provication threatening the peace and security of Asia and the Pacific region.

The U.S. imperialists' war preparation maneuvers have also been disclosed in their nuclear tests, which they continued in defiance of the strong protest and denunciation of the world peoples. Last 21 May, the U.S. imperialists carried out their fourth nuclear test for this year at the nuclear test site in Nevada. This fact clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists, though they rave about the liquidation of nuclear weapons, are indeed the nuclear maniacs who are never interested in the liquidation of nuclear weapons and in the elimination of the danger of nuclear war.

The incidents that have occurred of late are demanding that vigilance be ever heightened with regard to the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of aggression and war and the ones causing all misfortunes and agonies of the world peoples, and that the struggle against them be more unyieldingly waged throughout the world.

NODONG SINMUN ON USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN SOUTH

SK030154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 30 May 86

[ANODONG SINMUN 31 May commentary: "The Barbarous and Tyrannical Act of Revealing the True Nature of the Butcher"]

[Text] In an attempt to suppress the demonstration struggle of the South Korean students, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has committed the atrocious and barbarous act of having riot-suppressing police forces use even chemical bombs. When citizens raised their voices protesting against the great damages they sustained from the explosion of chemical bombs, the puppet clique, simultaneously holding neighborhood meetings to suppress these voices, was eager to make an excuse by distributing printed materials on chemical bombs and among them. However, by making such an excuse, the puppet clique will never be able to conceal its anti-people crime.

Using even chemical bombs against the fellow countrymen who have waged a peaceful demonstration struggle constitutes a cursed and barbarous act that could only be committed by a human butcher, the fascist tyrant of the century, like the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist demonstration struggle steadily waged by the South Korean students is not a radical and violent riot that creates chaos and disorder. This struggle is a righteous struggle designed to change the colonial and tryrannical order strangling the people's dignity, democracy, and civil rights into a democratic order that provides the people with the rights to existence and with democratic freedom. This struggle is also a nation-saving struggle to seek the country's reunification -- the desire of all the peopole.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of running amok by using checmial weapons after supprssing the demand of the students with bayonets is an unpardonable act of strangling the people and democracy. It is very natural for all the peopole and just and fair public opinion at home and abroad to label and bitterly condemn and denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring's atrocious and barbarous act of tyranny as a fascist fuss committed by rogues, discarding man's rudimentary reason and conscience.

Facing seething protests at home and abroad, the puppet clique is busy clinging to the base trick of concocting and spreading the fiction that the North has developed great quantities of chemical and bacterial weapons and has deployed them for a real war.

Those who are threatened by chemical and bacterial weapons are not the United States or South Korea but us -- the target of U.S. chemical and bacterial weapons. It is not a secret that having built 11 poisonous gas plants in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have produced and stockpiled more than 3.4 million tons of chemical weapons capable of attacking all of the northern half of the Republic by charging with these weapons, South Korean-type ground-to-ground missiles and various field guns, including 8 inch howitzers and 155 mm guns. It is well known to the world that at the security consulttive meeting held recently, they decided to introduce new binary weapons into South Korea.

They caused the South Korean people to undergo great disasters and sufferings, by staging a chemical warfare exercise, along with carrying out offensive tactical operations as part of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. Despite this fact, they are raising a fuss by concocting and spreading a theory on the North's deployment of chemical weapons for a real war. This reminds us of a proverb in which a thief cries, stop thief. They needed such a fiction to make our people the victims of thermonuclear and chemical wars by diverting the people's attention by misleading public opinion and to conceal their criminal act of using chemical bombs against the fellow countrymen who staged a peaceful demonstration.

A foreign news report said that it would be much more correct to say that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's concoction of a lie on the threat of a chemical attack from the North is aimed at suppressing increasing discontent with the puppet adminstration's tyrannical policy against the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should realize that it cannot suppress, with bayonets or with chemical weapons, the anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear, and antifascist trend that has prevailed in all of South Korea. The puppets' atrocious act of tyranny will only pour oil on burning flames. The South Korean students and people will never leave intact the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is wielding even chemical weapons after wielding bayonets against the fellow countrymen.

HANOI YOUTH MEETING SUPPORTS UNIFICATION CAUSE

SK020704 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0658 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The attendants of the International Youth Conference on Peace and Security, Development and Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Region which was held in Hanoi, Vietnam, from May 11 to 13, expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

In their speeches, delegates of youth organizations of various countries and international organisations fully supported the DPRK's proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean students in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democracy.

They strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists' aggressive arms buildup in South Korea and the plot to rig up a U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangular military alliance and called for the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and in the Asian-Pacific region.

PRC OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN ON COHOSTING

SK021056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Olympic Committee of China answered questions raised by reporters in connection with the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 24th Olympic Games in 1988 be cohosted by the North and the South Korea, according to a XINHUA report on May 31.

Noting that the Olympic Committee of China regards the proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee as one worthy of serious consideration, the spokesman said that the realisation of this proposal reflecting the common desire of the entire Korean people would be favourable to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the proposal would record a significant page in the modern Olympic history.

Saying that the Olympic Committee of China has supported the DPRK's proposal from the beginning, he recalled that the chairman of the Olympic Committee of China sent a letter to the president of the International Olympic Committee expressing the attitude of the Olympic Committee of China, and the minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China sent a letter to the chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee reaffirming the stand of the Olympic Committee of China toward the co-hosting proposal.

REPORTAGE ON CHON'S 3 JUN MEETING WITH YI MIN-U

YONHAP Report

SK030722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that the sooner his nation's Constitution is revised, the better, if the rival political parties are able to reach agreement on the issue. Chon made the remark in an exclusive meeting with Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, according to Chon's spokesman, Chong Ku-ho.

The talks were arranged by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), at Yi's request. Yi and Chon discussed a wide range of political issues, including the release of imprisoned dissidents, and the granting of amnesty and reinstatement of those dissidents, the spokesman said. Opposition forces in Korea have demanded the release of dissidents as a precondition to solving the current political impasse. Chon said that most of the arrested dissidents should be severely punished under the law but that he plans to give leniency to some of them if possible in the course of enforcing the law. He also said he will give positive considerations if the law enforcement agency recommends amnesty and reinstatement for those who show signs of repentance.

Regarding the opposition partys request for the suspension of the investigation into the "Mintongnyon," a dissident coalition led by the Rev Mun Ik-hwan, Choin said the suspension should not be carried out and that the time has not yet come to discuss the release of Mun because the investigation into his activities is still under way.

Chon reiterated his position not to oppose the constitutional revisions and stressed that the revision issue should be agreed in the National Assembly through dialogue between the rival parties.

The meeting, which lasted for two hours from 10 a.m., was the second between them in only one month. Chon and Yi, together with No and minor party leader Yi Man-sop, had met on April 30 when the president said he will not oppose the revision of the Constitution if the rival parties agree on the issue in the National Assembly.

On Yi's opinion that it would desirable that the Constitution should be revised to adopt a direct presidential election system, Chon said he, as the incumbent president, had better not say this or that system is good. Chon said that the revised constituion, if amended, should be a one which should be kept intact until the nation is unified. Chon said there are some people who suspect if the NKDP has a link with procommunist forces, and therefore it is necessary that the NKDP clarify its characteristic to the people if the party is a conservative party or a radical party.

The granting of amnesty and the restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others "cannot be conducted of the Presidents own volition" although they come under the presidential authority," Chon said. "There are certain standards and practices applied by the law enforcement agency," he added. Chon emphasized that amnesty and reinstatement should be applied to all people equally, in accordance with the balance of related standards and laws, and should be dealt with in a way respecting the authority of the judicial branch of the government.

Regarding the recent surge of campus unrest, Chon said that, as a father, he considers the acts of suicide committed by the students who burned themselves to be "lamentable and heartbreaking things that should not have happened." He said that school authorities, parents and society should make united efforts to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. "However, radical and violent leftism that would encourage the North Korean communists can never be tolerated, and attempts to agitate and use the young people are criminal acts against the nation and its history," Chon said.

Spokesman Chong announced that President Chon and NKDP President Yi discussed overall political and social developments "in an open-minded atmosphere." "The meeting was the first tete-a-tete between the president and the leader of the opposition party since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic and an expression of President Chon's will to carry out the politics of dialogue," the spokesman said. Chon is also scheduled to hold similar talks with Yi Man-sop, president of the minority opposition Korea National Party, at Chongwadae on Wednesday.

Yi Min-u Comments

SK030918 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Speaking with reporters at the NKDP office building after concluding his exclusive meeting with the president [ROK President Chon Tu-hwan] today, NKDP President Yi Min-u said that he had conveyed his opinion to the president that the government should set free those imprisoned on the strength of a great resolve by the president in order to give people confidence in the government's will to revise the Constitution. He also said that he had told the president that he was convinced that those who are freed will not do anything running counter to the public will, because not only the people, but also their fellow students [as heard] will turn their backs on agitation and other radical acts.

Following this, President Yi said that he had made it clear to the president that the constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system should be carried out with a view to returning to the people their rights to choose their own government on their own free will and that the NKDP is convinced that this is the public aspiration as well as hope.

President Yi also said that he had explained to the president that if the government is determined to revise the Constitution, it should set free Mr Mun Ik-hwan at an early date and that the government should stop investigating the United Mass Movement for Democratization and Unification [Mintongnyon], saying that in this case the government will be welcomed by a great number of people.

President Yi continued to say that the ruling and opposition parties exchanged memorandum to the effect that they would do their best for the issue of amnesty and restoration of civil rights before the opening of the National Assembly last year, even to the point of delaying the opening for a full month, but it has failed to bring about any realization to date. He said that he had made it clear that this corresponds to the public will to go ahead with this issue when the constitutional revision is carried out.

President Yi also said that he had told the President that the students' self-immolation is a problem which not only the politicians, but also the ruler who has taken charge of the current era should give serious thought to, even if they are not parents themselves. Therefore, it should be dealt with at an early date in such a way as to prevent it from repeating itself.

President Yi also said that he had stressed that President Chon should become an honorable president by effecting the constitutional revision and realignment of the system for the firm establishment of democracy in this country and see to it that the vicious cycles never again repeat themselves in the future, arguing that many people are talking about the late President Syngman Rhee as a president who paved the way for the national foundation and about late President Pak Chong-hui as a president who made economic growth possible, even though he had made some mistakes.

In conclusion, President Yi said that although he had talked for 2 hours on various subjects, his conclusion is no more or less than he had expected. He then said that even the president had no other choice but to say that the issue of amnesty and restoration of civil rights for some people will have to be dealt with according to legal procedures. Therefore, nobody could have said that those imprisoned will be freed immediately.

President Yi said that is it necessary to meet with president as frequently as possible to talk candidly about all problems to resolve them.

Yi Urges Dissidents Release

SK030929 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said Tuesday that he urged President Chon Tu-hwan, in an exclusive meeting on Tuesday, to release dissidents detained for "political reasons" before forming a special National Assembly committee to revise the Constitution. In a meeting with reporters at NKDP headquarters shortly after the meeting, held at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Yi said, "I told him emphatically that he should release under his own decision those who are detained for their activities on behalf of democratization in order to show his will to rewrite the constitution to the people."

The NKDP president also said, "President Chon, however, expressed his concern about whether detaineees will repeat seditious and destructive activities, despite such generosity, after they are released." "In this regard," he continued, "I stressed that the detainees will not be able to engage in such activities against the will of the people when they are freed and if democratization is brought about."

Regarding the matter of constitutional revision, Yi said that the people want to take back the right to choose their government-- a right of which they have been deprived since 1972--and that his party is working for the adoption of a direct presidential election system because his party has a commitment to the people, Yi said.

The opposition leader also said that he had requested Chon to suspend the investigation into the "Mintongnyon," a dissident coalition led by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, and to release Mun as soon as possible if the will for democratization has been consolidated. He pointed out that Mun has conducted various activities on behalf of democratization and that his organization is working toward that goal.

On the issue of releasing dissidents and granting them amnesty, Yi said, "I told President Chon that conducting such actions at this time will satisfy the people's wishes."

"President Chon said that the Constitution, if amended, should be based on the national consensus, so that it could be kept intact until national unification," Yi said. "It will apparently take some time to revise the Constitution, considering the fact that there is a difference between the rival parties' concepts of the term "national consensus." "However, the president and I almost agreed on the need to amend the Constitution as soon as possible if the rival parties agree," the opposition leader added.

FREEZING PROTECTIONISM AGREED ON AT GATT MEETING

SK020750 Seoul YONHAP iun English 0614 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP) -- Trade ministers and officials from 19 countries and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreed that world-wide protectionist measures should be forzen at the present level before the new round of multilateral trade negotiations opens in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September, South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Monday. In a press statement, Kum who chaired the three-day closed-door meeting here, said that the participants also agreed that the freezing of protectionist measures must be implemented through political will in order to carry out their commitment to a "standstill" and an eventual "rollback" in protectionist measures. "The commitment to a 'standstill' should be implemented by all countries participating in the new round and should be applicable to measures inconsistent with the GATT as well as those not covered by the GATT," according to the press statement.

The participants also expressed strong interest in strengthening the GATT's surveillance mechanism as a way of ensuring the implementation of the "standstill." The participants decided to set up a trade policy committee in the GATT for the specific purpose of surveillance during the new round negotiations, Kum said. The commitment to a "standstill" will be adopted at the GATT ministerial conference in Punta del Este and will serve as a precondition for the new round negotiations, Kum said.

Although the trade ministers of India and Brazil, which oppose the inclusion of the service trade in the agenda of the Punta del Este meeting, did not attend, those participating in the Seoul meeting agreed that service trade, as well as the "old issues," could be included in the agenda of the new round. Developing countries as a whole oppose the idea that agricultural trade should be covered by trade (?rules bilateral). Trade should be an integral part of the agenda of the new round, Kum said.

Among the participants at the Seoul meeting were Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative; Willy de Clercq, the European Economic Commission's commissioner for external relations and commericial policy; and Enrique V. Iglesias, the Uruguayan foreign minister. In view of the need to contine the series of informal trade ministers' meetings, the participants were invited to the next meeting, scheduled for February 1987 in Wellington, New Zealand.

U.S. BANK CLAIMS OF ROK CAPITAL FLIGHT DENIED

SK030145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Amid mounting concern among the people over the overseas flight of Korean capital, claimed by a U.S. bank to amount to some $12 billion, a weekly meeting of the ruling DJP yesterday lasted about an hour longer than ususal, because of discussion on the matter. Party spokesman Sim Myong-po told reporters after the meeting that Rep. Na Ung-pae, director of the Office of Policy Coordination, explained the reported flight of domestic capital to key DJP oficers. The former finance minster alleged that the "flight of such a tremendous amount of capital is out of the question in our country, where the central bank, the Bank of Korea, is in charge of the managment of foreign currency."

He refuted a recent report on the flight of capital in developing countries, including Korea, by U.S. Morgan Guaranty Trust Bank which claimed that some $12 billion has "fled" the country, from 1976 to 1985. korea was the fifth among the world's countries in the amount of alleged property flight, after Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina and South Africa, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust.

20-DAY SPECIAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ANNOUNCED

SK030120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will convene its 130th special session Thursday for a 20-day run. Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong yesterday announced the opening of the special session.

The Assembly will receive a report on national administration from Prime Minister No Sin-yong Saturday. Leaders of the three major parties are scheduled to deliver keynote speeches Monday.

Interpellations of the cabinet will be conducted from June 10 through 16 and panel sessions are scheduled to follow June 17-23. Rival politicians will interpellate the government on politics and national security June 10-11, on economy June 12-13 and on social affairs on June 14 and 16.

Meanwhile, rival political parties are expected to focus on the issue of establishing a special Constitution committee for revising the current basic law.

NKDP DELAYS RALLY UNTIL AFTER SPECIAL SESSION

SK030157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party yesterday decided to postpone "till after the forthcoming special National Assembly session" the rally to inagurate the Chunchon chapter of its signature drive for constitutional reform. The Chunchon rally was previously scheduled for next Saturday and the 20-day special Assembly session ends June 24.

The main opposition party has sponsored nine ralles in major cities across the country since March 11, including the foiled one in Inchon on May 3.

COURT LINKS SANMIN IDEA TO NORTH PROPAGANDA

SK030058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Supremen Court yesterday ruled that the "Sammin" ideology advocated by members of a radical student group Sammintu is similar in content to the North Korean propaganda against Seoul. With the ruling, the court upheld prison sentences ranging from three to seven years for four Chonnam University students convicted of violating the National Security Law for inciting a series of anti-government demonstrations. The four defendants are members of the school's chapter of Sammintu. The ruling was the first one ever made by the highest court on a case involving Sammintu members.

The group adopted a three-point principle as its platform in its professed struggle against the current government. They are national unification, liberation of the masses and struggle for democracy. "The Sammin ideology has something to do with the phrase of Communist North Korea in its anti-Seoul propaganda," a four-member panel of the Supreme Court ruled. The panel added the four defendants subsequently served the interest of North Korea by engaging in antigovernment activities based on the anti-Seoul Sammin ideology.

Under the ruling, Kang Ki-chong, 22 a senior majoring in electronic engineering, had his seven-year sentence reaffirmed. Han Kyong, a coed, also drew a seven-year term while another defendant, Kim Ki-song, received a five-year jail sentence. The fourth defendant, Yu Un-suk, also a coed, was sentenced to three years in prison with her civil rights suspended for the same period.

POLICE TO DETER ACTIVISTS APPEALING TO YOUTHS

SK030102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The National Police Headquarters (NPH) yesterday warned that some college activists are attempting to indoctrinate middle and high school students with leftist-oriented ideologies. In a special directive to police across the nation, the top police agency said it received information that some college students sneaked into middle and high school campuses and distributed leaflets and plastered posters promoting leftist movement.

The directive called for increased police patrol in and around secondary school campuses and removal of such seditious materials to keep innocent students from being tainted by leftist ideologies. The NPH analyzed that radical collegian activists were trying out a new strategy to expand their antigovernment struggles because their campus protests have failed to arouse public support.

According to the directive, police will urge middle and high schools to strenghten ideology education to help protect the students from being misled by student activists.

In another move, the NPH ordered police thoughout the country to be on guard against the possible seizure of Japanese-related buildings by radical students. The police said it obtained information that some radical students plan to take over Japanese-related buildings in Korea, including the Japanese Embassy, to mark the 22nd anniversay of the "June 3 incident." The incident stemmed from massive violent student demonstrations in 1964 against Korea-Japan negotiation for diplomatic normalization. According to the police, universities have designated June 2-4 as a "period of anti-Japanese struggle."

265 PROFESSORS ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

SK021340 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] A declaration on current situation, written in the name of 265 professors at 23 universities and colleges across the country, including Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Chonnam University, and Pusan University, was read by a group of 7 professors, including Professor Mun Tong-hwan, of Korean Theology College, and professors from Methodist Theology College, on the morning of 2 June at the Suyuri campus of the Korean Theology College located at No. 5 Suyu-dong, Tobong-ku, Seoul.

In the declaration, the professors said that "since the origin of the crisis now facing our country derives from the existence of the present regime, which lacks legitimacy, the emergence of a legitimate civilian government, a civilian government in the true sense of the words, is a question far more pressing than anything else."

After calling for the emergence of a civilian government in the portion of the declaration that dealt with political affairs, the professors stressed the following 5-point assertion: a) that a democratic constitution should be established in a way that favors a direct presidential election system; b) that restriction of basic rights and suppression of human rights should be brought to an end, and that there is concern about the current situation in which people have no other means to turn to except violence; c) that radical forces should be recognized; d) that a systematic device capable of legalizing the existence of such radical forces should be instituted; and e) that the students' antinuclear movement and movement against outside forces should not be judged on the basis of black-and-white logic on the assumption that they are pro-communist elements; instead, it should be judged in the context of the national right to exist and self-reliance.

In a portion of the declaration dealing with economic affairs, the professors also placed emphasis on 5 points, asserting: a) that the policy of growth dependent on foreign debt should be abandoned; b) that a policy of equal distribution of wealth should be put into practice; c) that domestic wealth amassed illegally by a privileged class should be returned to society, along with wealth smuggled out of the country; d) that the government not try to beautify the current economic policy under the pretext of protection of capitalism; and e) that the government instead seek a new independent economic system.

In a portion dealing with social affairs, the professors asserted that people should reflect genuinely on themselves with regard, in particular, to their tendency to depend on alien forces, to curry favor with those in power, and to remain passive and subordinate. The professors called on them to strive to become people who take due responsibility before history through democratization of the society and through turning the people into individuals who are imbued with independence. In this portion, the professors again asserted 5 points, calling for an end to the suppression of the press and to the policy of trying to stupefy the people through the mass media.

In a final portion of the declaration, which dealt with campus affairs, the professors lamented their position in which they had to deal with the self-immolation of the students and workers with nothing but an effort to reduce the shock caused by such self-immolation.

They then expressed their condolences to those who set themselves on fire and said that it is their hope that no more students and workers would try to kill themselves by setting themselves on fire, but instead respect human life, the highest among moral values.

A professor from every university and college, representing his fellow professors who signed this declaration, had been expected to appear on the Suyuri campus at 1000 this morning to read the declaration. However, only seven professors from Korean Theology College and Methodist Theology College could show up because the rest were placed under house arrest.

The 23 universities and colleges to which the 265 professors who signed the declaration belong include Methodist Theology College, Kyonggi College, Korean University, Tong-a University, Pusan University, Pusan Industrial College, Sogang University, Seoul National University, Songgyungwan University, Sungmyong Women's University, Ulsan College, Yonsei University, Ehwa Women's University, Chonnam University, Chonbuk University, Chongang University, Chongju University, Chongju Teacher's College, Chungnam University, Chungbuk College, Hannam University, Korean Theology College, and Hoso College.

The majority of the signatories of this declaration are individuals who have already signed similar declarations on the current situation made public by each individual college and university.

TEACHERS URGE PARENTS TO REFUSE EDUCATION SYSTEM

SK021316 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] At 1630 on 31 May, some 350 teachers of middle and high schools in Seoul and members of such educational organizations as the YWCA Association of Employees, the YMCA Association of Middle School Teachers, the YMCA Association of Elementary School Teachers, and the Hungsadan Education and Culture Studies Institute held a memorial service at the commoners' auditorium on the second floor of Myongdong cathedral for students who, unable to stand the growing academic burden on their shoulders, have killed themselves recently. After the meeting, the participants announced a letter of resolution critical of the reality prevailing in educational circles.

In this letter of resolution, the teachers called on their fellow teachers and parents of the students to clearly refuse today's education which encourages dehumanization and stated their determination to call for free activities of the teachers as well as their right to freely form any kind of teachers' organization. In the letter of resolution, the participants also said that they will positively help students outside campus and that they will press for the restoration of teachers who had been dismissed unjustly.

POLICE STEP UP INVESTIGATION OF INCHON CASE

SK030154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday stepped up the ongoing investigation into the massive disturbances in Inchon on May 3, issuing a special instruction for the arrest of 45 people who are on a wanted list and searching the office of Mintongnyon and homes of its key officials. The National Police Headquarters directed police nationwide to intensify their search for the wanted; including several officials of Mintongnyon, or the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification.

Those Mintongnyon officials, including Pak Kye-tong and Chong Tong-nyon, are blamed for having led violent antigovernment demonstrations which pitched downtown areas of the western port city into extreme chaos for several hours.

In the instruction, the police headquarters set a special period of June 1-10 for the arrest of the wanted. "Those who wirepulled the Inchon rioting are pro-Communist elements striving to topple the current state," the instruction said.

Meanwhile, the Seoul Metropolitan Police, armed with court warrants, searched the Office of Mintongnyon in Changchung-dong, central Seoul, early Sunday morning and homes of its officials yesterday morning. Those who homes were searched included vice chairman Kye Hun-che spokesman Kim Chong-Chol and Kwak Tae-yong, chairman of its human rights committee. During the search, police investigators seized various kinds of anti-government publications and copies of blacklisted books, according to the police.

The police, meanwhile, published pamphlets to explain about the arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of Mintongnyon, condemning him for "inciting campus unrest." "Rev. Mun has been praising those students or workers who burned themselves to death during antigovernment protests as democracy fighters, thereby fanning radical student activism," the police said.

Rev. Mun was put under arrest for possible indictment on charges of having delivered a speech at a students rally on the campus of Seoul National University. Authorities announced Saturday the indictment of 57 persons for their active roles in the Inchon incident. More than 10,000 demonstrators had staged a fierce street battle with riot police, forcing the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to call off its scheduled Inchon rally to muster support for election reforms.

SEDITIOUS ITEMS FOUND IN MINTONGNYON HOUSES

SK030054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Police, equipped with court-issued warrants, combed the houses of six key members of the "Mintongnyon" or United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification early Sunday morning. A police officer said yesterday that searches were also carried out on the dissident group's office in Changchung-dong.

The police action resulted in the seizure of a large number of antigovernment books and leaflets, he said. The printed material will be presented as evidence of alleged offenses by Mintongnyon chairman Mun Ik-hwan, who has been in police custody on charges of taking part in illegal rallies and inciting student unrest, he said.

The homes on which searches were undertaken included those of Mintongnyon vice chairman Kye Hun-che, chief policy planner Yi Pu-yong and spokesman Kim Chong-chol. A team of three to four plainclothesmen conducted the search on each of the six homes, police sources said. There were no staff members present in the Mintongnyon office when the search was under way, the sources said.

The items impounded from the houses of the six key Mintongnyon members and the organization's office comprised 146 volumes of books, 6,284 copies of 57 kinds of antigovernment fliers, two placards, three tapes and 20 headbands, according to the sources. One of the booklet is titled "New Theological Movement in the Third World."

2 KIMS DEMAND RELEASE OF 'FIGHTERS FOR DEMOCRACY'

SK030147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday met dissident religious leaders and some parents of arrested student activists and demanded that the authorities stop the practice of torture, in regard to "fighters for democracy" and immediately release them.

In a meeting of the Joint Committee against Torture and Fabrication of Communists, they also urged the government to stop "suppressing" the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification or "Mintongnyon," led by the arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

The participants included NDP vice president Choe Hyong-u, Rep. Pak Chan-chong, and pastors Pak Hyong-kyu and Kim Tong-hwan. The meeting was held at the Korean Church's Centennial Building at Chongno 5-ga, for about two hours.

Making their assertions through a statement, Kim Tae-chung placed much emphasis on the "prompt release of all prisoners of conscience, whose number is reaching about 1,000.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam showed a sensitive reaction to some wordings in the statement. He came up with a strong objective to the phrase, "the scheme for a union of conservative forces." Kim got angry and demanded the phrase be changed to "an anti-national and anti-democratic scheme..." on the spot. Kim was recently accused by dissidents and student activists of attempting to compromise with the ruling camp.

KIM TAE-CHUNG URGES ARRESTED DISSIDENTS FREED

SK300144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Lawmakers of the Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung in the new Korea Democratic Party asserted yesterday that the release of arrested students and dissidents should be made "to satisfy action of the oppositionists." "Otherwise, it will be difficult to create an ad hoc parliamentary committee on the Constitution," faction spokesman Kang Chun-sik said.

Observers noted that the second largest faction in the NDP was in effect driving a wedge into the softening stance of Kim Yong-sam, leader of the largest faction, and party president Yi Min-u. Kim Yong-sam was far more flexible on the matter. He told reporters, "It would be very good for the government to release them before the opening of the already-scheduled extra House session (on June 5)."

He went on, "It will be all right, however, to set them free during the Assembly session since it may involve some complicated procedures." But he made it clear that those who were arrested calling for democracy, such as Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, should be released immediately.

Presiding over a regular meeting of his faction at an office in Kongdok-dong yesterday morning, Kim Tae-chung said, "Their release will help clear the atmosphere of repression." About 20 lawmakers attended the breakfast meeting.

Explaining why he softened his stance by endorsing NDP's joining in the house panel of the Constitution, Kim Tae-chung said, "We will now be able to confirm the ruling party's position on the constitutional revision through the activities of the ad hoc committee." He noted then that the opposition party felt it necessary to impress the ruling camp that "we don't always follow tough lines."

According to a spokesman, Kim reiterated his earlier firm assertion that the NDP's basic position to reintroduce a direct presidential election system should be in no way changed. He warned that if the NDP swerves from that position, it cannot exist.

Meanwhile, NDP president Yi Min-u said he hoped that his meeting with Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u would "serve as a starting point for a big compromise." Yi noted, "It is desirable to iron out a compromise prior to the opening of the regular House session on Sept. 20. I also want to see a revision draft passed by the National Assembly and a referendum at the earliest possible date."

POLICE RELEASE VICE CHAIRMAN OF MINTONGNYON

SK310137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau released Kye Hun-che, a vice chairman of Mintongnyon, Thursday evening, but it plans to summon two more leading members of the activist group. Kye, who was taken away to police Wednesday afternoon in connection with the violent demonstrations in Inchon May 3, was freed around 10 p.m. Thursday in consideration of his poor health, police said yesterday. Police said, however, that he will continue to be under probe without physical detention.

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the group, has been under police custody on suspicion of agitating students and attending illegal rallies. Police plan to refer him to the prosecution today.

Two more Mintongnyon members to be questioned are Yim Chae-chong, a standing committee member, and spokesman Kim Chong-chol. They are suspected of playing leading roles in contributing to the riotous nature of the demonstrations.

Police investigation showed that Kye was one of those who participated in a meeting held at the Mintongnyon office April 30 to plot the Inchon riot. He was also involved in drafting the contents of antigovernment leaflets and providing a shelter at his home for Chang Ki-pyo on three occasions.

Chang, chief policy researcher of Mintongnyon, is presently also under police custody along with Rev. Mun.

Police said they released Kye because he did not go to Inchon May 3, although he plotted the Inchon incident, and because of his poor health.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK290955 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0348 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has just sent a message of warm greetings to the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The message substantially says:

"Under the MPRP leadership, the Mongolian people have won remarkable successes in the development of the economy, of the social education of culture, and of sciences, which clearly shows the possibility of socialism in building a powerful economy and in developing a crisis-free society on the basis of justice and social equality.

"Your party holds an important position in the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, and other international reactionary forces and against the arms race to defend peace and socialism."

After sincerely thanking the MPRP and the Mongolian Communists for their firm support for the KPRP and the Cambodian people in the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, and international reactionaries for national defense and reconstruction, General Secretary Heng Samrin wished the Mongolian Communists, working class, and people as a whole more and greater successes in all fields particularly in the implementation of the tasks formulated by the 19th MPRP Congress for the building of a developed socialist society.

"May the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our parties, and peoples further develop and strengthen," Heng Samrin said.

THAI 'SLANDERS' ON CAMP ATTACK REJECTED

BK310554 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 May (SPK) -- Reports alleging that Vietnamese artillery had shelled a refugee camp in Thai territory were entirely invented by the ultrarightist circles in Bangkok.

As VNA stressed, these accusations are aimed at covering up conflicts within the ranks of the Khmer reactionaries and at diverting public opinion from the fifth withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, which has just been completed.

Therefore, these latest slanders are merely added to the "Logex 29" logistics exercise that Thailand has just conducted with the United States and to their forthcoming large-scale maneuver codenamed "Cobra Gold" to prove the Bangkok always sticks to its policy of maintaining and aggravating tension at the common border with Cambodia.

PRACHEACHON LAUDS SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK270920 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 May 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Another Proof of the Goodwill of the PRK and SRV"]

[Text] It is stated clearly in the statement of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos summit conference held in February 1983 that each year a part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia, taking into consideration the situation in Cambodia. Pursuant to this statement and the communiques of the 10th, 11th, and 12th regular meetings of the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers and in accordance with the growth of the Cambodian revolution, the Governments of the PRK and SRV have decided to withdraw another part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia.

The volunteer forces to be withdrawn this time are the 98th Divisional Group made up of an infantry division, an infantry brigade, an infantry regiment, and a number of subordinate units. This is the fifth withdrawal within the past 4 years. This clearly proves that the Cambodian Armed Forces have grown rapidly and the forces for defending the country and national security of the PRK have been firmly strengthened.

Under the correct leadership of the KPRP, the three categories of the Cambodian Armed Forces have grown and developed quantitatively and qualitatively. Shoulder-to-shoulder with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the regular units have always been on the front-line and fought successively and effectively. The regional and self-defense militia units have conducted sweeping operations against the enemies and stook shoulder-to-shoulder with the people in defending production, agricultural fields, and enterprises.

Entering 1986, our forces for defending the country and national security have developed more rapidly than in the previous years. Comparing our forces with those of the enemies, we can see that our revolution is becoming more powerful and poised for victory. The Armed Forces and our people have gained mastery both along the border and inside the country. As for the enemy forces, they are declining and becoming weaker every day. After the Cambodian Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers attacked and seized the 17 large enemy positions along the Cambodian-Thai border, the routed enemy soldiers have been compelled to split up and hide themselves in the interior of the country. They have no footing nor people's support. Their transportation has become more difficult. Their combat will has worsened and their activities have dwindled. The scale and volume of their acitivities have kept decreasing and the rate of their surrender has increased. Compared with the 1985 dry season, the number of the returnees has doubled since last dry season. The enemies have suffered more serious internal rifts. The three Cambodian reactionary groups have kept scrambling for power. They killed each other and sought every means to attack and kill each other. On the contrary, we have become more closely united. Our people's triple revolutionary movement to attack the enemies, persuade enemy soldiers to surrender, expand our production, and build genuine revolutinary forces has been successful and we have scored great victories in all fields -- military, political, economic, cultural, and diplomatic. This all-round development of the Cambodian revolution has created favorable conditions for us to continue to withdraw and repatriate another part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers this year. The decision to allow the 98th Division of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to return home this time is another proof of the just stand and good-will attitude of the governments and peoples of the two countries -- the PRK and SRV which have made unreserved effort for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The statement of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference and the communiques of the three countries' 10th, 11th, and 12th foreign ministrial meeting stressed that the annual parties withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia is due to the development and growth of the Cambodian revolution and that all Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn by 1990.

We have firmly and strictly kept our promise. No reactionary force can distort this fact. For the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the PRK, SRV, and LPDR have confirmed their readiness to hold negotiations with the parties concerned in order to reach a joint solution, that is the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia must be done simultaneously with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, respect for Cambodia's rights to self-determination, particularly the right to live without threats from the genocidal clique, and a free election with presence of foreign observers. This is in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability in which countries of different political systems will coexist peacefully and will not use their territory to oppose another. The countries outside this zone must respect the national rights of the Southeast Asian countries. There must also be an international guarantee and observation on all accords agreed upon. The three Indochinese countries reiterate their proposal for an international conference to discuss all problems involving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

After fulfilling their lofty international duties, the most profoundly valuable souvenirs that the repatriating cadres and combatants of the 98th Division left behind for us are the heroic model of the revolutionary army, their sincere assistance, and their wholehearted contributions to the brilliant internationalist spirit, the loyalty that binds the two peoples together, Cambodia's revolutionary cause, and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, our entire party, all people, and all Cambodian Armed Forces would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese mothers whose sons are serving in the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and who have been carrying out the noble internationalist duties in Cambodia in order to help our Cambodian people defend and build our Cambodian fatherland. We sincerely wish the repatriating cadres and combatants of the 98th Division good health, happiness, and firm will to forever expand the heroic traditions of the Vietnam People's Army in fulfilling your new tasks for the cause of defending and building Socialist Vietnam.

REPORTAGE ON LPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 10TH PLENUM

Plenum Ends

BK030532 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The 10th plenary session of the third LPRP Central Committee has concluded with glorious success. The session, chaired by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was held from 15 to 31 May to study the main spirit and contents for drafting a political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the forthcoming fourth party congress.

The session examined and evaluated the all-round situation in our country and the party leadership in the initial stage of advancement toward the new period of the revolution.

The session reached complete unnimity on the Political Bureau's ideas for guidance and the main spirit and contents proposed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, aimed at further concretizing the overall line of the transitional period. They are, for example, the tasks, direction, and strategic policy of our country's revolution starting from now until the year 2000, and the direction, tasks, expected figures, and meausres contained in the second 5-year state plan ending in 1990.

The session called on party committees at various levels, branches of service, and all mass organizations to heighten their sense of responsibility, firmly grasp the party Central Committee's leadership ideas, promote and develop collective democracy, and effectively organize and guide political courses in the immediate future, aimed at mobilizing party members, cadres, workers, peasants, socialist intellectuals, and ethnic people of various strata to promote and develop freedom in their way of thinking contribute high quality views to the draft political report. In addition, they should constantly and enthusiastically compete in all spheres of work in order to effectively fulfill this year's plan, thus scoring achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. The participants approved a press release on the success of this plenary session.

LPRP Press Release

BK030612 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] On 2 June the LPRP Central Committee issued a press release on the 10th plenary session of the third party Central Committee held between 15 and 31 May to study the spirit and main contents to be included in a political report of the party Central Committee to the forthcoming fourth party congress.

The session heard reports by some key economic units that have effectively carried out their businesses in line with the new economic management mechanism.

Based on objective analysis and strict criticism through studying the lessons drawn from congresses of fraternal parties, particularly from the 27th CPSU Congress, the session examined and evaluated the all-round situation in our country and the party leadership in the past 10 years of entry into the new period of revolution, for example, following the third party congress.

The session also studied and analyzed the world situation relating to the revolution in our country. The session once again affirmed that the line, policies, and strategic policy and plan adopted by our party for the period of transition to socialism in Laos, and approved by the third party congress, is basically correct and constructive.

The session reached complete unanimity on the Political Bureau's guidance ideas and main spirit and contents proposed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, aimed at further concretaizing the overall line of the transitional period. They are, for example, the tasks, direction, and strategic policy of our country's revolution starting from now until the year 2000, and the direction, tasks, expected figures, and measures contained in the Second 5-Year State Plan ending in 1990.

The session assigned the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee to study and collect various detailed issues debated and discussed by the session in order to compile a draft political report and to map out advisory plans which will be studies, debated, and used by party committees at various levels so that the entire party and people can contribute their views to the political report and turn this into a constructive study campaign involving the collective intelligence of the entire party and people. Based on this, additional views on the draft political report will be studies and discussed more profoundly at the 11th plenary session of the third party Central Committee, which will be held in the immediate future.

The session called on party committees at various levels, various branches of services, and all mass organizations to highten their sense of responsibility, firmly grasp the party Central Committee's leadership ideas, promote and develop collective democracy, and effectively organize and guide political courses in the immediate future that are aimed at mobilizing party cadres and members, workers, the peasants, socialist intellectuals, and ethnic people of various strata to promote and develop freedom in their way of thinking and contribute their high quality views to the draft political report. In addition, they should constantly and enthusiastically compete in all spheres of work in order to effectively fulfill the 1986 plan, thus scoring achievements to welcome the fourth party congress.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS MPRP CONGRESS

BK301122 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Vientiane, May 30 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP, on May 27, sent a telegramme of greetings to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on the occasion of its 19th general congress.

The telegramme writes:

"On the occasion of the 19th Congress of the MPRP, on behalf of the LPRP CC, Its members, the working class and Lao people of all ethnics, we would like to extend to the congress and through the congress to all the members of the MPRP, the working class and fraternal working people of Mongolia our warmest congratulations and best wishes."

After pointing out great achievements scored by the Mongolian people in the last under the leadership of the MPRP in national defense and construction the telegramme goes on to say:

"These achievements are an important contribution to the strengthening of solidarity and the might of the socialist community and are contributing directly to the struggle movement of other nations for peace, international security and against the bellicose policy and nuclear arms race carried out by the imperialists.

"The Lao people strongly support the peace initiatives put forward by the MPR aiming at working out a treaty of non-interference and non-use of force in the relations of nations in Asia and the Pacific."

"We seize this occasion to express our gratitude to the party, government and people of Mongolia for their valuable support to the Lao revolution."

The message wishes for the strengthening of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close relations between the parties and peoples of Mongolia and Laos. It also wishes the 19th Congress of the MPRP great successes.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN TALKS WITH CADRES 31 MAY

BK020455 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 May, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, talked with high- and intermediate-level cadres and other persons responsible for various enterprises at a meeting to review the success of a conference on the new economic managment mechanism.

On this occasion, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out the change from bureaucratic and state-financed economic management to the application of the new economic management mechanism -- a change essential for the construction of a socialist economy in our country and one aimed at promoting the cadres' and people's right to collective mastery and initiative.

At the same time, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan explained concrete methods and tasks for carrying out the changes in line with the party's line and policy, particularly from now until the year 2000, and for fulfilling the second 5-year state plan. These methods and tasks are aimed at shifting to socialist business, eliminating bureaucratic and state-finance economic managment, and carrying out business profitably through economic accounting. To achieve this, it is necessary to consolidate and rebuild apparatuses, modify plans, and train cadres.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of the interior, and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane municipality; and other ministers, deputy ministers, instructors, and students. The conference lasted 40 days and ended with fine success.

ATHIT DENIES HAWAII TRIP, DENOUNCES RUMORS

BK030233 Bangkok BANGKOK POST In English 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday urged 60 visitors who have passed Internal Security Operations Command courses to be patient in the face of injustices. The visitors, representing patriotic groups from agencies including the Port Authority of Thailand, Thailand Tobacco Monopoly, Communications Authority of Thailand, State Railway of Thailand and Provincial Electricity Authority, turned up to give Gen Athit moral support at the Supreme Commander Headquarters. Gen Athit thanked them for being sympathetic and said there would be no problems following his dismissal from the top Army post.

"Being in the armed forces, we must comply with the rules. Our country wants peace. We have to think of the majority, not individuals," he said. Urging them to consolidate for national peace, he said: "Our ideas may be different. But everybody is bound to do everything for national solidarity and development and the people's well-being."

Gen Athit said the rumours circulating in various circles were intended to create confusion and cause damage, directly or indirectly. "In order to uphold what is right, we must be patient towards what is wrong. You all have passed the training. So you should know well how to preserve what is right," he said.

Gen Athit said he was familiar with the rumours against him. "I have to stay indifferent. They are all intended to damage my reputation. But I think the people are reasonable enough to judge by themselves what is right. "They are attacking me in every way, with unknown intentions. I have intended to make peace, but some people want to disrupt it . If we want to maintain peace and uphold what is right, we must be patient.," Gen Athit said.

The Supreme Commander declined to say if knew the people responsible for the leaflets and rumours, saying there was no point in creating further confusion. He said he had no plans to leave for Hawaii or for any other foreign destination after he turned over his duties to Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. It was not yet necessary for him to visit his daughter since they can talk on the telephone, he said.

ATHIT DSMISSAL PREEMPTED PLANNED TRANSFERS

BK030229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek issued an order to transfer 190 regimental and battalion commanders before he was dismissed as commander-in-chief, a source said yesterday. The source said Gen Athit's order was thwarted when Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon relieved him of the position.

Among officers who would have been affected by the order were First Infantry Regiment commander Col Somphap Attanan and 11th Infantry Regiment commander Col Amphon Sawetserani. The regiments are the Army's main combat force in Bangkok.

Col Amphon is closely associated with officers of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy's Class 5 and enjoyed a cordial relationship with Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thawalit Yongchaiyut.

The transfer orders had been sent separately to the officers affected, but were suspended when Gen Chawalit took over the top post from Gen Athit, said the source.

The Army chief has full authority to transfer officers from the rank of colonel downward without seeking approval from the Defence Minister, Gen Prem. Gen Chawalit indicated on Saturday that he would delegate power to a committee to work out the annual reshuffle list to preclude favouritism and enhance unity in the Army.

'YELLOW RAIN' SAMPLES SAID TO BE POLLEN

BK030107 Bangkok THE NATION In English 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Chanthaburi -- Yellow pollen and not toxic chemicals caused the so-called "Yellow Rain" in a border village here last week, Governor Somphong Phansuwan said yesterday. The governor told THE NATION that illnesses suffered by some villagers during the rain in the village in Tambon Makham of Makham District were a coincidence.

At least four villagers had to be hospitalized for serious headaches and vomiting after taking food cooked in rain water. Governor Somphong said the Ministry of Defence's Chemical Department analyzed samples of the rain and found that its yellowish content was caused by harmless yellow pollen.

Canadian scientists recently found that poisons cited as proof of Soviet use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos was caused naturally in the areas by a fungus that apparently infests food. The scientists, taking blood samples found that just two percent of people tested near the war zones in Kampuchea and Laos had tricothecenes, the toxins associated with Yellow Rain chemical warfare, in their blood. But the substance was believed to be from infested food, not chemical attacks.

LAO TROOPS CROSS BORDER, SET SCHOOL ON FIRE

BK310928 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 31 May p 3

[Text] Loei -- Laotian troops crossed the border into this northern province last night and burned down a school building before escaping, a Border Patrol Police source said today. No one was hurt in the incident which took place in Kaengmuang Village of Tambon A-hi in Thali District. The school building was located on the bank of the Mae Nambuang River which borders Thailand and Laos.

A villager, Thong Kumphapan, 59, told a BPP team who went to investigate the incident that he and his neighbours tried to put out the blaze after the Laotian intruders crossed the river back to Laos. The fire raged for one hour and the whole building was burnt down.

The villagers said the attack might have been an act of revenge. They said a Kaengmuang villager a few days ago crossed the river to Laos and stole a buffalo he had sold to a Laotian.

LAO INTRUDERS ATTACK BORDER POLICE POST

BK030227 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Loei -- Laotian troops crossed the border and attacked Border Patrol Police [BPP] unit 412 in Tha Li District yesterday morning. Police said the intruders fired nine rocket-propelled grenades and about 10 AK-47b rounds in the 3.15 a.m. attack in which no casualties were reported.

Corporal Thoetkiat Manphonsi said his eight-man unit engaged the Laotians for about 20 minutes. The Laotian troops crossed to a Thai island in the Muang River from which they opened fire. The EPP counterattack drove them back across the river.

BPP unit 412 is based about five kilometres from the Ban Kaeng Muang school, which was burned down by Laotian troops this month.

INDUSTRY MINISTER COMPLAINS ABOUT U.S. RICE

BK020212 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] Thailand must now consider taking protective measures against the U.S. Farm Act, particularly by no longer blindly cooperating with the United States on world economic issues in which Thailand has no specific interest.

The Committee on Thailand-U.S. Economic Relations reported after its recent meeting that the U.S. rice prices for the past seven announcements in as many weeks have been gradually lowered, especially the fifth one which was as much as 11.7 lower than the fourth announcement.

The committee, chaired by Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, announced that the U.S. action, in addition to going against President Ronald Reagan's policy on "free and fair trade," is a deliberate attempt to take over Thailand's rice markets -- an action which could have severe repercussions. According to the U.S. announcement, the weekly rice price quotations will take as the main consideration the prevailing world prices. But the fact is that while the world prices are stationary, the announced U.S. prices have been going down.

One direct result from such an unfriendly action on the part of the U.S. was that exports of top-grade Thai rice had dropped by as much 200,000 tons since the start of this year. Dr Chirayu told reporters that the Thai side has done everything to remedy the situation, but there has been no reply from the U.S. authorities. He added that in this case, the matter will be left to the Foreign and Commerce ministries to act upon through their highest channels.

A source said Thailand will submit protest notes to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and other organisations of which Thailand is a member. The Government will seek from these institutions justice and economic cooperation and directly submit the results to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In the past, the U.S. Government only received information form the U.S. Rice Mills Association.

The source said the meeting agreed not to directly sanction the U.S., but will instead consider future requests for economic cooperation. "From now on, Thailand will first take into consideration the benefit Thailand may derive from such cooperation," he added. Thailand and the U.S. may have been good friends, but in the past, the U.S. always used Thailand as a tool in raising questions in international forums.

Since last April 11, the U.S. rice price announcements for the first and second lots were not much different, but the fourth lot was 1.47 percent lower than the third. The fifth lot took a nosedive of 11.7 percent, and there were drops of 1.2 percent and 0.87 percent in the sixth and seventh lots, respectively. The U.S. prices now are 5.78 cents per lb for long-grain rice and 4.79 cents for medium- and short-grain.

Views Protective Responses

BK021127 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 2 Jun 86 pp 7, 10

[Text] Caretaker Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun, who is also chairman of the working committee concerning the U.S. Farm Act, disclosed that the committee met on 30 May to discuss and consider ways and means to prevent the U.S. Farm Act from harming Thai rice trade. Protective measures will later be submitted to the cabinet for its approval.

The minister said that it is noticeable that all parties concerned have already lost their patience in talking nicely with the United States because they have come to realize that political pressure inside that country regarding the legislation is quite forceful. Even President Reagan, who has pledged not to let the U.S. Farm Act affect Thai rice trade, cannot honor his own words.

Chirayu said: "Everyone agreed that we should resort to stronger retaliatory measures. But we must also avoid any action that can harm relations between the two countries." He said Thailand will lodge its complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. However, it does not expect any concrete solution to the problem. This action will improve Thailand's bargaining position in future bilateral negotiations with the United States.

A source in the working committee revealed that the United States only declared its rice export expansion measures to GATT and failed to give any detail concerning the subsidization program which was designed to reduce its rice production cost. If the United States refused to give any more information about the Farm Act, Thailand will request negotiations with the United States in accordance with Articles 22 and 16.3 of GATT. If no solution is reached during the negotiations, Thailand will officially lodge its complaint with GATT as permitted by Articles 23 and 16.3 and Section 4 of GATT. However, it is unlikely that Thailand would succeed in shielding itself from the impact of the U.S. legislation.

Other retaliatory measures discussed during the meeting include declaring the U.S. agriculture attache persons non grata, recalling the Thai agricultural attache from Washington, regularly summoning the U.S. ambassador to Thailand to hear the complaints against the Farm Act, condemning the United States at meetings of international organizations such as the United Nations, FAO, ESCAP, and GATT. Thailand will ask EEC members and Japan during the meeting between ASEAN and developed countries to be held in Manila in June to exert pressure on the United States since they also detest the U.S. trade reform bill. Australia is another country affected by the U.S. Farm Act.

The committee came up the an idea of collecting donations from people nationwide to buy space in THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell the Americans that the U.S. Farm Act is only aimed at giving subsidies to a small group of some 30,000 people and is unfair to the majority of the people. Most Americans do not know exactly what the U.S. Farm Act means since lobbyists have been trying to conceal the fact that only some 30,000 people will benefit. Besides, the collection of contributions from across the country will convince the U.S. Government that the Farm Act has adversely affected and the hurt the feelings of the Thai people.

UN AMBASSADOR PROTESTS SRV ATTACK ON CAMP

BK310700 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 30 May 86

["Text of protest note to the United Nations to be submitted by Thai Permanent Representative to the United Nations M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi", dated 30 May -- read by Announcer]

[Text] Upon instructions of my government, I have the honor to draw your attention to the deliberate acts of aggression and inhuman crimes committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and against lives of innocent Kampuchean displaced persons as follows:

On 29 may 1986 at around 8:30 a.m. 15 rounds of artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces landed to much space onto the middle of UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Operation]-supervised Site 8 camp, which houses some 30,000 Kampuchean civilians kat Tambon Thai Udon, Khlong Hat District, Prachin Buri Province, about 4 kilometers deep inside Thailand. As a result, 11 Kampucheans -- 2 men, 7 women, 1 boy, and 1 girl -- were killed, and some 47 seriously wounded -- 8 men, 7 women, 14 boys, and 18 girls. The shellings also destroyed a number of thatched houses and forced thousands of Kampuchean civilians to flee the area. It was the civilian which was target of attack. The pinpoint accuracy of Vietnamese gunners lobbing shells over the Ta Ngoc Hill lying between the camp and the border clearly indicated the ill intention of the Vietnamese to attack Kampuchean civilians under humanitarian care of UNBRO.

These premeditated acts of atrocities underline and reaffirm further the true nature of Vietnamese forces who have no regards whatsoever for human lives and sufferings. The Vietnamese act of aggression constitutes a serious breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity contrary to various pronouncements by Vietnam to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Not only be the hardships and miseries befall the Kampuchean displaced persons as a result of this Vietnamese assault, but the shelling also posed threat to the lives and livelihood of innocent Thai citizens as well as other international relief workers in the area. It is a blatant violation of the international law and the principles of the United Nations Charger and of fundamental human rights.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns this unprovoked and deliberate hostile act by the Vietnamese forces against Thailand and innocent Kampuchean displaced persons and reaffirms its legitimate right to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the lives and properties of innocent civilians in Thailand by every means, for which the Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility and consequences.

I have the honor to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council

Issued on 30 May 1986

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES FETE

BK250949 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 May 86

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 21 May]

[Text] NHAN DAN today frontpages a report that Comrade Pham Hung attended a ceremony held by youths serving in the Public Security Forces of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, and Quang Nam-Danang to make pledges to compete with one another in implementing Uncle Ho's six teachings.

PHAM VAN DONG AT CEREMONY TO HONOR STUDENTS

OW020835 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- A ceremony was held here yesterday to present awards to the best students of Hanoi.

The function, sponsored by the Hanoi Education Service, was honoured with the presence of Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It was also attended by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of its commission for Science and Education; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; and representatives of teachers and students' parents.

In a cordial conversation with almost 1,000 students present, Chairman Pham Van Dong congratulated them on their remarkable progress in study and asked them to strive harder so that there would be more examples of best students.

CHU HUY MAN, DELEGATION DEPART FOR MPR CONGRESS

OW241722 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council, has left for Ulaanbaatar to attend the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

CPV CC GREETS MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

OW281615 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended its warmest greetings to the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The message notes that the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party have won great victory in national transformation and development, setting a bright example for the underdeveloped countries along the path to socialism. Mongolia, once a backward feudal country, has become a socialist one with an increasingly developed industry and agriculture, advanced culture and education, and constantly improved living standard.

It continues: "Following the foreign policy of peace, unity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the progressive forces the world over, Mongolia has been making great contributions to consolidating and strengthening the strength of the socialist community and the three revolutionary currents in their struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Consequently its international prestige and status has constantly risen.

"The Vietnamese party, Government and people fully supaport all the well-intentioned peace initiatives advanced by Mongolia aimed at preserving peace and security of all nations in Asia and the Pacific, thus contributing to peace and security the world over".

The message expresses sincere thanks to the Mongolian party, Government and people for their wholehearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's national defence and construction in the past as well at present. It concludes by noting with great joy that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia have unceasingly consolidated and developed.

LE DUAN CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON RELECTION

OW011546 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today extended his congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh on his re-election as general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

The message wishes the "Mongolian leader the best of health and success in his noble mission". It wishes the "fraternal Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP headed by General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh, new splended success in implementing the major tasks set by the 19th party congress in socialist construction".

The message also wishes the "fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, constant consolidation and development".

'SLANDEROUS' THAI BORDER SHELLING CHARGE DENIED

OW301514 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 30 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to categorically reject the slanderous charge made by the Thai military on May 29 and spread by Western media that Vietnamese artillery based in Kampuchea had fired on a Kampuchean refugee camp on Thai territory, causing many casualties.

Although on-spot international relief workers expressed doubt about the charge and assumed that it was Khmer Rouge troops who opened fire on the camp, the Thai military deliberately tried to put the blame on Vietnam in a bid to cover up the strifes within the various reactionary Khmer factions and at the same time, divert public attention from the fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea.

U.S. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST USSR, SRV REFUTED

OW030121 HANOI Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On the U.S. Department of State's recent reiteration of its shopworn story about the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Southeast Asia to odiously slander the Soviet Union and Vietnam againa, today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary says:

The United States has launched an odious slander campaign as part of a scheme to collude with the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, and the reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles, to overshadow the three Indochinese countries' goodwill proposals and lower the increasingly high prestige of the PRK.

Washington's replay of the cracked record "Yellow Rain in Southeast Asia" at the very moment of the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia is aimed at playing down the significance of this troop withdrawal.

Seemingly, in a fairly close coordination of effort, the Beijing authorities on 30 May repeated the prosy allegation that Hanoi is intensifying its Vietnamization of Cambodia by dispatching hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to that country, according to a new plan to raise the Vietnamese population there to 700,000, and that the total of Vietnamese emigrants has now reached 60 percent of the Phnom Penh population.

At the same time, Bangkok shouted that the Vietnamese Armed Forces had shelled a Cambodian refugee camp and caused many civilian casualties, despite many internatinal aid officials' expressions of doubt about the Khmer Rouge's [as heard] involvement in this shelling. Even more insolent was the fact that Bangkok had addressed a protest note to the UN slandering Vietnam.

The chorus of slander by Washington, Beijing, and Bangkok has been negated by reality. It only shows that they are the worst enemies of the Southeast Asian peoples.

VNA REPORTS BORDER INTRUSION INCIDENTS BY PCR

OW021522 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- From May 16-31, Chinese troops fired nearly 7,000 artillery and mortar shells on Thanh Thuy village and other populated areas in Vi Xuyen District, in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen.

Meanwhile, Chinese commandos and scouts on 14 occasions intruded into Tien Yen District, Quang Ninh Province; Loc Binh, Cao Loc and Van Lang Districts, Lang Son Province; Bao Lac and Tra Linh Districts, Cao Bang Province; and Cau Kieu and Lao Cai areas in Hoang Lien Son Province.

On May 21, a Chinese squad intruded into Ban May village, Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province, taking Hoang Su Len, who was working in the field, off to China.

Always vigilant and combat-ready, the local borderguards and militia forces promptly intercepted enemy troops, wiping out or capturing many of them.

VNA NOTES CHERNOBYL; SRV TROOP WITHDRAWALS

OW020955 [Editorial Report] Hanoi VNA in English at 0715 GMT on 2 June carries a review of Vietnam-related events which took place in May.

VNA notes that on 15 May: "To Huu, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-minister of the Council of Ministers, expressed deep sympathy with the Soviet Union over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant."

In the same review VNA notes that on 28 May: "A divisional group of the Vietnam Volunteer Army left Kampuchea for home after successfully discharging its internationalist duty toward the fraternal Kampuchean people. The group withdrew from southwestern Kampuchea and consisted of one division, one brigade, one regiment, and support units, totalling about 10,000 men."

SPECULATORS, SMUGGLERS ARRESTED IN KIEN GIANG

BK011405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In the recent past, speculators and smugglers of export goods have stepped up their activities in the sea area of Kien Giang Province close to the Cambodian border and the Gulf of Thailand, along the Rach Gia-Ha Tien highway, and on various land and water routes linking this province with An Giang and Hau Giang Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City. They have established contacts with speculators in foreign countries and smugglers in neighboring provinces to siphon off from Kien Giang hundreds of metric tons of export shrimps, tens of metric tons of pepper, and large quantities of other valuable commodities.

In March and April alone, taking advantage of unstable prices on the market and the province's decision to reduce the number of tax stations and with the cooperation of some truck drivers and bad officials at certain state agencies, these dishonest traders plundered and siphoned off large quantities of goods without being checked by various responsible state organs.

Determined to punish speculators and smugglers in order to help stabilize prices on the market and place all sources of export goods under state management, in April and early May, the Kien Giang provincial Public Security Forces, Customs Office, and Tax Bureau coordinated with other management sectors in launching many drives to track down and wipe out smugglers.

To date, Kien Giang has arrested and brought to trial 207 cases involving 366 speculators and smugglers. The province has also recovered 10.46 metric tons of dried shrimps, 730 kg of pepper, 62 metric tons of grain, 1,359,590 dong, and large quantities of other valuable commodities and farm products. These include dozens of cases involving cadres and personnel of some state agencies who have cooperated with dishonest traders in the speculation and smuggling of goods.

Thanks to prompt action against the speculation and smuggling of maritime products, in recent days many localities -- such as Phu Quoc, Ha Tien, Chau Thanh, and Rach Gia -- have been able to procure larger quantities of shrimp. The shrimp procurement station in An Binh ward of Rach Gia City alone has purchased a quantity of shrimps seven times larger than in the past.

HEAVY RAINS FLOOD CROPS IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

BK011435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The month of May has seen continuous moderate to heavy rainfalls in the northern provinces. Rainfalls in the Bac Bo Delta provinces have averagedd from 300 to 500 mm, far exceeding the average rainfall in the past 30 years. Heavy rains have flooded 53,792 hectares of rice, 1,295 hectares of corn, 453 hectares of tobacco, 273 hectares of soybeans, and hundreds of hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops, crops. In particular, some 9,500 hectares of rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial plants, and vegetables have been heavily inundated.

Ha Bac has had 16,200 hectares of rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial plants under water, including 5,000 hectares of seriously flooded rice. Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh each have had 11,000 flooded hectares; Hanoi, 5,300 hectares; and Vinh Phu, 2,000 hectares. The mountainous province of Hoang Lien Son has also had hundreds of hectares submerged rice.

Along with the floods caused by rains, harmful insects and diseases continued to spread on the 5th-month spring rice area last week. Despite a shortage of labor the Ministry of Agriculture has tried by every means to control the situation. Efforts have been made to distribute 235 metric tons of insecticides to the various localities. The various provinces and municipalities have also used hundreds of metric tons of oil, spent hundreds of thousands of man-days, and employed all methods available to minimize the damage caused by insects to the 5th-month spring rice crop.

Many localities and units, considering caring for and protecting the rice crop toward the end of the season as the central emergency task, have concentrated on guiding and organizing laborers to work on the ricefields day and night.

The northern provinces have begun to reap the early plantings of the 5th-month spring rice. Reaping work has been carried out on 51,398 hectares or 5 percent of the cultivated area.

To make up for the spring rice and subsidiary food crop output shortfalls caused by natural calamities, provinces and municipalities throughout the country are now mobilizing all the material and technical resourcces available and making their best efforts to surpass the plan norms for area, output, and production volume during the summer-fall and 10th-month crop seasons. By 25 May, the entire country had plowed 1,141,986 hectares of land for planting the summer-fall and 10th-month crops -- 11.9 percent faster than in the same period last year -- and had transplanted the summer-fall and early 10th-month rice on more than 638,000 hectares.

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS SRV SHELLING OF REFUGEE CAMP

BK021239 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has expressed Malaysia's indignation over the shelling of a regugee camp on the Thai-Kampuchean border by Vietnam last week. The minister has drawn attention to the serious implication that this episode will have, not only for the security of the refugees, but also for peace and general stability in Southeast Asia. Barely a fortnight ago, Vietenam was publicizing its so-called troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and telling the world of its desire for living in peace with all its neighbors. The attack on the refugee camp was obviously intended to terrify the Kampucheans, who would rather stay in a refugee camp than in their own land dominated by an aggressor.

The international community, with the exception of the Soviet Union and a few nations that want its goodwill, has shown its stand on the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in successive sessions at the UN General Assembly. None of the leading democratic and even neutral nations of the world have any sympathy with Vietnam's present economic plight, which is jeopardized by its costly adventure in Kampuchea.

If Vietnam were to persist in its aggressive policy toward the people of Kampuchea, it will find itself increasingly isolated and for all intents and purposes it will become a dependency of the Soviet Union. Already, the Soviets are exploiting Vietnam by the [word indistinct] possession of some of its military facilities such as the naval base at Camh Ranh Bay. It is ironic that a country which has often talked about how to liberate the Kampucheans from the excesses of the former Pol Pot regime has allowed itself to be a pawn in the Soviet grand design for geopolitical advancement in Southeast Asia.

The recent shelling of the Kampuchean refugee camp constitutes grave provocation to Thailand. For some years now, Thailand has had to play the role of a frontline state [words indistinct] over the uneasy Thai-Kampuchean border and yet assuring Vietnam of its own and ASEAN's desire for peaceful coexistence.

The international community will agree with the Malaysian foreign minster's view that Thailand should not be left to face the Vietnamese aggression alone. Thailand, through no fault of its own, has become the first line of defense for the whole of Southeast Asia. The Malaysian foreign minister has also said the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has his country's support for any application that Prince Sihanouk may be making (?for admission) into the UN. Such a move will have both political and diplomatic value, but it is possible that the Soviet Union will use its power of veto to frustrate Democratic Kampuchea's aspiration to a UN membership. However, the fact remains that year after year, the General Assembly has voted in support of the credentials of the coalition government rather than for the Heng Samrin group, that is Vietnam's ally and collaborator. Malaysia will continue it support for the coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk.

'TEXT' OF AQUINO 23 MAY SPEECH IN DAVAO

HK310641 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 May 86 p 4

["Text" of Speech Given by President Aquino before leaders of Davao City and Eastern Mindanao on 23 May -- place not given]

[Text] I try always to keep my word and, therefore, I am circumspect in making commitments. But I made a commitment to visit you again. I pledged to govern by consultation. I said that in God's appointed time, we shall be free again. Now we are. And I am here, your President, come to consult with you on the problems of this region as you see them and to work out with you the solutions you feel are the best and that you can bear.

I said that I believe in the power of prayer to work miracles. It has. For we prayed not for freedom, but for the strength to persevere in the fight for it without hate or rancor until freedom came without doing violence to our call for reconciliation. And we found the strength and the courage to face down a dictatorship. We prayed for wisdom in leadership even as we committed ourselves to genuine democratic government. And the miracle has happened: No sooner was democracy restored than the people of this region, taking the event at face value, assumed their own leadership as befits a democracy and convened to arrive at an understanding of their problems and work out the appropriate solutions in the proud spirit of self-reliance and people power that had carried the country through to freedom. Our prayers are answered in part: we have a democracy in its full sense and dignity in this region.

What am I saying? That we pray to God and then we work so that deliverance from our tribulations will come through our efforts and singularly to our labor.

The struggle of the Filipinos down the centuries has not been for independence, democracy and progress but for the dignity they confer upon the race that wins and keeps all three. We rejected the economic security of continued colonial servitude when we demanded independence in the midst of the ruins of World War II. We might have had an easier time of it if we had swallowed our pride and delayed. We rejected the irresponsible condition of citizenship in a dictatorship that offered to assume all the power and all the responsibility for our lives. We have occasionally strayed from the path of democratic pride that is native to us but inevitably we have returned to it. I applaud the people and the natural leadership of Davao for taking the leading step in this direction.

You, the people of Davao and Eastern Mindanao, farmers and workers, businessmen and professionals, teachers and students, churchpeople and urban poor, have opened your hearts and minds. The experience has been enriching and leaves me so encouraged. The task of governance cannot be the task of one person or a few people if it is to be done well. We as a people made a revolution together. Am I not right to expect therefore that we as a people must now consolidate the gains of that revolution and work together to make it work for each one of us? You are the first to meet that expectation. You have truly earned the right to call this government your own and a true democracy.

Therefore, commend Minister Ramon Mitra for vindicating this right by appointing a deputy minister for agriculture and food particularly for Mindanao. I shall ask my Cabinet to consider similar appointments in other pertinent ministries. I want nothing to stand between the presidency and areas that have shown such political maturity in the appreciation of their problems.

The single deterrent to recovery and progress in Mindanao you are telling me is the peace and order problem. The problem encompasses not only the insurgency but, shall consult with [as published] the minister of defense on the feasibility of a regional ceasefire immediately for a period of 60 days during which regional leaders can establish contact with the insurgents in this region and negotiate, if not for the end of insurgent activity then for a longer truce during which greater trust might develop between the insurgent leadership and ranks and the government. A trust that can be the foundation of a permanent peace.

I met with 168 rebel returnees at the Carmelite convent this morning. I was struck by the extreme youth of these former insurgents and their obvious bravery and acute sense of justice. It is tragic that such youth and virtue have been wasted in fighting that could be harnessed for the greater good of our country. I assured them of their safety and declared General Magno personally responsible to me in that regard.

Knowing that poverty is a main cause of insurgency and that even the weary insurgent must believe he can have a start before he will consider returning to civil life, I shall consider the feasibility of an arms exchange program. Not cash for guns, but guns for rehabilitation and skills training to permit a smooth reintegration into society. In this regard, I have learned here that there are 33,000 hectaries of military reservations which could be used for land reform and rehabilitation.

All human rights abuses, whether committed by the Armed Forces or the Communists, will be prosecuted equally vigorously. For, on a par with basic material needs, is the hunger for justice. Although I hope that with this new beginning we have achieved, forgiveness will figure greatly when we calculate a better future for ourselves.

Because the peace and order problem is chiefly one of common criminality, I direct the minister of defense and the chief of staff to prepare and immediately implement a disarmament campaign against the warlords in the countryside and the criminal syndicates in the cities. I cannot believe that the main force of the republic cannot eradicate this problem with dispatch. I do not want the warlords around to distort the democratic process that will take place soon after the ratification of a new constitution.

Since criminality is a police problem, to which a police force that is not directly responsible to the community is a main contributor, I shall consider, in consultation with the chief of staff, devolving the authority over police forces back on to the local communities they serve. I shall test this proposition first in Metro Manila. I will not accept as an assumption that the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] are a necessary component of rural security in Mindanao and expect the chief of staff to submit to me a justification for its continued existence.

You raised the issue of political stability as it is affected by the insecurity of third-level civil servants. You should know that on my directive the Civil Service Commission has already issued guidelines regarding the first and second levels. Since the third level involved the need for trust and confidence, we allowed greater discretion in the retention or relief of civil servants in this level. But now that you have pointed out to me that there is a problem hereto, I shall refer the matter to the civil service commissioner for restudy and a report to me within 30 days from today.

Local elections will be held as soon as possible after the ratification of the new constitution. I shall urge the members of the Constitutional Commission, whose full complement I shall have appointed this Sunday, to complete the drafting of a new constitution within three months.

On the issue of the appointment of OICs [Officers-in-charge], we have tried to carefully evaluate all nominees. I ask you now to give them a chance to prove themselves. I have heard unreasonable comments about their lack of experience. I beg you to consider that if they had too much experience they would have been the men of Marcos, who was in power for the past 20 years. I had no experience. If I had had experience it would have been in Marcos politics and I would not have led you to freedom.

Just the same, I encourage those who feel aggrieved over the OIC process to bring your cases to my attention and these will be acted upon with dispatch.

I am in the process of fulfilling my pledge to dismantle the coconut monopoly. While the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] is working to unearth the anomalies and unravel the complex structure of that body, we shall reconstitute the various boards of the major instruments of the monopoly to restore public confidence in this major sector of our agricultural economy. These bodies are nowhere representative of the coconut farmers or industry. The elections in the Cocofed [Philippine Coconut Producer's Federation] were rigged. The officers were elected in a manner repugnant to our new democratic ethic. I shall protect the coconut farmers from any scheme that stifles their enterprise or steals their chiefly common criminality abetted by warlords and even the military. [sentence as published]

With regard to the insurgency, I have said that I shall call for a ceasefire for a definite and inextendible period during which I hope negotiations to take place that will result in an honorable and lasting peace that will address the legitimate demands of the insurgents without detracting from the security of the people, the stability of their new democracy or the honor of the New Armed Forces. This will be a ceasefire-in-place so that the armed forces shall be positioned to ward off any threats to the security of the people during the period of negotiations. Let me make myself clear on this point. There will be no ceasefire with return of the troops to the barracks that will leave the insurgents a free zone within which to operate with impunity. I shall assume that the insurgent leadership exercises complete control over their men in the field so that any gross violation of the ceasefire will be taken by my government as a deliberate act and a signal of the failure of negotiations and the resumption of hostilities.

While I am considering the time when to call for a general ceasefire, taking the cue from this consultation I rightful share of a major sector of our economy. [sentence as published]

I have heard other more specific issues and have not had time to consider the solutions you propose. I shall seriously consider your proposals and respond to them as soon as I can.

Although we have not made decisions on all the issues you have raised with me, I think a great deal has been achieved already, not least the successful experiment at consultative government that has taken place here.

I beg you to recall that we fought the dictatorship, first and foremost, for democracy and its mature exercise is what you have demonstrated here today. The campaign and the revolution made me proud to be a Filipino. What I have seen here today has made me proud to be your President. Thank you.

PROCLAMATION NO 9 ON FORMATION OF CON-COM

HK310141 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 86 p 7

[Proclamation No 9 on Formation of Constitutional Commission signed on 23 Apr 86 by Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Executive Secretary Joker P. Aroyo]

[Text] Whereas, the new Government was established by the direct action and will of the sovereign Filipino people;

Whereas, the "Freedom Constitution" was promulgated under Proclamation No 3 in accordance with the mandate of the people to work toward the establishment of a just, free and democratic constitutional order within the shortest time possible;

Whereas, a Constitutional Commission tasked with proposing a new charter "truly reflective of the ideals and aspirations of the Filipino people" has been created under Article V of said Proclamation No 3;

Whereas, it is now ncessary to organize the Constitutional Commission to provide for the details of its operation and establish the procedure for the ratification or rejection of the proposed new Constitution;

Now, therefore, I, Corazon C. Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines, by the powers vested in me by the sovereign mandate of the Filipino people and in accordance with the "Freedom Constitution", do hereby promulgate the following "Law Governing the Constitutional Commission Commission of 1986":

THE LAW GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTION COMMISSION of 1986

Section 1. Title

This law shall be known and cited as the "Law Governing the Constitutional Commission of 1986".

Sec. 2 Composition

(1) The Constitutional Commission shall be composed of not more than fifty (50) national, regional, and sectoral representatives who shall be appointed by the President.

(2) The national representatives, shall, in addition to the qualifications hereinafter provided, be men or women of national standing, experienced in government or with recognized competence in their respective fields.

(3) The regional representatives who have held elective offices are to be apportioned among the thirteen (13) regarding as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants on the basis of the latest census.

(4) Sectorial representatives shall be chosen among others, from farmers, fishermen, workers, students, professionals, business, military, academic, ethnic, and other similar groups.

(5) The number of national, regional, and sectoral representatives shall be determined by the President, provided, however, that each of the thirteen (13) regions shall have at least a Member.

Sec. 3. Nominations

(1) Nominations of Members of the Commission may be made by political parties or groupments of parties, civic, religious, ethnic or other sectoral groups, or by individual citizens.

(2) All nominations shall be filed with the Secretariat, Office of the President, not later than May 5, 1986, provided however, that in meritorious cases, the President may consider late nominations.

(3) Nominations must be in writing and accompanied by the following supporting documents, namely: (a) a duly verified curriculum vilae of the nominee; (b) an indication of whether the nomination is for a national, regional or sectoral representative; (c) an endorsement by the nominating group or individual; (d) a certification by the nominee that he/she will accept appointment to the Commission and resign from any government office he may be holding upon the issuance of such appointment; and (e) other materials that may help the appointing authority.

(4) The names of the nominees shall be published in newspapers of general circulation for three consecutive days not later than May 10, 1986. Nothing in this provision will prevent the publication of the names of nominees as their nominations are received.

(5) Reactions to and comments on the nominations, including verified opposition thereto, may be expressed in letters and telegrams addressed to the President, through the Secretariat, Office of the President, not later, than May 20, 1986.

Sec. 4. Qualifications

No person shall be appointed Member of the Commission unless he be a natural born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, of recognized probity, independence, nationalism, and patriotism.

Sec. 5. Disqualifications

The following are disqualified from being members of the Commission:

(1) Public officials unless they resign their respective offices upon their acceptance of the appointment to the Commission; provided that failure to resign shall automatically nullify the appointment;

(2) Persons convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, unless granted absolute pardon or amnesty;

The commission shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members.

Sec. 6. Oath or Affirmation

Members of the Commission shall qualify and assume office by taking the following oath or affirmation:

"I, (name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as Member of the Constitutional Commission of 1986 to hasten the return of normal constitutional government by drafting a fundamental law truly reflective of the ideals and aspirations of the Filipino people endeavor to complete the work of the said Commission within the period provided by law, not to run for any office in the first local and the first national elections to be held after the ratification of the Constitution that the Commission will propose, preserve and defend the Freedom Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines. So help me God." (in case of affirmation, the last sentence may be omitted.)

Sec. 8. Future Disqualification

Any person appointed and qualified as member of the Commission shall not be eligible to run for office in the first local and first national elections to be held after the ratification of the new constitution; or appointed to any government office or position while the commission is in session and during the period of one (1) year after its final adjournment.

Sec. 9. Organization and Status of the Commission

(1) The Minister of General Services shall take charge of all arrangements for the convening of the Commission.

(2) The opening session of the Commission shall be held in the Session Hall of the former Batasang Pambansa on June 2, 1986, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning.

(3) The vice-president shall preside at its opening session until a presiding officer is elected by the Commission. The election of a chairman and presiding officer from among its Members shall be the first order of business. The commission shall be deemed organized upon the election and qualification of a chairman and presiding officer.

(4) A majority of all its members shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendence of absent members in such manner and under such penalties.

(5) The commission may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members, expel a member.

(6) The plenary sessions of the Commission shall be public and duly recorded. It may hold its session in any place in the Philippines.

(7) The Commission shall conduct public hearings to ensure that the Filipino people will have adequate participation in the formulation of a new Constitution.

(8) The Batasang Pambansa building and premises are hereby made available for use of the Commission. All government entities, agencies and instrumentalities shall, place at the disposal of the Commission such personnel, premises, and furniture thereof as can, in their judgment, be spared without detriment to the public service, without cost, refund or additional pay.

Sec. 10. Filling of Vacancies

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Commission, the President may, upon due certification by the Chairman of the Commission, fill the vacancy by appointment after consultation with the group or sector represented by the Member who caused such vacancy.

Sec. 11. Parliamentary Immunities

(1) A member of the Commission shall, in all offenses of the Commission shall, in all offences punishable by not more than six (6) years imprisonment, be privileged from arrest during attendance of its session, and in going to and returning from the same.

(2) A member of the Commission shall not be questioned nor held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the Commission, in any committee thereof, or in any public hearing conducted by the commission or any committee thereof whenever held.

(3) The penalties imposed in Article 143, 144 and 145 of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, for offenses defined therein shall apply if such offenses are committed against the commission, or its committees or subcommittees, or the Members thereof.

Sec. 12. Compensation

(1) Each member shall receive a per diem of Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) for every day of attendence in the Commission or any of its committees and to necessary travelling expenses to and from his residence when attending the sessions of the Commission or of its committees. The commission may determine the amount for the office and staff expenses of its members.

Sec. 13. Completion

The commission shall endeavor to complete its work on or before September 2, 1986 and, thereafter, present to the President the proposed new Constitution.

Sec. 14. Ratification

The president shall fix the date of the plebiscite for the ratification or rejection of the proposed constitution which shall not be later than sixty (60) days following its submission to the President. It shall become valid and effective upon ratification by a majority of the votes cast in such plebiscite.

Sec. 15

The Sum of Twenty Million Pesos (P20,000,,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the operational expenses of the Commission. The Commission shall not be subject to the rules and regulations of the Ministry of the budget on allocations and release of funds; however, it shall account for and report on its expenses to the Commission on Audit at the termination of its work.

Sec. 16

This proclamation shall take effect immediately. Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of April, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-six.

By the President: Corazon C. Aquino
Joker P. Aroyo Executive Secretary

15 RESOLUTIONS FILED ON FIRST CON-COM WORKDAY

HK030253 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] immediately buckled down to serious work to draft a new constitution for the country immediately after its inaugural ceremony and the election of a president and other officials. Fifteen resolutions were filed with the commission with the first hour of the actual session yesterday afternoon.

In the morning's inaugural ceremony, President Aquino keynoted the event with a call for a constitution broad enough to meet present and future exigencies facing the country. She also reminded the commission of the 90-day mandate to draft the new constitution. Mrs Aquino reminded the commission members that the new constitution should protect all the essentials of a true democracy.

Following the president's inaugural address, the commission unanimously elected Justice Cecilia Munoz Palma as president. Palma accepted the post, saying that the challenge to the commission is to write a constitution found on equality, justice, liberty and peace, and to bring about stability in the country.

The 15 resolutions filed on the opening day of the constitutional Commission include, among others, a limit to the president's emergency powers, including the declaration of martial law. The proposals embodied in Resolution No 9 was filed by Con-Com member Hilarion Davide Jr who also introduced into the assembly the measure enjoining Philippine sovereignty over Sabah and the bodies of water recognized as Philippine territorial seas under the United Nations convention of 1982.

In another development, Con-Com member Abraham Sarmiento filed a petition seeking the ouster of former Labor Minister Blas Ople, Teodolo Natividad, Regalado Maambong, and Rustico de los Reyes from the commission. Sarmiento's petition said the three were former KBL leaders whose record of probity, independence and patriotism are questionable. He also accused them of violating Proclamation No 6 which provides for the filling of proper documents.

AQUINO APOLOGIZES FOR 'PRESS FREEDOM' JOKE

HK030241 Hong Kong AFP in English 0201 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 3 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has publicly apologized for saying she regretted having restored press freedom in the Philippines and explained that the controversial remark was just a joke.

The lively Manila press has criticized Mrs Aquino for telling members of a Catholic women's club who called her Saturday that "maybe it was my mistake to bring press freedom back."

In a statement published by local dailies Tuesday, Mrs. Aquino said that "the fact that I was laughing when I said it, I thought it would be taken as a joke." "I am sorry that I made a joke without saying it was a joke." The 53-year-old widow added that "I just have to remind myself that now that I am a president, I am not supposed to make jokes."

Mrs. Aquino, who was swept to power by a revolt in February, had been denied the traditional "honeymoon" with the press in which the new chief executive is spared from strong criticism in her first 100 days in office.

The largely English-language Philippine press, which was repressed during the latter part of the 20-year rule of deposed strongman Ferdinand marcos, has regained its status as one of the freest in the world.

POLITICAL PARTIES STEP UP UNIFICATION DRIVE

HK310243 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 14

[By C. Valmoria Jr.]

[Text] Three major political parties stepped up their unification drives yesterday in an effort to retrieve their respective traditional bailiwicks and regain their strengths in the coming elections.

The 30-man central committee of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) has called for renewed efforts to unify all political groups not identified with the Aquino administration. However, the 79-year-old Nacionalista Party (NP) said it expects to have the so-called Laurel and Roy wings agree on uniting their forces soon and make it the biggest political party under existing conditions.

The Liberal Party (LP) announced that negotiations for unifying the Salonga and Kalaw factions are underway and that unity is expected to be attained in a few weeks.

KBL leaders were hopeful of unifying the KBL, NP, PNP [Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas] and resigned LP members. They claimed that independent political groups led by former Sen. Alejandro D. Almendras, who declined his appointment to the Constitutional Commission, and former Cebu Rep. Ramon Durano have signified their intention to rejoin.

In yesterday's NP meeting, the 21-man NP central committee expressed optimism that the ongoing reorganization campaign will succeed and that many new members have signed up with the party.

THe Partido Nacionalist ng Pilipinas (PNP), meanwhile, has scheduled a meeting of PNP leaders in Baguio City today. Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, acting PNP chairman, will preside over the meeting.

The NP central committee reported that the nationwide revitalization drive was boosted by the creation of an organizing committee that will work for the revival of its youth arm, the "Young Nacionalistas."

Metro Manila chapters have reportedly been organized at the University of the Philippines [UP] college of law, Ateneo law school, and San Beda college of law. The three chapters will act as coordinating centers for other chapters to be established in north-eastern, south, and western Metro Manila, respectively. Target for the convention is mid-August.

The organizaing committee is composed of Jose Bayani Baylon, Ariel Salvador Magno, Gabriel de la Merced, and Marlon Alexandre Cruz of UP, and Noel Ostrea of the Ateneo law school.

Almendras and former Deputy Prime Minister and Samar MP Jose A. Rono were constituted into a KBL special committee to pursue the unification efforts and finding a new name for the party.

The KBL central committee confirmed the denial by former Manila MP Arturo M . Tolentino of reports that he had accused the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the U.S. government of manipulating the selection of Con-Com members. KBL Secretary General Manuel Garcia said: "What Tolentino actually said was that the Aquino administration insisted on the appointment and not the election of Con-Com delegates on the pretext that they could not have people like Jose Ma. Sison, Communist Party founder, and Bernabe Buscayno, New People's Army leader, elected to the constitutional body." What happened is that President Aquino did not appoint Sison and Buscayno, proving that the Aquino administration only used them as an excuse for not calling for election of delegates, Garcia said.

KBL ADVOCATES FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT

HK020721 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan says the new Constitution to be drawn up by the Constitutional Commission should be one for a federal form of government. According to former Member of Parliament [name indistinct], such a form of government would ensure that the president would not exercise excessive control over the government.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOYALIST MILITARY FACTIONS VIEWED

HK020955 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 27 May - 2 Jun 86 p 13

[By Nora O. Gamolo]

[Text] Upon her accession to office, and with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, President Aquino retired almost a hundred generals and replaced them with some of the top Reformists of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. But the saga of the retired loyalist generals did not end there. Some of these generals and officers are believed to be behind the emergence of new groups within the military, a disturbing development considering that more that the insurgency, the pro-Marcos comeback actions are disrupting the normal flow of political life in the country.

Jose Ma. Sison, self-confessed founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines first bared the existence of an apparent split in the military's ranks in a recent forum on the "Prospects of the Left" at the University of the Philippines Asian Center. One camp, Sison said, professes loyalty to the present administration and the other reins loyalty to the former strongman, Marcos.

According to Sison, the pro-Marcos military group has banded together into an organization called I.R.O.G. The acronym stands for the "Integree Reserve Officers Group", an organization of military officers who are not products of the elite Philippine Military Academy [PMA]. It is common knowledge that Marcos' top followers in the military sector, such as former AFP Chief Fabian Ver, are not PMA graduates.

As such, IROG is opposed to the Reformist camp. Some of the key people behind the latest surge of anti-Aquino campaigns are soldiers and officers, particularly from Marcos' bailiwick, the Solid North.

The rift stemmed from the Reformists' dominance of the new AFP. "IROG wants to neutralize, even end, the RAM's [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] hold under the new set-up. But the RAM, fortunately, is for the professionalization of the military. IROG wants the new image out, and logically, its old image back," Sison told his audience composed mostly of students in the University of the Philippines.

However, he discounted the possibility that IROG and other like minded organizations can erode the Aquino administration's popularity. They are "ill-equipped and ill-advised" to stage a government take-over, Sison said.

There are other organizations apart from IROG. Military officers who are not graduates of the PMA had formed their own group called the Brotherhood for Equality and Reforms in the Service (Brothers) in a meeting held in San Fernando, Pampanga last May 10.

Claiming a membership of 10,000 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, Brothers' organizers said "non-PMA'ers feel left out in promotions, assignments and other benefits in the military service."

In Regional Unified Command 3 alone, which hosted the meeting, it was reported that out of nine provincial and Metropolitan District Command officers, six are PMA graduates while the rest are reserve or integree officers. Col. Lorenzo Mateo, for instance, who is RECOM [Regional Command] 3 head, is not a PMA graduate.

Brothers spokesmen said that the group seeks equal treatment in the promotion quota, representation in the promotions board, foreign schooling, assignments and designation in key AFP positions. They also demanded that reserve officers who have served for 10 years should enjoy regular officer status.

The Brothers' organizational meeting was not something to sneeze about. Among the associations represented were the Reserve Officers Legion of the Philippines, Corps of Professors of the Philippine Military Academy, Union of Reserve Officers of the Philippines, Integree Reserve Officers Group or IROG, Movement of Naval Reserve Officers, Philippine Air Force Flying Academy Alumni Association, Direct Commission 1971 and other groups in the New AFP.

Analysts believe that even with Marcos gone, loyalists could still wield considerable influence. Interestingly, the IROG and Brothers' position may not sit well with the Reformists' position to professionalize the Philippine military establishment.

A puzzling development for instance, is the persistent report about the situation in Fort Bonifacio, a known loyalist bailiwick. One such report says that 67 tanks are still missing and 40,000 soldiers are unaccounted for, remaining on AWOL (absence without leave). Observers note that these men can be readily absorbed into the loyalist mainstream.

Factionalism within the military fold and how the various cliques in the sector look at their current mission now would be a point that bears watching in the coming days.

RAMOS ALLEGES MARCOS LOYALIST TERROR PLOT

HK030257 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday bared an alleged Marcos loyalist plot to sow terror through assassination and sabotage. General Ramos alerted all military and police units against the loyalists' terror plot. General Ramos said the Marcos loyalists terror plot is to be carried out this month and dubbed Operation June Bride. Among those marked for assassination were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the president's brother Jose Cojuangco, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. and Capital Regional Command chief brigadier General Ramon Montano. Bombing targets include the bank of the Philippine Islands, the Manila Cathedral, Cojuangco Building in Makati, and other business, military and public installations.

LOYALIST MARCHERS CITE MARCOS BENEFICENCE

HK021401 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 86 p 27

[By Reporter Raissa Lamson Espinosa]

[Text] The 15-day march for Marcos's comeback climaxed with a rally at the Quezon Memorial Circle in Quezon City yesterday. As of presstime Marcos's supporters claimed that former assemblyman Arturo Tolentino would be taking his oath of office as acting president of the Philippines on the strength of over five million signatures collected nationwide.

Two Sundays ago, Tolentino had been proclaimed acting president at the Quirino grandstand, at the Rizal Park. But tolentino chose not to take his oath.

Yesterday, the crowd was estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000 by Capt. Eduardo Crispino, deputy for operations of the Northern Police District. (Crispino compared the size of the crowd to the one million during Pope John II's visit in the same place.)

From random interviews, BUSINESS DAY learned that the supporters want deposed president Marcos to return so that he could defend himself from the charges of hidden wealth and graft.

A supporter who refused to give her name because her relatives are all pro-Cory, said Marcos's hidden wealth was the love hidden for him in the hearts of his supporters.

Various supporters all had a wealth of stories to tell about the good things the former first family and their men have done. Brigida Ortega, 65, a former barangay chairman at the Bagong Silang relocation site in Caloocan City, spoke proudly of the 19 plaques of recognition she received pursuing Marcos's projects. She was particularly proud of the title bestowed her by the president last November 22, 1985, as the "Most Outstanding Unsung Heroine of the Philippines."

Nanay Silvester said she merely had to approach the relatives of former Caloocan mayor Macario Asistio to get funding from Marcos for the 17 completed public faucets, and four deep wells for her community. Over 1,000 of her neighbors are attending the rally, she claimed.

Another Marcos supporter who declined to be named said she could never forget how a simple letter of hers written to Mrs. Imelda Marcos in Malacanang enabled her seriously ill son to get free hospitalization, drugs, medicine and blood. She also recalled that as a Nacida (National Cottaged Industry Authority) member, she and other members were handed by Mrs. Marcos P500 each as "calamity aid" in 1971, 1972, 1974 and 1976. They were even told not to pay the aid back.

"And what has Cory done?" they asked.

Emiliana Peralta, 53 volunteered the answer with her own story. She said her two sons Jaime and Alfredo and her daughter Cynthia, had all been dismissed from the Bureau of Lands for lack of civil service eligibility, although they had been working there for seven years. She alone, a widow working also in the Bureau of Lands, was left to feed the family.

Meanwhile, the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY reported that thousands of supporters of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos marched from Valenzuela, Metro Manila, yesterday morning on their way to the Quezon Memorial Circle in Quezon City, and converged into what could be the biggest rally for the return of the ex-president.

The marchers, some of them coming all the way from the Ilocos region, were shouting the phrase Marcos pa rin (We are still for Marcos) along the way; as they traversed Eipifanio de los Santos Avenue (EDSA) from the Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan City.

The Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] capital regional command (Capcom) were placed on alert to prevent violent confrontations between the loyalists and sympathizers of President Corazon C. Aquino.

At least three persons, including a photojournalist, were injured in sporadic stoning incident that marred the march of the loyalists as they reached Balintawak in Quezon City on their way to the Quezon Memorial Circle.

Injured were Roger Margallo, a photographer of the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY a two-year-old girl identified as Janney Sosa, and Roman Henandez, a stallholder at the family market in Balintawak.

The loyalists' march actually began in Ilocos Norte, home province of the former president, last May 17. The marchers from the North, numering about 3,000 arrived at the Bulacan provincial athletic grounds in Malolos shortly before Friday midnight. They continued their march Saturday morning and reached Valenzuela, Metro Manila Saturday night.

COMMUNIST JOURNAL CALLS BOYCOTT 'MAJOR' BLUNDER

HK030932 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 3 (AFP) -- The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has openly admitted that its boycott of the February presidential election was a blunder that sidelined the left during a successful popular uprising.

Election frauds triggered a civilian-military revolt that toppled President Ferdinand Marcos and swept opposition candidate Corazon Aquino to power

In an unusual public admission of error, the party nevertheless said in its organ THE NATION that "the future is bright" for the CPP, saying its forces were still intact and enjoyed popular support. The May issue of the party organ, delivered to news agencies here Tuesday, blamed the party Executive Committee for opting for a boycott and said the higher Politburo recently declared the move a "major political blunder."

"Where the poeple saw in the February 7 snap presidential election a chance to deliver a crippling blow on the Marcos regime, a memorandum by the Executive Committee...saw it merely as a "noisy and empty political battle." "The boycott policy erred in its overall assessment of the political situation at the time of the snap election," it said.

The organ confirmed that "we missed out on important political as well as military opportunities and suffered other negative effects as a result of our erroneous boycott policy." THE NATION said that following the boycott debacle "steps are being taken to encourage and develop the democratic spirit and democratic ways of doing things in the party."

RECENT NPA CLASHES IN 3 PROVINCES REPORTED

HK301556 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Eight government troopers and six rebels were killed and two others were wounded within 48 hours in separate clashes in far-flung areas in Mindanao, Visayas and Bicol.

In Davao del Norte, five rebles were killed in an encounter with joint elements of the Army, the INP [Integrated National Policy] and the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] under Lt. Patricio Mojica in barangay Osmena, Compostela. Three of the dead rebels were identified as Commander Danny, Cerilo Nasibog and Elezio Zamora while two others were unidentified. Recovered from them were two M-16 rifles, two garand rifles, one rifle grenade, bags containing personal belongings and subversive documents. In the same province, CHDF member Armando Navales was shot to death by four unidentified men while on his way to the Tagum policy station in Barangay Mankilam. His government-issued cal. 38 was taken by the assailants.

In Cotabato city, a policeman, identified as Rombolin Sangki of Kabuntalan police station, was shot in the head causing his instant death by three undentified men along busy Magallanes St. Sangki's M-16 rifle and cash were taken by the killers.

In South Cotabato, another CHDF member Rannie Ayala of Barangay Concepcion, Koronadal was shot and wounded by three rebels and was rushed to the Doctors' Hospital in serious condition.

In the Visayas, a barangay captain, Luis Mongcal and 11 other CHDF members fell into a trap and were disarmed of their firearms by some 100 rebels led by Commander Emon at barangay Dalije Miagao. Authorities said Mongcal and his group were supposed to accept the surrender of Federico Mongcal, alias Commander Brando, at the house of Eliseo Mongcal. Upon arriving at the place, they were immediately surrounded by the rebels and their firearms seized. Taken were two carbine rifles, and three homemade shotguns. The rebels fled towards Sibalom, Antique.

In Eastern Samar, a joint team of the Army, INP and the CHDF were ambushed while on patrol in barangay San Vicente, Guinapondan resulting in the death of PFC. David Abueva and one unidentified soldier. Wounded was Pablito Sagalay.

In Negros Occidental, a military intelligence agent, Sgt. Demetrio del Mar, was shot dead by rebels on Lucerne St., Helvetia Heights, Bacolod City.

In the Bicol region, members of the NPA Sparrow unit killed Sgt. Rufino Valeros, PC [Philippine Constabulary] barangay Silang I inside his restaurant. Valeros was shot pointblank with a cal. 380 handgun.

In Cagayan de Oro City, four soldiers and one civilians, said to be members of a crime syndicate headed by certain Capt. Justino de Leon of the Ranger Scout Unit in region 12, were nabbed by the Cagayan de Oro Police led by P/Lt. Eleuterio Amora INP inside a lodging house while they were about to pull a holdup.

WORLD BANK OFFICIALS GIVE ASSURANCE OF AID

HK310605 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] World Bank officials have given assurances of financial assistance to the Aquino government. The Philippines and Japan have signed a loan agreement which had been suspended last year. These two events took place during the recent 2-day meeting in Tokyo of the World Bank consultative group committee. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank Governor Jose Ferandez attended the meeting. It is still not known how much the World Bank is prepared to lend to the Philippines. The loan is needed by the country in view of its budget deficit.

While in Tokyo, Finance Minister Ongpin said the Philippines is preparing its 6-year economic plan to be completed in September. Ongpin forecast a 1 and 1/2 percent growth rate this year for the country's economy.

$770 MILLION PLEDGED BY WORLD BANK, U.S., OTHERS

HK020529 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Philippines is scheduled to receive $770 million in economic assistance from the World Bank, the United States, West Germany, Japan, and Australia. This was announced by Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez. The aid commitments were assured at the World Bank's subcommittee meeting in Tokyo. The total amount of expected assistance was roughly 70 percent of the more than $1 billion aid being sought by the new government of President Aquino. Central Bank Governor Fernandez said the talks with the World Bank and assisting nations in Tokyo were fruitful. He said the aid package is now in the process of being finalized for immediate remittance to the country. The philippines has appealed for massive foreign aid to help its ailing economy.

GOVERNMENT, IMF DISCUSS IMPORTS LIBERALIZATION

HK021037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The import liberalization program of the International Monetary Fund is meeting with opposition from the government of President Aquino. Last week, the IMF urged the government to comply with the program. According to the IMF, the implementation of the program would boost domestic industry and benefit the country. The import liberalization program is envisioned to provide healthy competition for local businesses.

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PHILIPPINES' LAUREL ASKS ABE FOR INCREASED AID

OW040453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel called Wednesday for an increase in Japan's economic assistance to restructure his country's debt-ridden economy. Laurel made the request in a 90-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Japanese officials said.

Abe told the visiting Philippine leader Japan is ready to send a mission to the Philippines if the Southeast Asian country has "specific requests" for Japanese financial aid, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

The two countries signed an agreement last December on a 49.5 billion yen aid package. Japan's quasi-governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and the Philippines last week concluded a contract for 16.5 billion yen of the total package for seven economic development projects. The official also said Abe told Laurel that the Japanese Government is prepared to increase grants and technological assistance to the Philippines, which has external debts of 26 billion dollars.

Laurel noted that his country's interest payments for the mammoth debt has reach two billion dollars a year, or roughly half of the country's annual foreign currency revenue. During a two-day meeting sponsored by the World Bank, Philippine officials sought emergency financial aid from the United States, Japan, West Germany and Australia, as well as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to ride out their country's fiscal crisis.

While pledging self-help measures to avert the nation's bankruptcy, the officials warned that the fiscal deficit this year may skyrocket to 39.2 billion pesos or 6 percent of GNP, up from 11.2 billion pesos last year, unless "drastic new measures" are taken. In reference to alleged payoffs involving Japanese companies and the ousted Marcos Government in connection with Japan's official development assistance ODA, Abe [said] the ODA to the Philippines had been intended for its people and had been beneficial to them, the official added.

Laurel said the new Philippine Government of President Corazon Aquino is dealing with armed members of the communist New People's Army (NPA) through negotiations and military means. The vice president speculated that 90 percent of NPA members are foes of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, and said that the Aquino Administration has been trying to encourage them to support the new government, the Japanese official told reporters after the meeting. The vice president predicted that "time will settle" the political conflict with Marcos loyalists and "prospects are bright" for a solution to the issue of Islamic opposition in the southern Philippines.

Abe proposed regular consultations by deputy foreign ministers over political issues and diplomacy between the two countries. Japanese officials said details of the new forum will be worked out through diplomatic channels. He also told Laurel he is looking forward to talks in Manila later this month with Laurel and other Philippine leaders at the annual consultations with foreign ministers from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and dialogue partners, including Japan and the United States.

The visiting vice president thanked Japan for conveying ASEAN requests and views to leaders of the world's seven major industrial democracies at their annual gathering in Tokyo May 4-6.

Laurel arrived in Tokyo Tuesday on an official visit, the first by a member of the Aquino Cabinet. He was to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita in the afternoon.

Meets Nakasone

OW040739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel told Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday his ministry is responsible for overseeing entire foreign aid to facilitate inflows of assistance from abroad. Laurel said the new foreign aid policy was adopted by the new Philippine Government of President Corazon Aquino during a recent cabinet meeting, officials said. The cabinet took tne step to simplify procedures for foreign aid and receive and monitor financial aid from Japan and other countries, an official said Laurel told Nakasone.

The official in the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Laurel, who is also vice president, explained to Nakasone the cabinet decision to ensure a continuation of economic assistance from the Japanese Government, which has been under fire from the opposition parties for its financial aid to the former Manila government under former President Ferdinand Marcos.

The prime minister said his government is making efforts to increase official development assistance (ODA) despite fiscal difficulties, Japanese officials related. Noting the Aquino Government marked its 100th day Wednesday, Laurel was quoted as thanking Japan for its support "at this important juncture."

Nakasone and Laurel discussed Japan's economic aid to the Philippines, which has become a controversial subject over alleged bribes involving Japanese companies during the Marcos regime. Laurel told Nakasone that his country hopes to discuss trade through subcabinet consultations by deputy foreign ministers, which were proposed by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe during his Wednesday morning meeting with Laurel.

The Japanese officials said Nakasone hailed the Aquino Government's "liberal policy" to deal with the Communist New People's Army (NPA). Laurel contended that 90 percent of NPA soldiers are not Communists and that the Philippine Government considers the nation's economic recovery important to prompt them to surrender their weapons and return home, according to the officials.

As in his meeting with Abe, Laurel requested an increase of economic aid from Japan in his talks with Nakasone.

SEMICONDUCTOR TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. END 4 JUN

OW040637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Wednesday ended a two-day subcabinet-level talks on semiconductor trade to iron out details of a broad agreement reached a week ago, according to an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Osamu Watanabe, director of the America-Oceania Division, said the talks between Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith and MITI Vice Minister for International Affiars Kazuo Wakasugi focused on the issue of U.S. firms' access to the Japanese market.

Watanabe refused to disclose the contents of the talks at strong request of the U.S. Administration. Both sides, the MITI official said, have almost finished the work to select elements involving the share of U.S. microchips in Japan in a document to be jointly announced by them. "Substantial progress has been made toward final agreement in the Smith-Wakasugi talks," Watanabe said.

Yuji Tanahashi, deputy director of the Machinery and Information Bureau, is leaving for Washington Wednesday night to cement the details of the other issue -- alleged "dumping" of Japanese semiconductors in the U.S. Market.

Michio Watanabe, international trade and industry minister, and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter reached a broad agreement last Wednesday.

YEUTTER URGES OPEN BIDS FOR KANSAI AIRPORT

OW030613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter has delivered a letter to the Japanese Government urging it to ensure open international bidding for work on the new 1 trillion yen Kansai Airport project, government sources said Tuesday. The letter was handed to Transport Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka by Yeutter during his recent visit to Japan to discuss bilateral trade friction, they said. It renewed a request made in working-level consultations in February, and apparently stems from a lack of action by Japan since then, the sources said.

Kansai International Airport Corp. plans to start work this fall to build the airport -- to be open 24 hours a day -- on reclaimed land off the Senshu coastal area in Osaka. It is due to open in spring 1993.

A total of 6,600 firms have already shown interest in participating in three sectors of the project -- engineering, consulting and commodity distribution. Among them are over 30 foreign firms, includng Bechtel Corp., a major U.S. engineering firm. Noting that many U.S. firms are very interested in such a large-scale project, the letter specifically asks Japan to reconsider foreign firms' participation in the project just as Japanese firms are allowed to take part in construction projects in other countries.

The Japan Civil Engineering Contractors' Association expressed its opposition late last month to foreign participating in the project, saying it would cause confusion and citing such technical difficulties as accomplishing the work in a limited time.

BANK OF JAPAN PAYMENTS PRODUCE BUDGET SURPLUS

OW031215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- A huge increase in the Bank of Japan's payments into the national treasury will prevent a revenue shortfall in the government's general account for fiscal 1985 ended in March this year, and will even produce a surplus. The Finance Ministry made this clear Tuesday in announcing tax revenues for April this year.

The Central Bank's payments into the state coffers showed an increase of 312.5 billion yen compared with the government's estimate in its supplementary budget. This, coupled with a leftover in reserve funds and expense savings, will more than offset an expected drop of 200 billion to 300 billion yen in tax revenues compared with an estimate in the supplementary budget, the ministry said.

That portion of tax revenues received in April, which were included in the revenues of the previous fiscal year, amounted to 3.62 trillion yen, up 29.2 percent from a year before. As a result, the cumulative total of fiscal 1985 tax revenues came to 33.67 trillion yen, up 10.8 percent from the like period of the previous year, exceeding a 9.3 percent growth estimated in the supplementary budget.

However, the total tax revenues for fiscal 1985 are likely to post a decline compared with an estimate in the supplementary budget because of a substantial drop in corporate tax revenues to be paid by those companies which ended their business year in March. Corporate taxes of these firms were to be paid in May and included in the fiscal 1985 tax revenues. Major export-oriented firms, such as automakers, suffered sharp profit drops owing to the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

JOINT ELECTRONICS VENTURE IN SAN DIEGO BEGUN

OW031057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Copal Electronics Co. announced Tuesday it has set up an electronics joint venture with Mepco Central Lab Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of North American Philips Corp. The new subsidiary, called Mepcopal Co., is an equally owned joint venture headquartered in San Diego, California.

Mepcopal will prodice cermet trimmers, wire-wound trimmers, dual in-line pin (pin) switches, precision potentiometers and turn-counting dials at a 12,800-square-meter plant which will employ 100 people. Initial investment in the first year will amount to 6 billion dollars, which will be borne equally by the two partners. The company's sales target for 1987 is 10 million dollars.

The appreciation of the yen and the perfection of an automated production line are the key factors behind Copal's signing of the joint venture agreement, Copal officials said.

KIM IL-SONG SAYS DPRK SUCCESSOR ISSUE 'RESOLVED'

OW020131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song has declared that the issue of who will succeed him has been satisfactorily resolved. A Pyongyang Radio broadcast monitored in Tokyo Sunday said Kim's remark was contained in a transcript of lectures he issued Saturday on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song School for North Korean Workers' Party Cadres.

It quoted him as saying that there has been a satisfactory solution" [quotation marks as received] to the question of the succession of revolutionary achievements in the Workers' Party.

Kim's son, Kim Chong-il, has widely been reported as the successor, but the elder Kim did not give [a] name. He said a leadership capable of taking over the party's thought and guidance has been consolidated, adding that the foundation of the party's system and thought has been solidified "as firmly as a rock." Kim said that the correct solution to the succession issue is a brillilant achievement and a great victory for the party.

LDP HANDS OUT ELECTION FUNDS TO CANDIDATES

OW031137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Tuesday handed out 10 million yen each in campaign funds and a promise of another 20 million yen for some of the first batch of candidates running on the party ticket for the July 6 Diet elections. The hand-out took place at the LDP headquarters as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, acting as president of the governing party, delivered certificates of candidacy to the 20 candidates.

They are all members of the 10 rural constituencies where the number of the lower house seats were cut or which had their boundaries redrawn as a result of the revised election law enacted last May. In distributing the election war chest -- in cash -- the LDP election managers also promised to make available up to 20 million yen in additional party campaign funds for LDP candidates without cabinet experience. The candidates are also expected to get financial support from their own faction leaders, who traditionally take care of a substantial part of the campaign costs.

The list of candidates who got the 10 million yen cash Tuesday included Koichi Kato, the Defense Agency director-general, who represents the No. 2 electoral district in Yamagata Prefecture. The number of Diet seats in Kato's constituency, a rural district in northern Honshu, was reduced by one, from four to three, by the new election law aimed at correcting discrepancies of representation between rural and urban districts.

Kato, who has been returned to parliament five times from the same district, is not expected to have trouble in the upcoming election. Kato came out on top in the previous December 1983 lower house election, garnering nearly half of the 298,472 votes cast in the then four-member district.

The LDP is expected to endorse a total of 320 candidates for the lower house in the upcoming elections -- each of them expected to get the same financial backing from the party as those who collected their war chests Tuesday. Apart from dishing out campaign funds, LDP managers Tuesday also decided to ask all cabinet members and party senior officers to spend at least five days on election tours to back LDP candidates in the upcoming double election -- a crucial test for Nakasone's political strength in the remaining five months of his second two-year term as party president and hence prime minister.

Speaking at a party caucus meeting Tuesday, Nakasone vowed to capture "a majority in parliament sufficient for carrying out government policies" in the upcoming elections. The vaguely worded statement apparently reflected Nakasone's efforts to avoid a backlash among party rivals for giving overly ambitious campaign promises.

PROTOCOL ON CONSULAR CONVENTION SIGNED WITH PRC

SK031111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the exchange of the ratifications of the consular convention between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed here on June 3. Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and other officials conerned and on the opposite side were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials. The protocol was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen.

HUANG CHANG-YOP MEETS WITH HU YAOBANG IN BEIJING

SK040438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on June 3 at Zhongnanhai in Beijing met Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his group on a visit to China. Secretary Hwang Chang-yop conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed deep thanks for this and asked Secretary Hwang Chang-yop to transmit his warm greetings to them. The conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Hu Yaobang arranged a luncheon for Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and his group.

AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

SK031114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA) -- An agreement on air transport was signed in Pyongyang on June 3 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba. It was signed on the Korean side by Kim Chang-kuk, deputy director of the Civil Aviation Administration, and on the opposite side by Jorge Falcon Quintero, deputy chief of the Civil Aviation Bureau of Cuba.

RELEASE OF ROK POLITICAL PRISONERS URGED IN TOKYO

SK031046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 1 (KNS-KCNA) -- A meeting of Japanese people for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea was held on May 27 in Tokyo under the co-sponsorship of the "Society of Families and Overseas Koreans for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and the "National Council of the Society for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea". At the meeting the reporter bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for having imposed "care and custody for the preservation of public peace" five times upon So Chun-sik, a Japan-born Korean student in South Korea, and called for struggling as ever for the release of all political prisoners.

Criticizing the unjust acts of the U.S. and Japanese authorities in encouraging the fascist clique, he said that the tour of the Japanese "crown prince" to South Korea slated for this fall must be checked.

Solidarity speeches were made by representatives of many organisations for rescuing political prisoners and Japanese civic organisations and a resolution was adopted at the meeting.

VNS URGES PAN-NATIONAL ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK031325 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Jun 86 "Let Us All Advance Along the Road of National Salvation Hand in Hand With Each Other, Regardless of Differences in Ideologies, Ideals, Beliefs, Political Views, Factions,and Assertions" -- [Talk entitled From the "Our Assertion" program]

[Text] As you know, the active anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the students and the masses of all strata opposing the U.S. colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist rule has been waged daily across the country, taking on various aspects and drawing the attention of people at home and aborad. The masses of all strata, having launched into the struggle, are crying out, "Down with the fascist dictatorship" and "The United States should withdraw its troops," and are waging a daring struggle, risking their lives.

The U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, extremely flustered by the vigorous struggle of the students and the masses of all strata, which is expanding and heightening daily, are viciously maneuvering to divide and demolish this struggle. They are resorting to all sorts of tactics and machinations to divide and demolish the student struggle and to create division, hostility, and jealousy among the students, workers, religionists, and the opposition figures. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are resorting to the mean tactics of creating division adn dissension as well as to fascist suppression to obliterate the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the students and the masses of all strata and to maintain the fascist colonial rule continuously.

In order to win victory in the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance under such circumstances, our South Korea masses, who are aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, should realize unity among ther masses of all strata. As our masses are waging a struggle against powerful imperialist aggressive forces like the United States and an atrocious and brutal fascist group like the Chon Tu-hwan ring, it is most urgent that the entire people are united and wage a struggle as one united force. In order for all the people who are aspiring for the anti-U.S. struggle and who are yearning for democracy to be firmly united under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, they should trascend ideologies, ideals, political views, beliefs, factions, and assertions. The differences in ideologies, ideals, political views, beliefs, factions, and assertions should not obstruct the unity of the anti-U.S. and antifascist patriotic forces.

No doubt, even those who are living in one country and under the same social system can hold different ideologies, ideals, political views, beliefs, factions, and assertions. Yet such differences should not prevent them from forming a joint front in the cause of the nation and the masses. The problem is how to make the differences in ideologies, ideals, political views, beliefs, factional interests, and assertions serve the sacred cause of the interests of the nation.

The sacred cause of the nation and the masses for our South Korean people today is to realize the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation, the democratization of society, and the reunification of the country. The misfortune and pain resulting from the U.S. colonial rule, the fascist oppressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and the division of the country are not suffered by a certain faction or individuals alone. Because of the U.S. colonial rule, prolonged for more than 40 years, and because of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship, the entire masses are suffering from the misfortune and pain, and this is worsening with each passing day.

In view of the situation, if the masses fail to unite their will for national salvation and place excessive emphasis on ideologies, ideals, political views, and factions and advocate assertions and factional interests, they will never be able to bring an end to the U.S. colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime, nor will they accelerate the cause of reunifying the country, the long cherished desire of the masses. Furthermore, if they turn away from and oppose the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement for national salvation, which is the demand of national history, while placing excessive emphasis on the differences in ideologies, ideals, political views, and beliefs, absolutely adhering to the interests and assertions of a certain faction, they will not be able to escape the stern trail of history and the masses.

Our South Korean National Democratic Front warmly calls upon everyone who truly loves the country and the nation and who desires independence, democracy, and reunification to transcend ideology, ideals, political view, beliefs, faction, and assertions and to launch into the road of national salvation all together hand in hand, and will wage a daring anti-U.S. and antifascist movement for national salvation in the future as well together with the masses of all strata. By so doing, we will certainly bring about a new world of the masses free from foreign forces' domination and interfernce and fascist oppressive rule.

DJP'S CALL FOR POLITICAL DIALOGUE TERMED 'TRICK'

SK031330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 2 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 June commentary: "A Wothless Trick for Placation and Deception"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's DJP has recently been employing various forms of tricks to weaken and obliterate the will to revise the constitution of the off-stage democratic forces and people of all walks of life in South Korea. The DJP's scheme to this effect is well expressed in its unprecedentedly frantic babbling that it will take the lead in developing democracy and its calling for a great compromise with regard to the issues related to the constitutional revision and for discussion of the constitutional revision within the framework of the National Assembly with no preset conditions in this regard.

Although the DJP is noisily advertising as if it were willing to revise the Constitution in a democratic way, it is nothing but a hollow slogan. If indeed the DJP has a modicum of willingness to take the lead in democratic development in South Korea, it should change the disposition prevailing in the party itself before doing anything else. Nevertheless, a fellow holding the chairmanship of the DJP is now emphasizing that the party should ready itself to adapt to the reality based on its past disposition and to play the leading role in shaping the political situation. It is common knowledge that the DJP is, and has been, a private political party serving a dictator and that it is a fascist party more flagrant than Hitler's Nazi Party.

That a group of thugs which has not so much as one aspect worthy of a political party is now determined ot take the lead in democratic development in South Korea on the basis of its fascist disposition is an intolerable mockery and challenge to the people's will for democracy.

Has the DJP ever committed itself to democracy after declaring that it will do so? Although it has put up a nameplate reading "Democratic Justice Party," a seemingly good name, the only thing the dictatorial party has done to date is despotic bayonet wielding. It is nothing but a deceptive trick that the DJP is now prattling as if it were ready to commit itself to politics based on dialogue, while claiming that it will tackle the issue related to the constitutional revision within the framework of the National Assembly without attaching strings to it. Has a bill for democratization advanced by the oppositon party ever been once passed in the National Assembly?

The DJP coteries babble about political development and parliamentary government whenever they open their mouths. However, politics are becoming violence-oriented with the passage of time. The National Assembly has been turned into a stage which the DJP dominates. In the National Assembly, even the activity of the members of the DJPs opponent party is subject to legal restrictions.

Expecting that the DJP, which has already prepared a bill called amendment to the National Assembly law whose aim is to make the House speaker grab suppressive power over the National Assembly by equipping him with sword, would participate in politics based on dialogue is a foolish act similar to hoping for a rose to blossom in a garbage can. It is no accident that the venom-fanged DJP is deceptively trying to make itself appear as if it were interested in South Korea's democratic development. It is nothing but a trick designed to placate the South Korean people's enthusiasm for constitutional revision by conjuring up in their hearts an illusion about the party. It is also, perhaps more important, a trick to cajole the opposition party into the National Assembly and bury it under its own arbitrariness and despotism after playing the game of empty talk with it.

In South Korea, even under grave circumstances in which fascist bayonets are being wielded, the anti-U.S. and antidictorial struggle by the youths, students, and workers is being carried out vigorously. On 31 May, some 30,000 people staged a demonstration struggle for the sake of a rally held for constitutional revision in Chonju.

The more relentless the violence becomes, the more strongly the people fight against the violence, doubling their energy. This is nothing but an ominous sign for the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is scheming to prolong its stay in power. While exerting its last-ditch effort to find a way out in political machinations and bayonet-wielding, the Chon TAu-hwan ring and its DJP are clinging fast to a trick designed to cloak their traitorous nature. Because of their own inherent fascist disposition, traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP ar the incarnation of dictatorship which can no longer continue to exist even for a moment without bayonet-wielding terrorism. They are also a political party made up of thugs.

Even at this moment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is suppressing with bayonets a great number of youths, students, and people who are calling for independence and democracy, suffocating them by the use of even chemical bombs, and is now wickedly attempting to punish the Mintongnyon after branding it as an antistate organization.

The DJP's wicked plot to realize their ambitions for long-term office by the divide and rule of the democratic forces can never fool anybody. The South Korean people are spitting on the DJP's placating trick which is so transparent that its core can be seen and are now determined not to tolerate or connive with it.

NKDP ASSEMBLYMEN'S COOPERATION WITH DJP DEPLORED

SK040546 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 June 86

[Talk by commentator Yu Chong-won: "We Call For Self-Reflection" -- from the feature program "Holiday Reception Room"]

[Text] As you know, the word party is explained in the dictionary as follows: The etymology of the word party is (parus) in Latin, which means part. Therefore, parties are of a confrontational nature. It has become very basic common knowledge that the opposition parties, confronting the ruling party, check and criticize its blunders, and wage a struggle against it. However, there are some opposition figures who act in concert with the ruling DJP even in the National Assembly. Moreover, even while the Chon Tu-wan ring is making it its business to indiscriminately trample underfoot fundamental democracy, to brutally massacre thousands or tens of thousands of its peaceful countrymen, to continuously arrest, imprison, and torture numerous democratic figures and patriotic youths and students, they are continuously urging the patriotic masses and NKDP figures -- who are waging struggles -- to make a compromise with the ruling party.

They are trying to persuade NKDP National Assemblymen, who are waging a struggle to revise the Constitution, by saying that politicians must promote a political atmosphere in which President Chon Tu-hwan will be able to resign honorably after completing his term in office as he has promised; and that if some hardline opposition figures unilaterally demand that President Chon Tu-hwan resign before his term in office expires, or if they continuously attempt to overthrow his regime by any abnormal means before his term of office expires, they must calmly think what sort of influence their attempt would exert upon our future political situation; and that they hope to pass the politically critical moments in 1986 and 1988 without the discontinuation of constitutional politics and will make efforts to do so. It is remarkable that what they are saying is the same as the proposal by the DJP that the revision of the Constitution be discussed in 1989. It is no wonder their remarks and acts are the same as those of the DJP spokesman.

All this clearly shows that such opposition figures who act in concert with the DJP are bogus oppositionists who oppose democracy and nationalism and who thoroughly serve the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship. They have also lost the character of intellectuals as well as politicians. If their instinct and the capacity to be conscious of facts, they should have acutely perceived the meaning of reigning in a dictator and his committing atrocious violence after the death of Yusin master Pak Chong-hui and the great injustice and irregularities in this, even belatedly. How can one talk about intellectuality if one does not have the intelligence capable of seeing wrongs through lessons and of (?anticipating) the fate that is coming? It is a natural law that a bud sprouts, grows, and bears fruit. In a social movement, as in natural law, the aspirations of the masses for independence and democracy are destined to be realized.

Those who are living must have heard the numerous anti-U.S. and antifascist slogans for independence and democratization continuously ringing out in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Inchon, Masan, and all across the country. Although the ringing of the slogans is like a bud just emerging, it is a sign that it will certainly come into full bloom as reality and bear fruit in South Korea.

Some opposition figures who act in concert with the DJP should, though belatedly, listen, reflecting on at an early date such vigorous voices of justice and demands of the times and history as "Let us revive the country, which is ruined by pro-U.S. flunkeyism, through anti-U.S. struggle" and "Down with the military dictatorship."

SEOUL SAID NOT APPROPRIATE VENUE FOR OLYMPICS

SK030346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0838 GMT 30 May 86

[Unattributed talk: "The Olympics Should Be Held in A Place Where Democratic Freedom and Peace Are Guaranteed"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In reality, South Korea is not an appropriate venue for the Olympics. The world's broad sports and social circles are now strongly demanding that measures be taken at the earliest possible date to rescue the international Olympics from the danger of division. The designation of Seoul as the venue for the 24th Olympiad was a result of the impure political plot hatched by the U.S. imperialists and their followers.

From the beginning, the Olympics have been an international festival assuming the promotion of peace, harmony, and cooperation among peoples of the world through sports as its sacred ideals. For this reason, the venue for the Olympics should be selected, as a matter of course, among such places where no political troubles exist and where democratic freedoms and lasting peace are guaranteed, in accordance with the ideals of the Olympics. In view of the Olympic ideals, Seoul can never become a place of festival for peace, friendship, and joy for the youths of good-will of both sexes.

Foremost among the reasons as to why Seoul of South Korea cannot become a venue for the Olympics is related to the fact that the Korean peninsula is heavy with the danger of war more than anywhere else in the world. As a matter of course, the Olympics, a festival of joy and friendship for the youths of both sexes from all over the world, must be held in a place where peace and security are firmly guaranteed. Only when the Olympics are held in such a place where peace and security are firmly guaranteed. Only when the Olympics are held in such a place where peace and security are guaranteed can the athletes from all over the continents in the world with great hope and aspirations conduct the sports events in peace with their hearts filled with friendship and amity, while giving all to their athletic talents and special abilities.

However, the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula is very tense. The U.S. imperialists are shipping a great number of war means into South Korea where they have already deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons, while clinging to their war maneuvers and conducting powder-reeking war exercises almost daily in the air, on the ground, and at sea.

The U.S. imperialists are also making it a daily business to commit military provocations in areas close to the military Demarcation Line. Because of this, a dangerous situation is being created where any accidental incident can cause an outbreak of a terrible war. In such a place it is absolutely impossible to hold the Olympics, a festival of peace and friendship, in peace and in security. Another reason as to why seoul of South Korea cannot become a venue for the Olympics in that South Korea, a total U.S. colony which is ruled by a fascist military dictatorship, is the most reactionary society where even the most basic human rights and democratic freedoms are ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

The Olympics, a festival of friendship for the sportsmen and youths of both sexes from all over the world, should be held in such places where democracy is in practice, human rights are respected, and fair lawful order and social morality are dominant. Only in this way will the young athletes of both sexes from all over the world be able to compete with one another with the talents and special abilities in the athletic games, with joy in their hearts, in accordance with the noble Olympic ideals, without any fear or uneasiness.

South Korea, however, is a total U.S. colony. Practically all power in South Korea -- political, military, economic -- are in the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet regime in South Korea, which enjoys no independence, is nothing but a camouflage designed to disguise the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

Consequences of the U.S. imperialists' nefarious colonial rule have reduced South Korea to the most tragic living human hell in the 20th century which is nearing its end. Because of the U.S. imperialists' and the puppet South Korean clique's antipopular maneuvers, the people's democratic freedoms and rights are being ruthlessly trampled underfoot and atrocities of mass slaughter are being openly committed.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the puppet South Korean clique is brutally suppressing the patriotic struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people, while punishing their political opponents and patriotic and democratic personages on various charges. Thus, South Korea has now become a place of outlaws where neither law nor morality exists, a fearful place where agents, stool pigeons, thugs, and imposters are dominant, where all sorts of crimes such as murders, abductions, robbery, and terrorism are raging on, and where all sorts of virulent diseases, including AIDS, are rampant, as well as a land of sufferings were honest people and people of conscience cannot live in peace even for a moment.

If the Olympics were to be held in such a place, what would happen to the athletes in terms of their personal safety? Nobody can guarantee whether or not personal safety and life would be guaranteed in such a place.

Another reason why Seoul is not an appropriate place to hold the Olympics is related to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have already begun to show ominous signs of a wicked plot to fraudulently use the sacred Olympics for their political and commercial purposes. A few years remain before the 24th Olympiad.

While forcing down various conditions on the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists have already begun to revise rules governing the Olympic games that have not yet been finalized in their favor. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to monopolize the TV rights to cover the Olympic Games on the spot. If the South Korean puppets sell the monopolized rights of the games to the U.S. masters, the participants in the Olympic games will have to begin all the game finals at designated American time for American TV viewers who have a 14-hour time difference from Seoul, and cameramen will have to focus on the American athletes only ahead of anybody else.

This will be an intolerable insult to the athletes and officials from the Asian, European, and other continents, as well as to the tens of millions of viewers all over the world. Also, if the Olympic games were to be held in the southern part of the Korean peninsula on which the North and South are in an acute confrontation [chemyehage taegyolhago innun] it will only result in accelerating the confrontation between the North and South and the two Koreas as the U.S. imperialist and the Korean puppets wish it to be.

As has been said, Seoul of South Korea is absolutely not a place to host the international Olympic festival whose ideals are friendship and harmony in correspondence to the Olympic charter. The Olympic movement should be pure and it should never be allowed to be used for political purposes. Once they begin to trifle with in such a manner, they will never be able to avoid their own division. Their noble ideals will lose it color. For this reason, the 24th Olympaid should be held in such a place where it can become an international sports festival promoting peace for mankind as well as friendship and harmony in the true sense of the word.

MEETING MARKS POCHONBO BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

SK040454 Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- A Yanggang provincial meeting was held in Pochon County on June 3 to mark the 49th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle organized and commanded by the great leader President Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Kim Won-chon, chief secretary of the Yanggang provincial party committee and chairman of the Yanggang provincial people's committee, delivered a report at the meeting. The report said:

The flames of the anti-Japanese struggle which flared up in the nocturnal sky over Pochonbo on June 4, 1937, was a torchlight of the revolution which brought the dawn of national resurrection over the dark land of the country, dealt a heavy political and military blow at the nefarious Japanese imperialist aggressors and led to a great upsurge the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of President Kim Il-song mercilessly crushed the Japanese imperialists and their stooges and set fire to the bulwark of the enemy through their bold combat action in the Pochonbo battle, thereby wreaking the bitter vengeance which had been pent up in the hearts of the people. The operation of advance into the homeland which was crowned with shining victory under the superb command of President Kim Il-song showed the whole world that the Korean people were alive, not dead, and demonstrated their revolutionary will to fight the brigandish Japanese imperialists, liberate the country at any cost and build a people's country free from exploitation and oppression in the country after its independence.

WPK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM 19TH MPRP CONGRESS

SK040445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, returned home by air on June 3 after attending the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

It was met at the airport by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department, of the WPK Cental Committee. Janchivdorjiin Lombo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, were on hand. The delegation left Ulaanbaatar on June 2.

OFFICIAL DENIES SOUTH-NORTH SUMMIT PLANNED

BK011708 Hong Kong AFP in English 1704 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (AFP) -- There are no plans for a summit meeting between the North and South Korean presidents, a senior South Korean Government official said here Sunday.

(The KYODO NEWS SERVICE had reported in Tokyo earlier Sunday, citing diplomatic sources, that the summit, the first of its kind since the 1945 division of the Korean peninsula, would be held in the autumn and would confirm an agreement to hold some events of the 1988 Seoul Olympics in Pyongyang.)

The South Korean official said the Japanese report was "totally untrue and speculative." "We have absolutely no knowledge whatsoever" about such a summit meeting, the official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The official also dismissed as "simply far from the truth" a KYODO statment that North Korean Prime MInister Kang Song-san and his South Korean counterpart No Sin-yong met in Panmunjom April 18 and agreed to cooperate with each other to make the 1988 Olympics a success. "These unfounded speculative reports do not help in any way our efforts to keep up dialogue with the north," the South Korean official said. "We want to put an end to these continuous and baseless speculations by the foreign press media once and for all," he added.

The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, citing informed foreign sources, said Friday that North Korea was likely to agree to a north-south summit and that a formal announcement was expected in June. However, South Korean Unification Minister Pak Tong-Chin said later the same day that he did not believe that the inter-Korean dialogue suspended by North Korea would be resumed in the near future.

The Tokyo correspondent of a Washington newspaper was recently expelled form Seoul for reporting "without foundation" that South Korean President Chon Tu-Hwan and his North Korean counterpart Kim Il-song had secretly held talks at the truce village of Panmunjom in the Korean demilitarized zone.

North Korea broke off talks between the two countries in January to protest annual military manoeuvres by U.S. and South Korean troops, but hinted that it would resume dialogue when the exercise was over in April.

However, Mr. Pak said Friday that "it will be a self-contradiction for Pyongyang if it resumes the dialogue on the one hand while instigating anti-government turmoil here on the other hand." Political analysts here said that the atmosphere is at present far from conducive to holding a top-level meeting between Seoul and Pyongyang.

South Korea had denied Monday a report in the London WEEKLY OBSERVER newspaper that it had agreed to allow North Korea to host some events in the 1988 Olympics. The observer also said that North Korea would have a share in hosting September's Asian Games under an agreement to be announced at the International Olympic Committee (IOC) headquarters in Lausanne June 10. "Nothing of such an agreement was reached since the two sides met in Lausanne last January to discuss the matter," Lee Jae-hong, chief spokesman of the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Mr. Lee stressed the IOC's support for Seoul's position that North Korea's proposal to "co-host" the 1988 Seoul Olympics was out of the question.

South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has repeatedly called for a summit with his North Korean counterpart Kim Il-song since 1981, most recently May 12. North Korea, describing President Chon as a fascist and a dictator, had consistently rejected the proposal.

But President Kim, in his New Year message this year, said he would make efforts to realize an inter-Korean meeting at the highest level, implying a summit between President Chon and himself.

Throughout last year, the two sides held talks at parliamentary, economic and Red Cross levels, but made little progress except for an agreement under which a small group of separated family members were exchanged between Seoul and Pyongyang for a brief reunion for the first time since the country was divided 40 years ago.

YI WON-KYONG HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH MOKHTAR

SK040806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Wednesday agreed to organize an annual joint meeting involving high-ranking Korean and Indonesian Foreign Ministry officials to discuss bilateral economic cooperation and the exchange of manpower. They also agreed in a meeting here that their two countries should continue to cooperate in promoting mutual security.

During the meeting, which lasted for an hour and a half, Yi briefed Mokhtar on the inter-Korean dialogue, relations with the superpowers surrounding the Korean peninsula, and North Korea's military build-up through Soviet assistance. Mokhtar pledged to Yi that Indonesia would continue to support South Korea's position in meetings of the non-aligned nations.

The two foreign ministers agreed to make efforts to conclude bilateral agreements on aviation, double taxation avoidance, investment guarantees and shipping at an early date and to boost private-level cooperation.

Yi, expressing concern about the trade imbalance between Korea and Indonesia, suggested that the Southeast Asian country engage in counter-trade, using flexibility. Korea imports two million tons of liquefied natural gas (LNG) per year from Indonesia. In response, Mokhtar said it is desireable for the two countries to resolve their trade imbalance by expanding their bilateral trade. The two foreign ministers agreed to arrange a meeting in Jakarta in July between Korean and Indonesian officials to resolve the matter of readjusting the price of Indonesian LNG.

The decline of crude oil prices on international markets has triggered a renewal of negotiations over the price of imported LPG under a 20-year contract signed between Korean and Indonesian officials in 1983, the price of LPG imported into Korea is linked with the international price of oil. Korea has insisted that the price of LPG shold be linked to the spot market price of crude oil, which ranges from 12 to 13 dollars per barrel, while Indonesia asserts that the base price of cude oil be 20 dollars per barrel. Under the 1983 contract, Korea should begin importing the Indonesian LNG late this year.

U.S. INTENSE PRESSURE TO OPEN MARKETS PROTESTED

SK040055 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Pressure To Open Markets"]

[Text] At a time when our country is undergoing labor pains with a difficult democratization work at hand, the United States is intensifying economic pressure on us. With the working level trade committee meeting scheduled for 19-20 June approaching, the United States requested our government to lower the tariffs for 50 items with higher added value and to abolish the import approval system for other 50 items, and to complete the process by the end of the year. Besides this, we were also asked to allow the participation of foreigners in the advertising market and to open financial markets. As a small country, we cannot but be perplexed at this pressure from a powerful friendly country. It is a general principle of the free economy that all the world's countries extensively open their markets and ensure free economic activities with each other, and we are actively heading toward such a direction. The problem is that the United States is trying to impose its policy compulsively in disregard of the spirit and principle of GATT, the general practice of international trade internationally agreed upon.

The United States, prompted from a self-centered motive, has made unfair standards in disparity with international principles, and, while engaging in indiscriminate issuance of arbitrary dumping findings on our goods, is unilaterally pressuring us to open markets, disregarding our economic conditions.

The United States should first acknowledge the fact that its trade deficit is attributable to its deterioration of international competitiveness and make efforts to make up for it. It is not objectively convincing that the United States should ascribe its trade deficit to its trading partners' trade policy toward the United States and attempt to impose its policy in a compulsory manner. Opening of markets should come about through discussions and negotiations between the two countries within the scope of limitations of our economy so that the interests of both countries can be ensured.

It is far from reasonable for the United States to exercise continuous pressure on us to open markets, putting us in the same category as Japan by reason of our being one of the countries in the black in trade with the United States. Japan, an advanced industrialized country, is the largest creditor country in the world with $130 billion, keeping $60 billion in the black every year, and its burden of defense expenditure is less than 1 percent of its GNP.

We have barely succeeded in attaining a balance in the field of international trade, but, on the overall, we are still in the red with foreign countries, and our defense spending is 6 percent of the GNP. In addition, we have to pay over $1.1 billion each year for the stationing of U.S. troops. Needless to say, we are a debtor country of nearly $50 billion.

It is a well-known fact that our defense effort is a panregional peace effort to ensure the national defense of Japan and to contribute to the U.S. world military strategy. The ROK-U.S. economic cooperation should not be considered without regard to this stern reality. Moreover, we are pushing ahead with our plan of opening markets, increasing the scope of opening every year, publicly announcing and informing foreign countries of such a plan in advance.

Despite the anti-U.S. pressure from the radical groups, our government has been doing its best to maintain cooperative relations with the United States. With continued U.S. economic pressure, the government's position will inevitably be weakened in convincing the radical groups. Furthermore, we have begun a difficult long journey toward democratization. Establishing the tradition of a peaceful transfer of power and restoring a democratic order is both the urgent objective of our people and the desire of the United States.

It is far from an attitude of a friendly country or an attitude befitting a big country that the United States, leader of the Western world, should attempt to impose its policy compulsorily on us, turning away from the aforementioned conditions and pursuing only the physical interests of its own.

VIGILANCE AGAINST JAPANESE REVIVALISM URGED

SK032330 Seoul CHOSON ILBO In Korean 30 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Past Mistakes Cannot Be Beautified -- We Should Be Vigilant Against A Revival Mood in Compiling School Textbooks in Japan"]

[Text] A strong tendency to revert to the old ways is prevalent in Japan. Although this is not something new, we should not overlook this -- the tendency toward revivalism. The problem has been raised by a new school textbook whose use next year was approved on 27 May by the School Textbook Review Committee of the Japanese Ministry of Education. A high school textbook on the history of Japan newly compiled by an organization called the National Association Protecting Japan, which is discontented with the peace constitution adopted after the war, is filled with contents advocating the idea of respecting the emperor, reviving the imperial rescript on education proclaimed by the past Japanese emperor -- the scripture of the militarist aggressors -- and justifying the Greater East Asia War.

After winning victory in wars against the Qing Dynasty and Russia at the end of the 19th Century and in the early part of the 20th Century, Japan emerged as an imperialist force while trying to continuously advance on the Chinese continent and into Southeast Asia. After colonizing the Korean peninsula and Manchuria, it clashed with the great European and American powers. In this course, Japan faced resistance from the Korean and Chinese peoples on many occasions. There are materials and records verifying that when the 1 March independence movement occurred in Korea, Japanese police slaughtered more than 7,000 Koreans in suppressing this movement. It is reported that the Japanese aggressive forces killed some 200,000 people in Nanjing, China.

Conscientious Japanese textbook compilers, who tried to record history on the basis of these materials and records, were forced to rewrite their manuscripts and distort facts, due to the government's nationalist standard of examination, which is unique in Japan. This phenomenon became most acute in the summer of 1982 in the form of a text book crisis. The issue occasioned protests from the Asian countries, including South Korea, posing a diplomatic problem. As a result of this, the Japanese Government pledged to show consideration for neighboring countries in compiling and reviewing textbooks. It appears that after the elapse of 4 years since that time, the Japanese Government's consideration for neighboring countries has disappeared completely.

We need not be concerned about how the Japanese people record their history. We also need not be concerned about what historical view their government develops and how it instills this view into the people. We are not in the position of complaining about their singing of the song of a revival mood.

However, all these acts should be committed on the basis of admitting the disasters and damage wrought on Korea -- the admission made in September 1984 by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone while welcoming the official visit to Japan by the South Korean President for the first time in history.

The Japanese Government and people decline to make such an admission. Fascinated by continuous prosperity, the Japanese people are trying to ignore their past crimes as much as possible. The National Association Protecting Japan, which is trying to legalize the army and to restore the conscription system, is merely one of many similar organizations. In a newly compiled textbook, those concerned described the emperor in the context of an unbroken line of sovereigns as the general superintendent of state sovereignty; the Great East Asia War as one designed to liberate East Asia; and the imperial rescript on education as one that received high praise. After making a little change, the Japanese Government has approved the use of this textbook in high schools next year.

The reason why we are exercising vigilance against Japan's revivalism is because it is one designed to justify and praise the great Japanese empire's violence that usurped our independence and violated our freedom. While carrying out charity work, former convicts should not beautify their past crimes. By the same token, Japan should not forget its past, even though it has become wealthy and powerful. This is because national arrogance is liable to develop into imperialism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHON-YI MIN-U MEETING

YONHAP Analysis

SK031346 Seoul YONHAP in English 1330 GMT 3 Jun 86

["News Analysis"]

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- The meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Min-u president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), was meaningful in that it laid a foundation for the improvement of the relations between the ruling and opposition parties and for the promotion of political negotiations over the revision of the Constitution. Chon and Yi have agreed, in principle, on an early revision of the Constitution during the two-hour meeting, which was the first tete-a-tete between them since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic in 1981.

Although there are some discontents among NKDP lawmakers over the Chon-yi meeting, especially with regard to the lack of Chon's promise for the release of imprisoned dissidents, the meeting was significant as it further developed the idea of revising the Constitution during Chon's tenure, political observers said. In an April 30 meeting, Chon told opposition party leaders that he would not oppose the idea of rewriting the basic law before his tenure ends in 1988 if the rival parties agree in the National Assembly.

During the meeting, Chon said that the sooner Korea revises its Constitution, the better it would be for the nation. Therefore, there is handsome possibility for the revision within this year, depending on how the rival parties negotiate, they observed. At any rate, there is no need to argue on the timing of the constitutional revision.

Chon clarifed his stand that he would let the political parties set the direction of the revision through negotiations in the National Assembly in accordance with the people's wishes. "As president, I had better not mention my views on either a direct or an indirect presidential election system," Chon said.

Chon also explained the government's stand on such issues raised by Yi as the release of dissidents arrested for "political reasons," the suspension of investigation into the activities of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and the "Mintongnyon," a dissident coalition headed by Mun, and the recent student demonstrations. In particular, Chon suggested he would solve the problem of arrested dissidents on a gradual basis on the bottom of the grand compromise between the ruling and opposition camps.

Accordingly, most of the major issues, raised by the opposition party, were handled in the meeting, the observers said. The observers, however, fear that the negotiations for the constitutional revision would not necessarily be smooth, considering the mixed reaction of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the NKDP to the outcome of Tuesday's meeting.

In a statement the DJP said that President Chon comprehensivelly accepted the opposition demands concerning the revision of the basic law. On the other hand, some NKDP officials asserted that their party should not accept the ruling party's proposal of forming the parliamentary committee on the constitutional revision because the developments involving the release of dissidents detained for political reasons were behind their expectations. The officials showed the response that the meeting did not produce anything new.

In particular, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong said that with these results, his party could not comply with the ruling party's proposal for the inauguration of the special parliamentary committee on the constitutional amendment. In addition, the opposition party cannot not [as received] attend even floor leaders' meetings with the ruling party, Kim said. However, he did not say his party will not attend the special National Assembly session scheduled to open Thursday.

NKDP President Yi said, "Even President Chon could not help saying more than that much," adding that the president seemed to have taken into account the fact that there is still time for form the parliamentary committee.

In consideration of the NKDP's contradictory responses over the release of dissidents, negotiations between the rival parties over the constitutional amendment are likely to face a lot of difficulties, the observers said. Such expectations are partly based on the fact that the opposition party should unify its opinions before sitting together with the ruling party over the issue of constitutional revision.

DJP Comments

SK030757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Tuesday that President Chon Tu-hwan "comprehensively accepted" the opposition camp's demand for constitutional revision in his meeting with Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). The exclusive meeting between Chon and Yi was held for two hours from 10 a.m. Tuesday at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

A DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that Chon expressed his support for constitutional revision through compromise between the ruling and opposition parties, based on national consensus. "As for the constitution, President Chon presented such a clear direction that no one would question his firm determination as the head of state," Sim said.

He said that the NKDP should not further "hesitate or wander" outside the National Assembly, but should gladly participate in the special constitutional committee within the assembly as soon as possible. The NKDP should recognize that dialogue within the Assembly is the correct way to respond to the aspirations of the people, who want the stabilization of the nation's political situation and the people's livelihood, and he said it is also a responsible behavior on the part of politicians, he added.

NKDP Members Dissatisfied

SK040126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jun 86 p 1, 4

[Text] Leading officers of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday expressed their dissatisfaction over the content of the meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and NDP president Yi Min-u. They said that they were pessimistic about forming an ad hoc parliamentary committee on constitutional revision now that the government showed a negative attitude towards the NDP's demand for an early release of "political detainees," including Rev Mun Ik-hwan.

NDP leader Yi told reporters after the meeting, "to sum up, the meeting was no less or no more than what I had expected. Today the President and I just had an occasion to get things off our chests." By so saying, he admitted that there was no satisfactory and concrete agreement on the NDP's demand, which the opposition party held out as a precondition for the creation of the parliamentary committee.

Yi noted, "I had the impression that the government will not set them free immediately. President Chon said there are legal procedures to follow. Of course, it will be difficult to do so promptly." "There is some time left until the formation of the special House panel. Things can go well by then... However, if the imprisoned persons would not be freed, it will be difficult to establish the constitutional special committee," Yi added.

Yi explained the content of his meeting with Chon to leading officers of the party at his room in the party office. Vice president Yang Sun-chik told reporters that the presidential remarks on the matter of the release of political prisoners were "unsatisfactory" and he has a pessimistic view about the possibility of the creation of the constitutional panel. He is a follower of the Tonggyo-dong faction, led by Kim Tae-chung.

Another vice president, Choe Hyong-u, who is a supporter of Kim Yong-sam, expressed a similar opinion. But he added, "We should make efforts to tackle the problem through talks between floor leaders."

As to the timing of the envisaged constitutional amendment, Yi Min-u revealed, "We agreed to rewrite the Constitution at the earliest possible date if an accord on the content of the revision is reached at the House special committee." Yi said that he emphasized the necessity of freeing political prisoners before the establishment of the committee, "to show the government's will to revise the basic law and plant trust in people's minds." "I said emphatically that the lenient step should be taken prior to the creation of the ad hoc parliamentary panel," Yi stressed.

"I also maintained that if those imprisoned were freed and their hopes for democratization are realized, they will never repeat their wrongdoings," he said.

As to the NDP's call for direct presidential elections, Yi said, "I made it clear to President Chon that the request is our party's official position and we can never change it because we promised it to the people as an election pledge."

Yi also revealed that he urged President Chon to make up his mind to grant amnesty to "fighters for democracy" and return them their civil rights, alleging, "To do so is to comply with the people's wishes."

Yi also gave a briefing on the content of the meeting with Chon to opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, at 5 p.m. at the house of Kim Tae-chung. It was originally planned to hold the briefing session at the party headquarters but the police physically prevented Kim Tae-chung from heading for any other place but his home from a relative's home, where he was visiting yesterday. Kim Tae-chung has not visited the NDP head office yet.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam revealed that the NDP will attend the already-scheduled extra House session starting tomorrow and make its best efforts to "foster an atmosphere" conducive to an early release of the political prisoners. They also made it clear that only after their release will the NDP take part in negotiations with the ruling party over the formation of the special House panel.

THE KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK040112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Chongwadae Political Talks"]

[Text] Yesterday's meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, was notable in its format itself as it marked the first tete-a-tete the President has had with an opposition leader, without the presence of his aides, since he took office nearly six years ago.

President Chon, who concurrently heads the Democratic Justice Party, is set to have a similar get-together today with Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party. Yet, keener attention was inevitably directed on yesterday's meeting for its obviously greater impact on the future course of national politics.

Though there was no joint announcement, accounts given separately by the presidential spokesman and the NDP leader indicate that the Chongwadae talk yesterday was devoted to an exchange of "candid views" between the two conferees on the political situation, rather than to producing a concrete agreement on specific issues. In particular, the exclusive meeting apparently provided an opportunity for the opposition leader to expound his party's position in depth with regard to the desirable formula of constitutional amendment -- namely, its long-standing demand for direct presidential elections -- and other related problems, including the release of "political detainees," which it asserts as a prerequisite to the formation of a special parliamentary committee on the Constitution.

One highlight of the two-hour meeting was the president's expression of his preference to see early constitutional revision through compromise between the government and opposition parties within the framework of the National Assembly.

The President was reported as having made no comment as to the specific timing of such amendment, while reserving his own views concerning the future form of government and means of electing the chief executive. However, his position underlining a "the-sooner-the-better" approach raised the possibility of undertaking a constitutional revision within the year, if a relevant bipartisan accord is achieved in time, an attitude that is more forthcoming and precise than the one he had taken five weeks ago that the basic law could be rewritten during his tenure in office, which ends in February 1988.

Also noteworthy was President Chon's readiness to take magnanimous steps toward what the opposition party calls "political prisoners" and the restoration of civil rights for some political figures, although he was emphatic on the need for maintaining law and order.

To hard-line oppositionists and radical elements, the Chongwadae talks may be viewed as less than satisfactory. However, it must be stressed that the meeting undeniably marked progress in promoting all-important mutual accommodation between the government and opposition camps, and that the task of democratization cannot be attained at one stroke but requires an evolutionary process of sustained dialogue and compromise.

CHON MEETS WITH KNP PRESIDENT YI MIN-U 4 JUN

YONHAP Report

SK040828 Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that a revised Constitution could be approved by the National Assembly in its next regular session, which is scheduled to begin in September. "The bill to amend the Constitution could pass the National Assembly this fall if the ruling and opposition parties agree on it," presidential spokesman Chong Ku-ho quoted the president as saying. Chon made the remark in a meeting with Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

Chon and Yi exchanged views for two hours, beginning at 10 a.m. on overall state affairs, including constitutional revision, the release of imprisoned dissidents and campus problems. In their meeting, Chon said that the rival political parties should hold candid negotiations paving the way for the revision process as soon as possible, the spokesman said.

On Tuesday, Chon held similar talks with Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. They agreed that it would be desirable for Korea to revise the Constitution as soon as possible.

In response to Yi's demand that those imprisoned for "political causes" be released, Chon said that he would take lenient measures affecting those who show repentance, on a gradual basis, but that most of those now imprisoned would be "resolutely dealt with under the law."

Chon and the KNP leader agreed that the next president should be elected under a new constitution. The president said that the new Constitution should not be drafted for the sake of a certain political faction or a certain person. The revision should be made on the foundation of national consensus, he added.

Regarding the recent outbreak of campus unrest, Chon expressed optimism, saying that the campus problem will be settled if school authorities, students' parents and society cooperate. Fortunately, he added, the number of leftist students is extremely small and school authorities are doing well in coping with them.

Yi Man-sop Notes Progress

SK040852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP) -- Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea Nationl Party (KNP), said that Korean President Chon Tu-hwan made clear again, in their meeting on Wednesday, his determination to establish a new Constitution and to step down after his single, seven-year term expires in 1988. Yi made the remarks after holding an exclusive meeting with Chon at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, on Wednesday. Chon held similar talks with Yi Min-u, president of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), on Tuesday.

The KNP president said that he made more progress in his meeting with Chon than Yi Min-u made in his meeting with the Korean president on Tuesday. Chon reportedly told Yi Man-sop that the ruling and opposition parties should make efforts to pass the revised constitution in the regular National Assembly session, which is scheduled to open in September, and that he would take lenient measures toward those imprisoned for "political causes." Yi said in the meeting that the special constitutional committee should be organized without fail during the special Assembly session scheduled June 5-24.

AUTONOMY DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR U.S., JAPAN, FRG

SK040109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Three delegations left here yesterday for the United States, Japan and West Germany to see how local autonomy systems are in operation in those countries. Each delegation is composed of members of the Research Committee on the Local Autonomy System under the Prime Minister's Office and officials of the Home Affairs and Government Administration ministries.

The four-member mission to the U.S. will visit the Federal Office of Management and Budget and some counties and townships of the state of Maryland. New York and San Francisco municipal governments are also included in the itinerary.

The three-member mission to Japan and West Germany will inspect local governments and assemblies of the two countries. They are scheduled to return home on June 17. The government will make public a draft revision to the Local Autonomy Law late this month after studying the results of the observation trips.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON GATT MEETING AGREEMENT

The following correction pertains to the items headlined "Freezing Protectionism Agreed on at GATT Meeting," published in the 3 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page E 4, paragraph three, lines five and six: ... covered by trade rules and regulations. The participants in the Seoul meeting agreed that agriculture trade should be an integral part of the agenda...(Clearing queried phrase in parenthesis and supplying dropped sentence.)

BCP POLITICAL REPORT ON 'PROBLEMS' IN PARTY LINE

BK011339 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 1 Jun 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party, presented at the Third National BCP Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Chapter 3: Some problems regarding the party line in the party's history. The history of ouf party, like other Marxist-Leninist parties, is a history that integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions of the revolution in Burma. It is a course of history that has evolved and matured while waging the struggle against left and right opportunism within the party, particularly against right opportunism.

From 1939 and until the beginning of 1945, our party existed as an underground party organization and led the resistance movement against Japanese fascists. Between 1945 and 1948, it primarily waged struggles within the framework of law while providing leadership to the armed uprisings by the peasants.

The People's democratic revolutionary line laid down by the party in 1948 was basically correct, and our party was able to lead the armed struggle in accordance with that line. Despite the twists and turns and obstacles strewn along the course of the armed struggle waged by the party, there has never been a period in which the armed struggle was disrupted. Hence, in other words, the history of our party is primarily a history of armed struggle.

It is imperative to make a comprehensive analytical study of the experiences gained and the lessons learned from fighting left and right opportunisms in the course of party's history (?at a given opportune time). This report will mainly only deal with the lines of left and right opportunism which are exemplary in nature. There, these are the cases that will be mentioned: The line of peaceful evolution which became the official party line at the second Burmese Communist Party [BCP] Congress in 1945; the 1955 line which was put into force in and practised 1955 onward; and the intraparty revolutionary line laid down and practised in 1967.

By studying the examplary lines of left and right opportunism our intention is to prevent similar errors from being made in the future and then to make the whole party politically and ideologically united on the basis of a correct line and successful in carrying out the historic task of our party.

A. The Browderist Line of Peaceful Evolution

The 1945 line of peaceful evolution was based on Browderism. Browder was the general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America [CPUSA] from 1930 to 1944. During World War II, the right deviationist ideas in the CPUSA, of which Browder was the chief exponent, developed into an anti-Marxist revisionist-capitulationist line. From December 1943 onward, Browder advocated his revisionist-capitulationist line through many of his speeches and writings.

HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

BK030613 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jun (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent his warm congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh on the occasion of his reelection to the post of general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

Among other things, the message says:

"I am convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of the MPRP, with you as the leader, the Mongolian working class and people will score new and greater successes in building and advanced socialist society in Mongolia thereby contributing to the struggle against the U.S. Administration's star wars" policy to consolidate international peace and security." The messsage finally wishes the Mongolian leader good health and new and brilliant success in his noble task.

THAI 'FABRICATIONS' ABOUT SRV SHELLING SCORES

BK031248 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 3 Jun 86

["Allegations" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, June 3 -- Thailand's recent allegation that Vietnam's artillery in Kampuchea fired on the "refugee camp 8" located in Thai territory are familiar groundless fabrications cooked up by Bangkok to defame the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

By playing the thief-crying-stop-thief trick, the Bangkok authorities have attempted to cover up their crimes against Kampuchea's revival.

Just in the week ending May 2, Thailand on 40 occasions sent its L-19, F-111, A-37 aircraft and helicopters to spy over many areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border, up to 15 km deep inside Kampuchean territory.

Thai armed vessels also made incursions almost every day into areas off Koh Kong, Koh Tang and Poulo Wai islands. Thai gunners also made from 20 to 500 shellings a day on Kampuchean soil to cover Khmer reactionaries infiltrations from Thailand for sabotage activities against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

However, Kampuchea and Vietnam always respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They always show restraint not encroaching one inch into Thai territory during their mopping-up operations against the remnants of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea". They have times and again expressed their good will to establish a common border of peace and friendship with Thailand. Yet Thailand always turns a blind eye to Kampuchea's and Vietnam's wel-meaning gesture.

With its slanders, Thailand has hoped to kill two birds with one stone: Diverting the public opinion on the one hand, from the just-ended joint U.S.-Thai logistic exercise (Logex-29) near the Kampuchean-Thai border and the upcoming manuever codenamed "Cobra Gold-86" with the participation of some 13,000 U.S. and Thai troops; and on the other hand distraction the public opinion from the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea and the good will of the three Indochinese countries as expressed in their ministerial conferences.

Noticeably, the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circles always try to maintain tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border in order to fish in troubled water.

Well-informed and impartial observers and even many Thai people demand that the Thai authorities put an end to their hostile policy vis-a-vis Kampuchea and the Indochinese countries, reconsider their position and positively respond to the good will of the latters in order to reduce tension in the region and make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

SIHANOUK CLARIFIES STAND ON PEACE PROPOSAL

BK310216 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 86 p 3

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said that he will always continue to support the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, despite his statements earlier last month that the Khmer Rouge were, and would remain, the real masters of Kampuchea.

The Khmer leader issued the statement to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry recently explaining his comment which appeared in his May bulletin.

In the monthly bulletin, Prince Sihanouk had said that following the eventual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, he and the leader of the Khmer people's National Liberation Front, Son Sann will only be "leaders on paper" while the Khmer Rouge will be the real master of Kampuchea.

In the statement received by the BANGKOK POST yesterday, Prince Sihanouk said that these comments did not mean that he renounced the Khmer eight-point proposal nor does it mean that he wished the Vietnamese to remain in Kampuchea.

"As a patriot I have always been fighting along side with other Khmer patriots to liberate Kampuchea from foreign troops and from Vietnam's colonialism," said the former monarch.

His handwritten comment on the bulletin earlier this month has been criticised as being contradictory to his public position as President of the CGDK.

The eight-point proposal calls for negotiations with Hanoi on the two phased United Nations supervised withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and to set up a quadripartite government which included the Heng Samrin regime but the Prince Sihanouk as president and Son Sann as prime minister.

However, no specific post was assigned to the Khmer Rouge, the largest military wing of the Khmer resistance.

"The Khmer Rouge need not frighten people by putting Khieu Sampan's name on paper. It is more reassuring for the whole world just to put down the names of Sihanouk and Son Sann, Prince Sihanouk had written in the bulletin.

He also commented that "the non disarming of the Khmer factions would make the (possible) elections hardly legitimate because our people would have to vote under the threat of arms."

Prince Sihanouk has several times in the past expressed personal opinions which differ from those he holds officially in his capacity as heard of the resistance coalition.

However, countries which support the United Nations recognised Khmer resistance coalition government have said that they will continue to persuade Hanoi to discuss the eight-point peace proposal which Vietnam has repeatedly rejected.

INTERNAL RIFTS UNDERMINING CGDK DIPLOMACY

BK310824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 31 May 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 31 (AFP) -- A planned diplomatic offensive by the three-party Cambodian resistance coalition could be short-circuited by continued rifts in the uneasy alliance, according to key resistance figures and analysts.

With the three-party resistance coalition now shifting from dry season fighting in Cambodia to preparations for the United Nations General Assembly in September, the movement is still plagued by deep divisions, they said.

Key figures in the anit-Vietnamese resistance coalition said in private conversations that the two non-communist factions fear their powerful allies, the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge, so much that they are committed to disarming them in any negotiated settlement.

This is in sharp contrast to the public show of unity the resistance has tried to display since the two nationalist factions joined with the Khmer Rouge in 1982 to form the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

The most recent manifestation of this unity was the presentation in March of an eight-point peace plan which for the first time allowed for only a partial Vietnamese withdrawal before peace talks would begin.

But the plan failed to address the crucial issue of what will be done to control the overwhelming military power within the CGDK -- the Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their bloody rule from 1975-79.

Khmer Rouge leader Khiev Samphan told reporters recently that his group would not disarm, even for a peaceful steelement, since as independent Cambodia would need to be able to protect itself.

He also refused to disown the Khmer Rouge general responsible for repeated clashes between non-communist and Khmer Rouge resistance forces. Those clashes have marred the resistance's military successes during the just-ended November-May dry season. Khieu Samphan said the general in question, Ta Mok, was a "patriot" of whom the Khmer Rouge were proud.

A source close to CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann, leader of the major non-communist faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said privately that if Cambodia were ever to hold elections, the prime criterion would be "to oblige everyone to disarm and be equal before the elections and leave the final decision to the population of Cambodia." The source said disarmament would be crucial if Vietnam were to withdraw the estimated 150,000 troops in Cambodian propping up the Heng Samrin regime Hanoi installed in 1979 after driving out the Khmer Rouge. "I suppose that Vietnam would want some guarantees," he said, adding that the non-communists would "disarm if the others disarm for real."

CAMBODIA'S SON SANN ON SITUATION IN PRK

BK030318 Hong Kong AFP in English 0256 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 2 (AFP) -- Vietnam will eventually be forced to withdraw its estimated 15,000 troops from Cambodia because Hanoi's "economic situation is catastrophic," according to Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

In an interview here Monday with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Son Sann added that more than 40 countries support a Cambodian peace plan drawn up by the tri-partite opposition coalition comprising the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The peace plan was rejected by both the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh and Hanoi which contended it would bring the Khmer Rouge back to power. The eight-point plan, unveiled in Beijing last March, calls for a U.N. monitored cease-fire, a two-step withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and a coalition government including representatives from the three opposition allies as well as from the current Phnom Penh government. Mr Son Sann said Hanoi's announcement of partial troop withdrawal last week was "only a troop rotation," and that two fresh divisions had already arrived in Cambodia.

Mr. Son Sann said that Hanoi "wants to make the world believe" that a civil, rather than Vietnamese-Cambodian, war is going on in the country because it hopes to "colonize" Cambodia. More than 700,000 Vietnamese settlers have come to Cambodia since Hanoi captured Phnom Penh from Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot in 1979 and installed the government of Heng Samrin, he said. Mr. Son Sann, who is officially prime minister of the coalition, said that its greatest difficulty was obtaining arms. "Only China provides us with military aid," he said. Referring to Hanoi's refusal to negotiate with any coalition that includes the Khmer Rouge, Mr. Son Sann said that it was up to the Cambodian people, in free elections, to choose their government. "If they chose Pol Pot, I would abide by the decision, but I doubt they would," he said.

CEREMONY MARKS TRANSFER OF MILITARY POWER

BK040948 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 86 p 1, 2

[Excerpt] General Chawalit Yongchaiyut officially took over from Gen Athit Kamlang-ek this morning as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in a ceremony attended by every senior member of the Army.

Gen Chawalit also took over as director of the Internal Security Operations command.

Strigent security was taken with heavily-armed troops surrounding the Chunlachomklao Academy as well as on the top of nearby buildings.

A farewell party will be held for Gen Athit at the Army Auditorium.

The ceremony started at 10.15 a.m. although most of the officers were at the academy by 10 a.m.

Gen Athit started by laying a wreath in front of the statue of King Chulalongkorn, after which His Majesty the King's order appointing Gen Chawalit Commander in Chief of the Army was read out. This was followed by a Prime Minister's order appointing him director of the Internal Security Command (ISOC).

Gen Athit then made a brief speech handing over the two commands to Gen Chawalit. He said that after he had received the orders he had tried to make the hand-over as early as possible.

Gen. Chawalit also made a brief speech which was followed by a parade by four battalions.

ARMY HELICOPTER CRASHES; ALL ON BOARD SAFE

BK031114 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The commander of the Burapha force and seven other officers miraculously escaped death when their helicopter lost its rear rotor and crashed yesterday on the way back from excorting Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek and Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut to inspect the border and visit a Cambodian refugee camp, Site 8, where dozens of people were killed and wounded during recent attacks by Vietnamese troops.

On board the helicopter of the UH-1-D type belonging to the rotating wing division of the Lop Buri army aviation center were Burapha force Commander Major General Choetchai Thiratthanon, Deputy Commander Colonel Akkhadet Sasiphrapha, Colonel Prachum Chuloet, and unidentified officer, Pilot Major Narong Thiphayaphipbat, the co-pilot, and two mechanics.

Only 15 minutes after taking off and at an altitude of about 700 ft, the copter lost its rear rotor after an explosion was heard. The pilot managed to reduce the altitude to 300 ft before the aircraft shook violently and dropped to the ground.

When the copter touched the ground, its tail fell off and all passengers rushed out safely. Col Prachum has a cut on the head that requires three stitches; Maj Gen Choetchai suffers from elbow pain.

Maj Gen Choetchai said that a copter will always explode if it loses its tail rotor in the air. He said he could hardly believe that they had survived because the aircraft just had its fuel tank filled. The cause of the accident is still unknown. The helicopter was commissioned 7 years ago.

POLICE FIND 'COMMUNIST INSURGENTS' ARMS CACHE

BK040127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Lampang -- Police uncovered arms buried near a stream at Ban Kiu Hqui Boek in Soemngam District yesterday.

The haul, including two M16 and one HK33 assault rifles, four carbines, two M79 grenades, one NATO 05, sticks of dynamite and a number of booby traps, was thought to have belonged to communist insurgents who surrendered to the Government.

ATHIT PREFERRED OVER PREM IN BANGKOK POLL

BK030235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is the public's choice for the premiership, followed by Gen Prem Tinsulanon and M.R. Khukrit Pramot, according to a Democrat Party survey. The survey was conducted last month before Gen Athit was dismissed as Army Commander-in-Chief. The Democrats, together with Chulalongkon University's Social Research Institute, took the opinions of about 700 Bangkok residents.

Support for the Democrats was 35 per cent, followed by the Social Action Party with 26.7 per cent, and Prachakon Thai with about 20 per cent, according to the survey.

Democrat sources said the findings indicated the party would have to do more to increase its popularity in Bangkok to secure a sweeping victory on July 27.

Most of the respondents were found to have supported the Government's decision to dissolve the Lower House, and they also wanted a change in leadership. About 80 per cent of the respondents were found to be satisfied with the work of Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang.

Party deputy secretary-general Akhom Sonsuchat said the Democrats will launch another survey to measure party popularity in the election. A survey would be conducted after the Democrats reveal their final list of election candidates, and a final survey will be made about two weeks before the election to find weak points. Information from the surveys would be used to formulate a strategy to ensure good results in the election, Mr Akhom said.

USSR PLACES ANOTHER ORDER FOR THAI RICE

BK031054 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Though Thai rice exports decreasedd as a result of the U.S. Farm Act, Thailand is trying to seek and expand markets for its agricultural goods in other countries. Apart from China's purchases of Thai rice, the Soviet Union has recently placed an order for some 20,000 [metric] tons of 15-grade Thai white rice worth about 80 million baht for immediate shipment. The purchase was reportedly made through a private company, Thai Hua, which is a leading rice exporter. The Soviet Union has in the first 4 months of this year bought 139,400 [metric] tons of Thai rice.

CENTRAL BANK PREDICTS LOWER TRADE DEFICIT

BK040207 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 86 p 13

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The Bank of Thailand has forecast that the country's 1986 trade deficit will be the lowest in years at only 36,000 million baht, against an earlier projection of 57,100 million baht.

The prediction was revealed to BANGKOK POST by Bank of Thailand Governor Kamchon Sathirakun and Deputy Governor Chawalit Thanachanan in an exclusive interview yesterday.

Mr Chawalit also assured that the public is very confident in the stability of the baht.

Projecting the country's balance of trade this year, he said the performance in the first four months of the year showed a favourable result.

"Our projection, revised from several factors, shows that the trade deficit this year will be only 36,000 million baht," he said, adding that the 1985 trade deficit was about 62,000 million baht.

The predicted deficit of 36,000 million will be the lowest in years. The country's trade deficit reached the highest level in 1983 at 91,000 million baht.

To slash the extremely high deficit that year, several measures, including the controvervial 18 percent credit restriction, were implemented. The measure effectively reduced the defecit to 68,800 million baht in 1984.

Regarding to the balance of payments on the current acccount, the central bank forecase that the deficit this year will be only 17,000 million baht, more than half the 1985 deficit of 42,000 million baht, and the overall balance is expected to have a surplus, Mr Chawalit said.

Mr Kamchon added that the central bank is confident in its forecast.

"Last year-end, many pessimistic forecasts were given by several economists, and only the Bank of Thailand and the Governor predicted that it was not so bad," Mr Chawalit said.

"At that time, nobody believed us, and some economists scorned us and said the forecast would make nobody believe us in the future. I jut smiled," Mr Kamchon said.

And now, he said, it has been proved that the Bank of Thailand is right and the economy is recovering.

Regarding the Baht's stability, Mr Chawalit said the "new basket" has been successful in stabilising the Thai currency.

"But it can't be fixed; if we want the exchange rate to be stable as in the past, we must go back to the old system, that is, fixing the baht only with the dollar," he added.

After unpegging the baht from the U.S. dollar in 1984, the central bank used the basket of currencies as the instrument to stabilize the baht until its value last year was around 26 baht to the dollar.

"The value caused speculations that the baht would be devalued. Meantime, we lost a lot of foreign reserves. So finally, we had to depreciate the baht by 50 satang on December 3, after which we announced that we would use a new basket. But nobody seemed to believe us then," Mr Chawalit said.

"But now the public is so confident in the baht that the forward cover premium in the foreign exchange market is now quoted at zero or even at a discount rate on some days," he added.

Regarding the inflation rate, Mr Chawalit said it will be lower than 2 percent likely to in the 1-1/5 percent range.

Concerning the general situation in the local banking system, he said he believes that the liquidity will continue to be high because there are capital inflows. "This is due to the low interest rates abroad when compared to the local rates," he added.

But Mr Kamchon said this should be good as the situation will force local commercial banks to adjust their interest rates to be in line with the situation.

One of the improvements, he said, is that several banks have begun to improve their fund management systems. In the past, provincial branches of several banks would keep a lot of idle funds in their portfolios, "but now the head office will send a management team to the branches to manage the idle funds," he said.

As for credit demand, Mr Chawalit said it is still low. In the past two years, the economy was in repression and several bank customers were bankrupt or failed in their businesses, so banks are currently very careful in extending credits. "At the same time, they cannot let their clients go under, so they have to extend additonal loans to their customers and restructure the loans," he said. The central bank itself, Mr Kamchon said, has prepared measures to prevent banks from extending loans for unnecessary investments, such as in condominiums which proliferated in the past few years. "We would like to see more investments in housing projects for low- and middle-income earners instead. This policy will be make clear," he added.

MIA TALKS TO RESUME 11 JUNE IN HANOI

BK041042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 4 (AFP) -- Vietnam and the United states will resume talks next week on the U.S. soldiers Missing In Action (MIA) from the Vietnam war, official sources here said Wednesday. A U.S. team will be in Vietnam from Wednesday through Saturday for technical discussions on returning the remains of an undisclosed number of MIA's, the sources said.

The MIA talks are to take place every two months according to an agreement last year, but the last session scheduled for April was cancelled by Vietnam in protest against the U.S. air raid on Libya.

Hanoi has also reproached Washington in recent weeks for its refusal to officially cooperate in a Vietnamese offer to resolve the issue within two years, and for statements by U.S. officials raising the possibility that Americans were still being detained in Vietnam.

Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son met May 31 in New York with a U.S. delegation including Richard Childress, who heads Asian affairs in the U.S. National Security Council. The sources Wednesday declined to say if this meeting had influenced the resumption of talks.

"Vietnam considers the question of the missing as a humanitarian problem and had already made great efforts" to resolve the issue, one official said. "Solving the problem depends on cooperation from the American party," the official added.

Vietnam said in April that the search for remains would be fruitless unless the United States offered better cooperation.

Hanoi has returned the remains of 128 U.S. troops, the latest on April 10. The United States says 1,792 troops are still missing.

Vietnam began cooperating with the United States a year ago on the issue -- one of Washington's conditions for normalizing relations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES RESOLUTION ON YOUTH

BK021437 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] On 19 May, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on the need to develop the right to collective mastery and the assault role of youths in national construction and defense. The resolution says:

Youths account for 55 percent of the workforce in agriculture; 55 percent of the workforce in industry, small industry, and handicrafts; 80 percent of the troops in the Armed Forces; and approximately 60 percent of the contingent of scientific and technical cadres. As many as 1.4 million youths reach working age each year. This constitutes a valuable asset for our revolution and a great potential for our country.

With the aim of developing the right to collective mastery and the assault role of youths in national construction and defense and turning into a generation that can continue faithfully and outstandingly the cause of our party and nation, the Council of Ministers has decided the policies, measures, and systems for the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26 on youth work.

The resolution includes three major points:

1. Policies and measures to develop the right to collective mastery and the assault role of youth.

2. Systems to ensure the right to collective mastery and the assault role of youths.

3. Organization and implementation.

The resolution stresses that, in the immediate future, it is necessary to mobilize youths to carry out the following major tasks.

Engage in agricultural production in their localities or participate in building new economic zones in the central highlands, the Mekong River Delta, the eastern Nam Bo region, and the northern mountainous region; as well as in opening up virgin land and reclaiming coastal land.

Apply advanced science and technology to the cultivation of crops, raising of animals, production of fertilizer, construction of water conservancy networks, protection of vegetation, preformance of socialist transformation work, and improvement of production relations in agriculture.

Take the lead in the struggle to oppose bueraucratism and subsidization, change the mechanism of economic management and completely switch to socialist economic accounting and business, rearrange and reorganize production, and streamline the management machinery and reduce staff personnel; as well as in the movement to develop technical innovations, establish and fulfill progressive norms, ensure high productivity, quality and efficiency, practice thrift, and struggle against waste.

Contribute actively to the transformation of private traders, management of the market, stabilization of prices, building of model retail counters and stores, and shaping of a contingent of sale personnel who are truly faithful to the people, and resolutely struggle against all manifestations of negativism in the distribution and circulation of goods.

Take the lead in joining the Armed Forces and paramilitary forces to defend the fatherland and participate in the struggle to shape a new culture and a simple, civilized, happy, and healthy lifestyle and oppose all corrupted customs and social vices.

THANH TRI DISTRICT CONDUCTS CRITICISM DRIVE

OW021431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] According to HANOI MOI [NEW HANOI], the executive committee of the Thanh Tri District party organization has just held a conference in the course of its self-criticism and criticism drive.

The conference participants contributed many frank and practical views pointing to shortcomings at the collective, individual, district level, and village level. Despite the difficult and complex general situation, most of the members of the district party committee have been able to maintain their qualities. However, there still are comrades who fail to set an example in their activities and lifestyle, who care more about their self-interest than those of the collective. The most obvious negative manifestations are relaxed labor discipline, infrequency of trips to the grassroots level, being divorced from reality, failure to set an example in implementing views and policies of the party and the state, and obtaining government jobs for wives and children in violation of set policies. A number of comrades have bought such commodities as motorbikes, radio sets, desks, and chairs at cheap prices, or made decisions on distribution of commodities within units under their command.

These acts of abuse of privileges have raised questions among the masses and lowered their confidence. Most of the district cadres rarely go to the grassroots level. If they do go there, it is for gathering data, not for actually giving guidance. The work method of overly relying on directives from higher echelons, meetings, and reports have made the districct leadership bureaucratic, authoriatarian, and out of touch with reality. This type of leadership has badly influenced the contingenet of village leading cadres who, though residing in the localities, are also bureaucratic and authoritarian.

Emulating one another, many cadres have built large houses and bought expensive motorbikes and radio sets. They have overbearing, patriarchal, and authoritarian attitudes. They give short shrift to the people's right to mastery. Disregarding policy, they misappropriate other people's lands and paddies, contract debts without paying them, indule in gambling, and throw sumptuous funeral and wedding parties. Capitalizing on their position and power, they establish connections and use bribes to get soft jobs for their children or secure overseas study or work assignments for them. An obvious shortcoming in the implementation of the cadre policy is that guilty comrades are not disciplined in a timely manner, thus rendering educational measures useless.

After pointing out the deficiences, the participants agreed on the remedies: Some of the remedies must be carried out in the immediate future, others completed by the end of 1986. After the self-criticism and criticism drive, all party members must accept the tasks assigned to them in line with their capabilities, health conditions, and qualities. Lands misappropriated by cadres and cooperative members must be returned to their owners. Families' debts in paddy to the collective must be settled. From this spring crop on, no more borrowings are allowed before old debts are settled. The old debts are categorized, and measures must be devised to collect them beginning with this crop. The quality of meetings must be upgraded in terms of agenda and timing, and a new uniform conference spending system must be devised. District offices and committees must be perfected. Cadres of weak capabilities must be replaced. Units with no trade functions must not engage in trade activities. Enterprises must deliver their products to the state. Bonus funds must be used in accordance with set regulations, not as presents, in violation of set principles. Distribution of commodities by organs at cheap prices must be stopped. Those cadres who are allowed to buy motorbikes must pay for them at market prices. Those who fail to pay the prices must return their vehicles. Those who get their wives or children appointed to government jobs in violation of the set criteria must get them out. Other criticisms by the masses must be investigated and examined, and conclusions must be drawn. Once shortcomings are clearly exposed, they must be immediately remedied. The principle of the district party committee is that higher-echelons cadres must remedy their shortcomings first, for then other cadres will follow suit.

AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES DIBB REPORT ON DEFENSE

BK040229 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The federal opposition has criticized the Dibb report on Australia's defense policy, saying any attempt to introduce its recommendations would be a gamble with Australia's security. The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, was prepared for the government by Mr Paul Dibb, an academic and former intelligence officer.

The defense minister, Mr Beazley, described the document as the most comprehensive and significant analysis of Australia's defense requirements since the Second World War. However, the opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Sinclair, said the document contained major flaws and any attempt to implement it would be a gamble. He said it showed little concern for the growing Soviet influence in the Pacific. Mr Sinclair said new frigates recommended in the report would not be able to move troops in the region, the F-111 fighter bombers would lose their deterrent value through not being upgraded, and the Army would be short of strength.

The basic conclusion of the Dibb report is that while low-level threats could emerge relatively quickly, it would take many years for any country other than a superpower to launch a major attack on Australia. It proposed that Australia's defense be based on what it described as a military interest zone extending up to 1,000 nautical miles from the Australian coast.

Construction of Base 'Definite'

BK040925 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, says several sites are being considered on Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland for a proposed air force base. A recommendation for an air base on the cape was made in a new report on Australia's defense which was recently tabled in Parliament. The report was prepared for the federal government by Mr Paul Dibb, an academic and former intelligence officer.

The defense minister said that even though a white paper was still to be drawn up from the Dibb report the construction of an air force base in northern Queensland would definitely go ahead. He said the base would accommodate both F-111 and FA-18 warplanes. Mr Beazley said construction of the base would boost the economy in Cape York Peninsula.

One of the major recommendations in the Dibb report is based on what it described as a military interest zone extending up to 1,000 nautical miles from the Australian coast. The federal opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Sinclair, has criticized the report saying it contained major flaws and any attempt to implement it would be a gamble.

LEGISLATION ON NUCLEAR MATERIAL TO BE INTRODUCED

BK040227 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The federal government is going to introduce legislation today providing for controls over the possession and transport of nuclear material. At the moment, the Department of Resources and Energy relies on customs legislation and the goodwill of mining companies and the Australian Atomic Energy Commission to exercise such control.

Under the proposed legislation, permits will be need for the possession and transport of nuclear material. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, will also introduce legislation banning the testing, production or stationing of nuclear weapons in Australia. The bill will give effect to Australia's obligation under the Nuclear Free South Pacific Zone Treaty.

NEW ZEALAND

FRANCE TESTS 20-KILOTON NUCLEAR BOMB AT MURUROA

HK310634 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Wellington, May 31 (AFP) -- France exploded a 20-kiloton nuclear device at its underground test site at Muroroa Atoll in the South Pacific early Saturday, seismologists said. The New Zealand government seismic monitoring station at Rarotonga on the Cook Islands confirmed that the blast occurred at 5:25 am (1725 GMT Friday).

The blast, the fourth and largest this year, brought to 82 the number of underground tests at Mururoa since French underground testing began there 11 years ago. New Zealand government seismologist Warwick Smith said the blast was the "biggest of the present series," with a force yield equivalent to 20,000 tonnes of TNT. "We have now had four tests in this present series, and that could be the total of tests planned by France," in this series, Mr Smith said. In each of the past two years, France has tested four devices early in the year and another four in the October-December period.

New Zealand's acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said that continued French nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacific "strengthens our determination to bring the testing to an end." Mr Palmer said the lastest blast was about the same size as the nuclear device which devastated the Japanese city of Hiroshima, in August 1945. He said the explosion indicated that "France is committed to an equally extensive testing programme this year" as it had carried out at the Atoll test site over the past few years. "New Zealand considers that nuclear testing by any state accelerates the arms race," said Mr Palmer.

SOVIET GROUP NOTES 'POSSIBILITY OF COOPERATION'

BK301447 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1432 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Jakarta, 30/5 (ANTARA/OANA) -- There is no dispute between the Soviet Union and Indonesia. On the contrary, relations between the two countries has been going so well, deputy chairman of the Soviet highest body Akil Salimov stated here Friday at a press conference. Salimov was here since Thursday leading Soviet Parliamentary delegation in a visit to improve understanding between the two countries. "We are trying to study the possiblity of cooperation in the fields of economy, trade and culture to better bilteral relations on the basis of mutual benefit," Salimov explained to the press.

Today the Soviet delegation held a meeting with Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Parliament Harjanto Sumodisastro. The following day they would meet with Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah. They were also scheduled to meet with the Indonesian inter-parliamentary cooperation body.

Invites Suharto for Visit

BK011529 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 1 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has invited Indonesian President Suharto to visit Moscow in a bid to strengthen relations between the two countries, the deputy speaker of the Indonesian Parliament said Sunday. Harjanto Sumodisastro said the invitation, extended by Soviet President Andre Gromyko, was given to Indonesian Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah during a meeting with a visiting Supreme Soviet delegation. The delegation headed by Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman Akil Umurzakovich Salimov ended a four-day visit to Indonesia Sunday.

The Soviet delegation and the Indonesian vice president discussed ways of stepping up trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, Mr. Harjanto told reporters after the meeting. On Friday, the head of the Soviet delegation told a press conference that there were "many similarities of views" between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, which have had diplomatic relations for 36 years.

USSR MAY BE ASKED TO LAUNCH PALAPA SATELLITE

BK040748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (AFP) -- A senior minister said here Wednesday that Indonesia would consider turning to the Soviet Union to launch one of its satellites in 1990. After a meeting with President Suharto, Achmad Tahir, the minister of tourism, posts and telecommunications. told reporters that a Soviet launch vehicle or one of Europe's Ariane rockets might be used to launch one of Indonesia's Palapa satellites in 1990. Diplomatic sources here said the Soviet Union had never offered to launch an Indonesian satellite and Jakarta had never made the request.

Earlier Mr. Tahir had told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that with the U.S. and European satellite launch programs in trouble, Indonesia was reviewing its entire telecommunications network plans. A spokesman for the ministry said the sales manager of the Ariane space company, Pierre Giraudet, arrived here Tuesday and was due to meet with Mr Tahir's senior assistant, and possibly with the minister himself.

MALAYSIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOVIET DELEGATION

BK031215 Kaula Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A 5-member delegation of the Soviet Presidium of Parliament, led by its deputy chairman, Mr Akil U. Salimov, today called on the foreign affairs minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, at Wisma Putra [Foreign Office] in Kuala Lumpur. Tengku Rithauddeen said the delegation briefed him on the outcome of the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress held in Moscow recently. The Soviets have stressed the need for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Tengku Rithauddeen told the delegation that the Soviet Union has a role to play in finding a political solution to the protracted Kampuchean issue. He said Malaysia is interested in developing good relations and expanding trade with the Soviet Union.

SARAWAK'S FIRST DIVISION FREE OF COMMUNIST THREAT

BK011005 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0804 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kuching, Malaysia, June 1 (BERNAMA) -- The First Bureau of the North Kalimantan Communist Party, which posed a security threat to the east Malaysian Sarawak state the last 14 years, has been wiped out with the capture of 16 of its members last month by Indonesian authorities. In announcing this in this Sarawak capital Sunday, Inspector-General of Police Mohamed Haniff Omar said three other members of the Kalimantan-based unit which operated mainly in Sarawak's First Division had also surrendered. "This means the threat from the bureau has been completely wiped out, he told newsmen before returning to Kuala Lumpur after a two-day visit to Sarawak. Among those captured was the overall commander of the unit, Chong Ah Wah, 46. An assortment of weapons were also seized.

In thanking the Indonesian authorities, Haniff said the success helped make Sarawak's First Division free of any communist terrorist threat. He also said there were now only 46 known communist terrorists operating at the Rajang Security Command (RASCCM) area in Sibu. At the height of their struggle about 14 years ago, the terrorists numbered about 500 in Sarawak.

"We hope the just treatment we have accorded former communists who returned to society would induce the remaining terrorists to forsake their futile struggle," he said. He said security forces would keep up the "relentless" pressure on the communist terrorists.

Haniff also said the police force was well geared to assist in the coming general election. "I have directed the men to be not only impartial but also seen to be impartial," he said. He said he did not foresee any problem at all in the coming general election and also in the by-election by the Oya state seat here next month.

AQUINO ADDRESS TO CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

HK031551 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

["Text" of 2 June speech by Philippine President Corazon Aquino to the Constitutional Commission at Batasang Pambansa session in Quezon City]

[Text] You are here today vested with the full authority and the complete independence to write our country's new Constitution. Nobody, not even I, your President, can interfere with, or overrule you, in this great task. Our nation has placed its trust in you. Do not let it down.

I join you today only to honor your beginning. What happens from here on is a matter for you and you alone.

Today, apart from wishing you well and saying the hopes and prayers of our whole nation are with you, I want only to make two points. The first is, please be quick. Nobody can imposed a deadline on your deliberations but you know that our whole nation is eager for a new Constitution, and the subsequent elections as soon as possible. The people expect a constitutional draft for their sovereign acceptance or rejection within three months, so eager as they have in the shortest time possible, a full-blown democratic republic.

Second, limit yourselves to your constitutional mission. Your task is to design a Constitution that will provide for a new legislature. Not to do that legislature's work for it. That is for the people's elected representatives to do.

You must define and protect our individual freedoms and rights. You must decide how our different institutions of state will relate to each other. Do not be distracted by political debates and matters of policy that do not belong within your constitution-making exercise. You are here appointed, by the people's wish, to write a Constitution. You are not here as elected politicians.

Bear in mind that you shall be pondering, debating and writing a Constitution not only for our contemporaries with their present concerns but also for succeeding generations of Filipinos whose first concerns we cannot presume to know beforehand. Future Filipinos must always be free to decide how to address these concerns as they arise. Even the wisest cures for present maladies should not be imposed on succeeding generations that will have their own unique problems and priorities.

True and long-lived Constitutions, a wise justice has told me, should be broad enough to be able to meet every exigency we cannot foretell and specific enough to stoutly protect the essentials of a true democracy. In short, open-minded documents that will always be relevant. Remember that constitutional changes are not safe or easy to come by. Our first attempt at constitutional revision was followed by a dictatorship. And this, our second endeavor, was preceded by a revolution.

Future Filipinos and their legislatures and supreme courts can best assess and address the challenged they will meet if they enjoy the widest latitude of thought and action. In writing a Constitution, have the fullest confidence that the wisdom of our race has not exhausted itself in us. Our race has grown in wisdom over time. I believe it will continue to do so. Yours is indeed no easy task. On the other hand, depending on the result, yours will be no small glory. Our people have suffered much. Thank you and Godspeed.

AQUINO MEETING WITH CATHOLIC WOMENS LEAGUE REPORTED

HK030731 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 14

[By Vincente B. Foz]

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino said yesterday a new general registration of qualified voters will be held before the next local and national elections to purge the registry of fake, non-existent, or dead voters. The new registration will be the first since more than a decade ago. With new voters being registered through the years, the books of voters now bulge with more than 29 million names. But Commission on Elections quarters doubt whether this figure corresponds with the actual number of qualified voters.

Mrs Aquino made the announcement in an extemporaneous speech before some 3,000 members of the Catholic Women's League (CWL) attending their 3rd national convention starting tomorrow.

Meeting the CWL members at the Malacanang ceremonial hall, President Aquino said the new registration will be "a very expensive and costly procedure." But, she said, "I think it will be well worth it because this will be a list that will be good forever."

The next election are expected to be called after the ratification of the new constitution that will be drafted by the Constitutional Commission in November.

Meanwhile, President Aquino appointed Businessman Jesus V. Ayala as part-time member of the Monetary Board of the Central Bank (CB) to represent the private sector. Ayala's appointment raises to two the number of private-sector representatives in the monetary-fiscal planning body. The other private sector man is Cesar Buenaventura.

The others on the CB board are CB Gov Jose Fernandez, chairman; Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] Director-General Solita Colas Monsod, Budget Minister Alberto G. Romulo, and the chairman of the Board of Investments.

In her talk with CWL members, Mrs Aquino reacted to criticisms that the new government is unstable and thus it has not been able to attract foreign investors. She pointed out that her government will just be completing its 100th day on June 5. In the past, she said, incoming administrations were given at least six weeks or even up to March as transition period. In her case, Mrs Aquino said, there had been no smooth transition because of the February revolution which toppled the Marcos regime.

She reiterated her appeal to the people to give her government a chance and some time to perform well. "In this government, we're all working very hard," the President said.

Recalling her trip to Davao last week, the President said that she was happy to meet with all sectors and to know that people there were trying their best to solve their own problems, with the least help from government.

In another development, the President thanked the more than 100 Malacanang Palace museum volunteers after the temporary closing of the museum yesterday. Mrs Aquino suggested that the volunteers visit the Constitutional Commission once it starts its sessions next week.

The museum will undergo repairs. The President said most of the items on exhibit, such as the personal things of ex-President Marcos and the former First Lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, will be removed from display. She said these items were "negative" since they refer to the Marcos regime.

To make the museum more "positive," Mrs Aquino said, "people power" items and the memorabilia of former presidents will be exhibited.

Ayala finished liberal arts and law at the Ateneo de Manila University and took up graduate studies in business at the Cornell University. He taught at the Far Eastern University and Assumption Convent School and served as vice president of the Commercial Bank and Trust Co. from 1956 to 1968. At present he is chairman of the board of JVA Management Corp., Madaum Arrastre, Panabo Agricultural & Development Corp., Reyna Integrated Cereal Enterprises, and Insurance Services & Commercial Traders.

NATIONAL SERVICE LAW SUSPENDED BY PRESIDENT AQUINO

HK040309 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino has suspended the controversial National Service Law [NSL] except the provision requiring students to render military service. The suspension was issued to Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing who was also asked to review the law and make the necessary recommendations. The NSL or Presidential Decree No 1706 provides that a student in high school and college should render civic work, law enforcement or military services. They could not graduate without those services.

President Aquino, in ordering the suspension of the law, noted the opposition to it by various sectors. The law was an expansion of the commonwealth Act No 1 which provides compulsory military training.

LAUREL'S PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER VIEWED

HK030911 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[By Victor Agustin]

[Text] President Aquino herself had issued the order to publicly answer the public potshots made by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel on the alleged inaction by Aquino aides on Laurel's proposal for increased funding and staffing for his office, the INQUIRER confirmed the other night.

The President herself, after assessing the vice president's proposal, rejected to sign the Laurel-proposed executive order, the INQUIRER also gathered. "We better answer this," the President was reported to have ordered Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo upon reading for the third time Wednesday of Laurel's grumblings.

The President, the INQUIRER gathered, scans all the newspapers -- reading the top three dailies cover to cover -- before she starts work.

The President was puzzled why the Vice President and his publicity men had to publicly press his claim for increased funding and staffing for the vice president's office when Malacanang had already informed Laurel's office why the palace could not grant his request, the INQUIRER gathered.

That afternoon, Assistant Executive Secretary Mariano Sarmiento III was ordered to meet with the Malacanang reporters to transmit the President's position on the vice president's petition. Sarmiento was ordered to strictly confine his answers on why Malacanang could not approve the Laurel-proposed executive order and "not to stray into politics," the INQUIRER gathered.

Malacanang announced that the proposed executive order that Laurel wants Ms Aquino to sign would create a "shadow government" and usurp some powers of the presidency including "offices parallel to that of the President as well as a network of regional offices not even the Office of the President has."

The Office of the Vice President, which has 14 staffmen as patterned after the 1935 Constitution, would swell its staff to 400 under the Laurel proposal.

The following day, Malacanang, feeling that a Cabinet member was needed to impress upon a fellow cabinet member (Laurel), the presidential perspective, ordered Budget Minister Alberto Romulo to publicly answer Laurel.

That afternoon, deputy presidential spokesperson Alicia Villadolid assembled a press conference for Romulo, who had to cancel a meeting with the government panel on the Bataan nuclear plant. Romulo belied Laurel's claim that Malacanang had failed to release the funds for the vice president's office -- Laurel claimed that he had to dig deep into his pocket because of the delay just to pay for salaries of his staff. A total of P763,179 had been released by the budget ministry, enough to cover the salaries and office budget of Laurel men up to the end of June, Romulo said.

LAUREL SAYS MALACANANG DENIAL OF PROPOSAL 'OKAY'

HK031601 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 1

[By Vincent M. Tanedo]

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday that if Malacanang does not wish to approve the executive order defining his functions and powers it is still all right with him. "Kung ayaw nilang aprobahan.... di okay lang (if they -- Malacanang officials -- do not want to approve the executive order it is okay with me)," this was how Laurel voiced his apparent disappointment.

Laurel, who is also the foreign minister, is leaving for Tokyo today as the quest of the Japanese government for three days. An aide said that Laurel is departing with a "heavy heart." With Palace inaction on the draft of the executive order, Laurel cannot appoint a permanent staff. Difficulties are also foreseen in fund releases.

Malacanang said that the completion of the draft of the new Constitution in three months' time eliminates the need for such an executive order. Moreover, it is too early to determine whether the present parliamentary system which does away with the position of Vice President will be retained or not in the new charter, it was pointed out.

As this developed, former Senator Rene Espina, Unido secretary general, invited Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo to a debate on the issues of the controversial executive order in any public forum of Arroyo's choice. Espina said that while it would be a one-on-one debate, Arroyo is free to bring along his assistants.

LAUREL DEFENDS GOVERNMENT RECORD ON PRESS FREEDOM

HK040338 Manila MANILA BULLETIN In English 3 Jun 86 p 10

[Text] The Aquino government has upheld press freedom as one of the most basic rights in a democratic society despite predictions that the new regime would go all-out after the so called crony press with a vengeance, Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday. "The new administration has not stopped any of these publications nor has it even tried to influence their editorial policies," Laurel, who is also foreign affairs minster said.

His remarks were made in a speech read for him by Batangas Gov Jose Laurel, a nephew, before the Southern Tagalog Association of News Disseminators (STAND) at the Intercontinental Hotel.

Laurel explained that some publications were sequestered to protect the government's proprietary interest that may exist these newspapers, either by way of ill-gotten wealth acquired by Marcos cronies or through loans from government-owned banks that were used to finance these dailies. "Beyond such possible proprietary interest, the government has clearly no interest to run any of these newspapers," he said.

Laurel said the objective is merely to establish whether there is basis for such interest and then find the most equitable way for the government to divest itself of the proprietary interest. He recalled that when marital law was declared in 1972, the Philippine press was one of its foremost victims since the free press presented the "most formidable obstacle to the machinations of Marcos to plunder the nation's patrimony."

The Philippine press, he noted, became a "controlled and inhibited tool in mass miscommunications." There was marked reversal of roles between what was termed before the February revolution as the crony and the alternative presses, Laurel said.

The new publications overtook the older newspapers in terms of circulation figures, especially after Mrs Aquino called for a boycott of the "crony press," Laurel noted. "But what is more significant is that during the last wo months, there has been a perceptible drift that the older publications are bouncing back and regaining their previous grounds," Laurel said. "For with the same determination exhibited by the alternative press during their struggle, the older papers are fighting it out with the more recent ones in the now open and free market of ideas among the reading public."

PIMENTEL FORMS COMMITTEE TO REVIEW OIC's

HK030737 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Jun 86 pp 1, 27

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] The Ministry of Local Government (MLG) said yesterday that it is reviewing the designation of 30 municipal Officers-In-Charge (OICs) in view of mounting protests filed against them before the ministry. Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr said the protests range from grave abuse of authority by the OICs ti their being non-residents of the towns where they are designated. Pimentel said he will not hesitate to replace the OICs if it is found that the protests against them are well-founded.

He said he had already replaced at least 15 OIC mayors after investigation showed that the protests against them had sufficient basis. He said two governors-designate are presently under fire for offenses ranging from grave abuse of authority to falsification of their bio-data. Pimentel declined to identify the two provincial officials but said one of them comes from Luzon while the other is from the Visayas.

The MLG has created a committee headed by Deputy Minister Djalmar Quintana to resolve the controversial appointments of local OICs, according to Pimentel. MLG Deputy Ministers Nenita Cortez Daluz and Ciriano Alfelor are the members of the review committee.

The Quintana committee is shceduled to hear this week the protests against Jose Grapillon, OIC for Crigara, Leyte. Those who protested against his designation said he is not a registered voter in Carigara.

The creation of the committee to review the designation of OICs facing protests by their constituents have been hailed by the people in the towns affected. They said the creation of the committee by Pimentel showed that he is determined to replace OICs who are not voters or residents of the town where they are designated to fortify the people's confidence in President Aquino.

CABINET APPROVES ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING PROGRAM

HK040903 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 4 (AFP) -- The Philippine Cabinet Wednesday approved an economic restructuring program designed to restore growth after two years of sharp decline, a government minister said.

Minister of Economic Planning Solita Monsod told reporters after a cabinet meeting at the presidential palace here that the program was the "result of tremendous consultations" with the private sector. She said President Corazon Aquino, whose three-month-old government has been criticized for failing to come up with a detailed economic plan, would formally announce approval of the restructuring program shortly.

The economy shrank by at least five percent in 1984 and 1985 under former President Ferdinand Marcos, deposed by a revolt in February. Mr Marcos left behind a depleted treasury and a foreign debt currently estimated at 27 billion dollars, for which the Aquino government is seeking easier terms to allow it to achieve economic growth.

The economic program, unveiled last month as the joint effort of government officials, businessmen and economists, includes plans to:

-- Encourage foreign investment under clear-cut rules;
-- Promote exports and lift import controls;
-- Dismantle agricultural monopolies awarded by Mr Marcos to close allies, particularly in the vital sugar and coconut industries;
-- Restructure the foreign debt, and obtain grants and concessional loans instead of commercial loans;
-- Trim and reorganize the government for greater efficiency;
-- Launch emergency rural employment projects through public works;
-- Improve the internal revenue system;
-- Control the growth of the population, now placed at 55 million;
-- Maintain a "realistic" exchange rate.

Meanwhile, BUSINESS DAY newspaper said here Wednesday that the government was considering in increased budget to spur economic growth but would have to violate a pledge not to raise taxes if it ws to trim a huge deficit.

Quoting unnamed officials, the newspaper said Mrs. Aquino's government was eyeing a 1986 budget of 110 billion pesos (5.36 billion dollars), up from 80 billion pesos (3.9 billion dollars) set by Mr. Marcos. Official estimates showed that the budget deficit could reach 35 billion to 38 billion pesos (1.7 billion to 1.85 billion dollars) if the government did not raise taxes, the newspaper added.

ONGPIN URGES STEPS TO RESTRUCTURE FOREIGN DEBT

U.S. Debt Payment Moratorium

HK031201 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Jun 86 p 25

[By Jun Concepcion]

[Text] The government has requested the United States government for a moratorium on the payment of all loans extended to the Philippines by American government institutions, like the U.S. Export-Import Bank, as a way of easing up the country's heavy debt service burden.

The request was relayed last week by Finanace Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, through the foreign affairs ministry, to U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz who is now spearheading efforts within the U.S. Government to increase American economic assistance to the Philippines.

Ongpin batted for such moratorium on all Philippine loan payments to U.S. Government institutions "including the U.S. Export-Import Bank as this would certainly ease our debt service burdens considerably."

The Commericial Credit Corporation [CCC] is another agency the loans of which should be covered by a moratorium.

The U.S. Eximbank provided the bulk of the foreign loans to the controversial $2.3 billion Bataan nuclear plant while CCC provided over $100 million to finance wheat importations of the National Food Authority from the U.S.

It was learned that a declaration of a moratorium on Philippine payment of its loan incurred with various American government institutions will save the country about $30 to $60 million annually which will ease up its debt service burden. It was earlier reported that the government needs to shell out about $2 billion to service the principal and interest payments of its $26 billion foreign debts.

The government is now exploring various ways and means of trying to reduce the burden of paying back its huge foreign debts. Schemes like a selective debt repudiation, debt recapitalization and pegging payments of foreign debts to certain percentage of the country's annual export earnings have been discussed within the cabinet.

Government sources have said that there was a consensus within the cabinet on the great need to lighten the burden of paying back the country's debt burden so that the government would have enough financial resources to pursue and stir up economic growth.

Announces Agreement With Japan

HK030822 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The Japanese Government extended a P2.002-billion concessional financing for seven projects an reschedule Philippine Government debts amounting to P2.737 billion. [as published] This was announced by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin upon his arrival from a four-day mission to Tokyo which included a meeting with the subcommittee of the World Bank-sponsored consultative group of countries.

The seven project loans will be financed by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) with 30-year repayment terms inclusive of a 10-year grace period at 3.5 percent per annum.

The agreements which were signed by Ongpin and Takashi Hosemi, OECF chairman, covered the following projects: improvement of the Makati-Mandaluyong road to alleviate traffic congestion in Metro Manila, P173.5 million; improvement of selected airports and sites throughout the country, P915.8 million; improvement of existing dams and reservoirs for flood control, power generation and irrigation, P480.9 million; rural water supply, P308.1 million; engineering service for a nationwide ice plant and cold storage system, P21.1 million; engineering service for maritime communication, P17.8 million; and engineering service for the Pampanga delta development, P85 million.

Three rescheduling agreements covering debts of the Philippine Government and the Central Bank [CB] due to the OECF and the Expert Import Bank of Japan were also concluded. These involve loans with maturities falling due from Jan 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986 amounting respectively to about P1.712 billion of Philippine Government obligations due OECF; P868 million of CB obligations due OECF arising from past commodity loans; and P156 million of government obligations due Eximbank.

The rescheduled debt shall be repaid according to Paris Club terms of 10 years inclusive of a five-year grace period, at 3.5 percent per annum on OECF credits and 5.125 on Eximbank credits.

USSR CALLS FOR CLOSER POLITICAL, CULTURAL TIES

HK040428 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Kremlin is calling on the Philippines to improve their political and cultural ties. The Soviet Union also wishes to promote increased trade between the two countries. Moscow earlier had declared its support for former President Marcos but later announced its support for President Aquino after last February's election. The Philippines and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations on 2 June 1976.

CONSTITUTIONAL BODY RESOLUTIONS DETAILED

HK031401 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY In English 3 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino said yesterday she will not interfere in the task of the 48 appointees to the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] to come out with a new constitutional draft for the people's acceptance or rejection.

Reminding the Con-Com appointees that they were appointed "by the people's wish" to write a constitution and that they were not elected politicians, the President emphasized that their mission is to design a constitution that will provide for a new legislature and not to do that legislature's work for it. "That is for the people's elected representatives to do," she said.

According to the President, while no one can impose a deadline on the Con-Com's deliberations, the commission must bear in mind that "the people are expecting a constitutional draft for their ratification in three months' time and local elections to follow soon afterwards."

Former Supreme Court Justice Cecilia Munoz-Palma was elected yesterday president of the Constitutional Commission of 1986. Palma, 72, will preside over the commission's day-to-day deliberations.

In a closed-door meeting, Palma gernered 31 votes as against seven votes for former Speaker Jose P. Laurel Jr, six for former senator Ambrosio Padilla and four votes for Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo.

Former Senator Ambrosio Padilla was elected vice-president. Elected Permanent secretary-general was Flerida Ruth Romero; sergeant at arms, Roberto San Andres. The 48 delegates to the Con-Com did not elect a floor leader. Napoleon Rama will be the acting floor leader with Jose Calderon as his assistant.

Palma, in an interview with newsmen immediately after her election, said that the Con-Com will eagerly keep on working to write a new constitution because it will bring immediate political and economic stability in the country. "This is the urgent, crucial and vital step toward stability," she said.

Palma said the 48-man Con-Com will address itself to the following critical issues: nature of government whether presidential, parliamentary or any modification or mixture; bill of rights; and declaration of principles.

The election of officers was the first order of the day, after formal inaugural ceremonies started at 10 a.m. with President Corazon C. Aquino as the keynote speaker. Mrs. Aquino urged the Con-Com to "please be quick in the designing a new constitution... not to be distracted by politics." She promised not to intervene in the commission's deliberations.

The 1986 Con-Com is the fifth time the Philippine constitution will be written. The first was the Malolos Constitution of 1896, the second the Commonwealth Constitution of 1935, the third the Japanese occupation Constitution of 1943, and the fourth was the Marcos regime Constitution of 1971.

Vice-President Salvador Laurel who temporarily presided, said 1986 constitution "will be one for all times, which will be binding for all people - for the rulers and the governed. It will be binding in times of peace and war."

After the President's speech, varied reactions were registered by the members of the Commission. Jose B. Laurel whose father and his namesake was the chairman and president of the 1935 and 1943 Constitutions said, "It's good that we will be independent for we are not politicians."

Former labor minister Blas F. Ople, one of the political opposition members to the Con-Com said it was brief and eloquent but especially the part where the president stated that the umbilical cord of this constitution to the appointing power is cut.

"The commission will be able to act in complete independence from anyone. This is reassuring but subject to proof. There is a pledge that Malacanang will not interfere. I do not want to doubt the sincerity of this statement especially when we take up the transitory provisions, that sincerity is subject to proof," he added.

Fr. Joaquin Bernas observed that what is important is that the Con-Com should establish its own identity that "we are not working for anyone but for the welfare of the people."

Rustico delos Santos, also representing the opposition, said, "It is nice that President Aquino recognized the independence of the Con-Com, but when she says that we limit ourselves to constitutional making as if she wants only general ideas, I beg to disagree because there are some provisions which will be detailed. [no closing quotes as published]

The first resolution filed with the Con-com was made by Jose N. Nolledo who filed an urgent motion to constitute the whole Constitutional commission as an ad hoc committee to conduct public hearings on th form of government that the country should adopt.

He said public hearings shouald take place for a period not exceeding six days and that plenary sessions should discuss each proposal on the form of government after which the questions shall be immediately decided by the body. He said should the presidential system or a modified form be adopted, he suggested that the basis for revision should be the 1935 and 1971 Constitutions.

In a related development, the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy filed a petition before the Con-Com for the disqualification of all opposition appointees led by Ople. The petition questioned the probity, independence and nationlism and patriotism of the opposition members.

Other resolutions filed with the Con-Com were:

-- Resolution No. 1 seeking the adoption of a resolution to decide on th issue of the system, type and form of government.
-- Resolution No. 2 seeking the incorporation in the new constitution a preamble.
-- Resolution No. 3 seeking the incorporation in the new constitution an article on declaration of principles and state policies.
-- Resolution No. 4 seeking the incorporation in the new constitution an article on the bill of rights.
-- Resolution No. 5 seeking the incorporation in the new constitution an article on duties and obligations of citizens.
-- Resolution No. 7 seeking the incorporation in the new constitution an article on citizenship.
-- Resolution No. 8 seeking the incorporation in the new constitution an article on suffrage.
-- Resolution No. 10 seeking the incorporation in the new constitution a provision reserving to Filipino citizens or to corporations or associations whose capital is wholly-owned by Filipino citizens alone the privilege and right to dispose, explore, develop, exploit or utilize the natural resources of the country.

-- Resolution No. 11 limiting the powers of the president to declare martial law and other emergency powers.
-- Resolution No. 12 defining the national territory and upholding the sovereignty of the Philippine over the territory of Sabah. [Resolution numbers as published]

CON-COM SHELVES MOVE TO OUST KBL LEADERS

HK040247 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission yesterday shelved the move to oust former KBL leaders led by former Labor Minister Blas Ople, in order to concentrate on the more urgent matter of the form of government for the country. The Constitutional Commission suspended its rows to get an early consensus on the form of government.

In its first working day, the Con-Com assigned various committees 29 resolutions on proposed matters to be incorporated in the new constitution. Deliberations were interrupted for 30 minutes following a protest letter of Abraham Sarmiento seeking the disqualification of opposition members of the Con-Com headed by Blas Ople. Con-Com president Cecillia Munoz-Palma, Ople and other commissioners claimed they have not received copies of the previous letter which was included in yesterday's agenda. Ople and other opposition commissioners reserved their right to defend themselves at the appropriate time. They refused to stand up on the floor to defend themselves, saying it would delay the work of the body. Ople warned that for the Con-com to entertain the letter might set the dangers of precedent because then anybody can malign a Con-Com member if the body will give it importance.

'PEOPLE'S BATASAN' URGES CORDILLERA AUTONOMY

HK030753 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 June 86 p 26

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino was asked to establish a fourteenth region, the Cordillera autonomous region, comprising the provinces of Ifugao, Benguet, Mountain Province, Kalinga-Apayao, Abra and Baguio City.

The creation of a 14th region was contained in a resolution approved during the "People's Batasan" held Saturday in Baguio City by the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas. The resolution said the Cordillera region is in response to the aspiration of the people in the mountain provinces to determine, direct and sustain their development in a manner and pace appropriate to their natural and social realities.

DISSENSION IN POLITICAL OPPOSITION EXAMINED

HK030901 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 June 86 p 28

By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The political opposition -- The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP] and the Nacionalista Party [NP] -- is in dissaray because of internal dissension.

The first victim is the less numerous but articulate PNP, when 11 members defected fom the camp of PNP chairman Blas F. Ople on the issue of participation in the Constitutional Commission. Former MP Manuel Collantes, leader of the breakaway group, said they would join another opposition group which is being formed by various factions of the KBL and the NP.

On the other front, the NP often manifested that there could be no unification with the KBL if the KBL continues to espouse that deposed president Marcos and Arturo Tolentino are still the legal president and vice-president, respectively, of the country. The NP position is a death knell to the reunification effort of the various opposition groups. The KBL, NP and PNP have "links" with the deposed president Marcos.

The conflicting positions of the opposition will definitely precipitate a realignment among the opposition parties.

Among the opposition groups, the NP has considerable attraction. "It has the name, guns, and logistics," Ople said. The NP has been quite busy mending its political forces throughout the country. It has revitalized its leadership reacently, and elected former M.P. Rene Cayetano secretary-general. Cayetano is known close associate of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Ople told newsmen that the NP hopes to emerge "a bigger and better NP."

Some political observers have tagged a Cabinet minister of President Corazon C. Aquino as behind the "rash of activities in the Nacionalista Party." A few opposition members are now realigning themselves to protect their respective "political and business interests," observers noted

This was strongly indicated in a press statement of Ople yesterday. He said the resignation of 11 PNP members "was a mere pretext to bolt the PNP and join another party offering better protection and more immediate rewards."

Ople also said "at least there is a principle on which the opposition parties can realign." He added tht the current opposition may be divided into three groups according to their respective perception of the political situation.

Ople said these perceptions ere:

-- Former president Marcos and his running mate Arturo Tolentino are the duly-elected and qualified leaders of the country under the 1973 Constitution which continues to be in force and in effect, and that therefore they should be returned to power. If the first option is not realizable, the second position should be to bring down the Aquino government through a coup d'etat, exploiting the internal instability of a revolutionary government, so that a military junta would be in pwoer.

-- The opposition should adhere to a policy of "critical cooperation" with the Aquino government, fiscalizing its policies and proposing alternatives to them, while preparing to oust the Aquino government through legal and constitutional means, that is to say, through elections.

OPLE TERMS MISHANDLING FUND CHARGES 'OLD HAT'

HK040253 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas Ople said the charge that he used nine million pesos in cash advances from the Bureau of Rural Workers for the period January to February this year is nothing new. He said the Commission on Audit must be allowed to finish its audit of the fund before any judgement is made.

[Begin Ople recording] This is old hat, as you know. The Commission on Audit has not completed processing the facts of this case. I think the Commission on Audit, under chairman Tito Guingona is, uh, has the jurisdiction. It is an orderly and fair forum for resolving doubts concerning me. I suggest that we allow the Commission on Audit to finish its task. [end recording]

KMU 'AMENABLE' TO 6-MONTH STRIKE MORATORIUM

HK031229 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 86 p 2

[By Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Excerpt] In a sudden change of heart, the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) has declared that it is amenable to a six-month strike moratorium to help usher in national recovery.

The KMU National Executive Council (NEC) agreed over the weekend to "consider favorably" the proposal of President Aquino for a strike moratorium. However, the decision on a moratorium will still be subject to ratification by the KMU national council which meets this week.

Rolando M. Olalia, KMU chairman, told BUSINESS DAY that he is personally in favor of the six-month moratorium as a "gesture of our principled support for and cooperation with the Aquino government."

The KMU-NEC, which is the implementing arm of the labor alliance, also agreed to a proposal to give the new government the "chance" to prove that it is determined to improve the living and working cconditions of the people. "The basis of the decision is that we believe in the sincerity of Mrs Aquino," Olalia said, as he pointed out that KMU and Mrs Aquino were together in the streets to overthrow then president Marcos.

Olalia declined to project how the national council will vote on the proposal. While the NEC is only composed of 15 executive officers, the national council counts 34 members (the executive officers plus the leaders of the labor federations under KMU).

Olalia's personal stand, however, is expected to strongly influence the rest of the council members by virtue of his being chairman of the labor alliance. Even then, Olalia stressed that he will not "dictate" his views on the council.

Olalia also said that if the KMU national council agrees to the strike moratorium, it will make a formal recommendation to the rest of the Labor Advisory Consultative Council (which groups together the major labor federations of the country) to issue a similar stand.

MILITARY SECOND IN COMMAND DISCUSSES INSURGENCY

HK031233 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Jun 86 p 32

[Text] Brig Gen Salvador M. Mison, armed forces vice chief of staff, explained recently the three pronged thrusts of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to counter insurgency and to make the armed services effective instruments in maintaining a just, stable-and progressive democratic society.

Mison said the AFP goals are geared toward an improved strategy in counter-insurgency that is focused on the protection of the people; development of a new AFP that is trimmed, but efficient and effective, highly motivated, morally upright, and people oriented; and reorganization with the proper mix of forces for peace and order and security operations.

Speaking during the monthly "Bicol Forum" at the Sizzler's Steak House in Makati, sponsored by the Philippine Federation of Pagiribang Bicolano Inc, Mison emphasized that the new thrusts would enable the new AFP to play its supportive role to the political department of the government. In short, "we will always be subordinate to civilian authority," he said.

He said the emphasis in the counter-insurgency strategy is on the people which he claimed to be a shift from the original strategy which protected the presidency and the seat of government.

Mison stressed that the emphasis on the people give stress on the defense and protection of the citizens and contains three basic elements, namely: national reconciliation, development and security.

As a people-oriented strategy, Mison said, the prime concern of the new AFP is the protection of the people from encroachments of the NPAs and the defense of the community. To accomplish its mission, Mison said, the new AFP is being reorganized to insure its development into a unified organization to assure the actual implementation of the AFP restructuring to jibe with the attainment of the objectives of the people-oriented strategy.

Mison also said that it is also important that the command structure be changed. As now composed, the command structure is composed of a mix of forces from all armed services of the government.

MILITARY UNITS, EQUIPMENT MOVED FROM MANILA

BK030717 Manila PNA in English 0341 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 3 (PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos Tuesday said five maneuver Army battalions and 100 armored vehicles formerly stationed in Metro Manila have been redeployed for counter-insurgency operations.

Ramos made the disclosure to assess the first 100 days performance of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) [words indistinct] February revolution. He said the redeployment of five battalions to critical areas would bolster government forces in fighting the [word indistinct] Army.

Ramos said these forces were formerly utilized solely to guard Metro Manila and Malacanang Palace during the Marcos administration. He also noted that before the February uprising, there was a heavy concentration of armored vehicles in the metropolis, although they were more needed in the countryside where a guerrilla war has been going on for [words indistinct].

Transport vehicles were also redistributed to the field for more (?mobility) to the troops. Forty mini-cruiser, jeeps and 10 staff cars were recalled and distributed to the field.

RAMOS SAYS WARLORDS EMERGING AS THREAT

HK040336 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 June 86 pp 1, 20

[By Jose De Vera]

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday that political warlords, cronies of the old regime who maintain private armies, are emerging as a threat to national security.

Ramos said the threat posed by the political warlords' forces is next to that posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), and the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its military arm, the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), in that order.

This assessment, he said, was made by the military high command on the Armed Forces' performance during the first 100 days of the Aquino administration.

Ramos is scheduled to enumerate in detail the AFP's performance during a scheduled conference with local and foreign media tomorrow in Camp Aguinaldo.

In its assessment, the AFP high command said that in spite of their seemingly positive response to the government's call for national reconciliation, the CPP-NPA and the secessionist movement remain the serious threats to national security and stability.

It said that the CPP-NPA is steadfast in pursuit of its objective to seize power through the violent overthrow of the government. The MNLF, likewise, has not renounced its separatist goal for Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan, the AFP general staff said.

The present CPP-NPA strength was placed at 16,000 regulars with 11,200 firearms. The communists were deployed in all the regions but their biggest concentration are in the Cagayan Valley, the Bicol region, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Western Mindanao, Northeastern Mindanao and Southeastern Mindanao.

At least 17 percent, or 7,019 of the total 41,615 barangays and 373 municipalities and cities in 62 out of the 72 provinces are categorized as either CPP-NPA "influenced" or "infiltrated." Official records also show that from Feb. 26 to April 30, the CPP-NPA was involved in 495 violent incidents.

The MNLF strength was estimated at about 5,300 armed regulars, 65 percent of whom belongs to the faction of Nur Misuari. The Misuari group is the strongest of the three MNLF factions. It operates mainly in Western Mindanao and controls 10 of the 13 revolutionary committees in the region.

The second faction is under Hashim Salamat. This is the so-called Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MNLF) [acronym as published] with 800 members operating in Northern and Central Mindanao.

The MNLF presence remains strongly felt in the southern part of Tawitawi, western part of Sulu, particularly around Mt. Tumatangis, southern part of Mt. Malindang and southern coastal areas of Zamboanga peninsula, some areas in southern Palawan and in several towns of Cotabato and Lanao provinces. The military said the situation in the South remains "tenuous" despite the peace feelers of the secessionist leaders.

On the political warlords, or "Marcos loyalists," the military said that their private armies are using highpowered guns issued from Armed Forces stockpiles and guns smuggled through the southern backdoor. If left unchecked and allowed to consolidate their ranks, they can become a formidable force to contend with, the high command said.

It also said that 5,900 high-powered firearms, 335 low-powered guns, 2.3 million rounds of ammunition and 700 fragmentation grenades have been collected from the warlords of "loyalists." The biggest haul of 1,274 highpowered assorted guns, one million rounds of ammunition, gun accessories and reloading equipment and accessories were seized from four places where former Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco, Jr. reportedly hid them, according to the military.

NPA LEADERS RULE OUT SURRENDER, AMNESTY

HK030931 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] Communist guerrilla leaders ruled out the surrender of its 15,000-strong rebel army. They also rejected the government's proposed amnesty and rehabilitation program intended for dissident "returnees."

They also insisted that military personnel who figured in abuses against civilians should not be pardoned, but instead tried in the courts and then punished for the atrocities they committed.

In the April-May 1986 issue of the LIBERATION, the official organ of the outlawed National Democratic Front (NDF), two members of the New People's Army (NPA) general staff -- identified only as "Ka [Comrade] Ronnie" and Ka Miguel" -- presented their views on the issues of ceasefire, amnesty and the armed forces.

"This call for surrender and amnesty is an effort to split and demoralize the ranks of the revolutionary forces," the two NPA leaders said. They said that President Aquino's offer of amnesty is meant only for the rank and file in the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), quoting AFP reformist officers.

In rejecting the President amnesty proposal, the NPA leaders also said that regional ceasefires will not work and could not possibly lead to a lasting solution to the 17-year insurgency problem. "When you enter into a ceasefire with an opposition party, you recognize it as a force to reckon with -- a force you deal with on equal footing. There is no amnesty involved as it means pardon for a political offense," LIBERATION reported.

"Why should we surrender and be given amnesty? Just like the Opposition, we fought hard against the Marcos fascist dictatorship. Why should our efforts against the Marcos regime be considered as a political offense under the present dispensation?," the two NPA officials were quoted as saying.

They instead called for negotiations on the national level, saying the talks could lead to a truce or an armistice. Ka Ronnie and Ka Miguel, speaking as one in the two-page interview, said they prefer a negotiated ceasefire instead of a unilateral ceasefire or one arrived at after the grant of several conditions.

The NPA leaders said no pre-conditions should be made before the negotiations, like the laying down of arms by the Communist guerillas. They said the President's amnesty program could also be a way out for erring military officials and soldiers. "Amnesty is also a trump card for reactionary and criminal torturers and elements in the Armed Forces of the Philippines."

"But the people demand justice for their crimes," they said. "Ang utang sa dugo ay dapat bayaran. Managot ang dapat managot." ("Blood debts must be paid. Those responsible should be held accountable.")

The two also said that "in deference to new developments" and "as an expression of our respect for the temper of our people," they have acted with restraint in carrying out ambushes and raids against AFP detachments. LIBERATION reported that from an average of nine tactical offensives a week in 1985, the rate dropped to twice a week following the February revolt that toppled the Marcos regime.

Ka Ronnie and Ka Miguel also charged that the military and the civilian government President Aquino heads have opposing views concerning the ceasefire. They said that even as Ms Aquino extended a call for the rebels to engage in talks with the government, AFP officers said ceasefire is not possible. "At present, we are unsure as to which view will prevail."

The latest issue of the LIBERATION, mailed to the INQUIRER offices, focused on the gains achieved by the NPA in its 18 years of armed struggle of capture political power. LIBERATION said that the peasantry still comprises majority of the 15,000 fulltime and 20,000 part-time guerilla fighters in the 59 guerilla fronts operational in the country's 74 provinces.

The average amount needed to maintain an NPA company comes to around P30,000 a month, while a "red fighter" -- the term it used to describe an NPA guerilla -- spends four to 17 pesos "depending on the conditions in an area."

Ka Miguel admitted there is a high casualty rate among NPA officers in the field, because unlike the AFP. NPA officers are at the forefront, instead of merely commanding the troops.

He said the main problem facing the NPA fight now is the question of resources, which Ka Miguel said cannot cope with the advancing stage of the Communist-led rebellion. He cited the problem of bullets, which he said are cheaper bought than manufactured, and the lack of medical personnel, whom they hope to train for work under battlefield conditions.

'STRINGS' ATTACHED TO WORLD BANK LOANS DENOUNCED

HK040259 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra said yesterday the Philippines should stop using World Bank loans because of the strings attached to such loans. Mitra said one requirement in using the World Bank loans is to buy fertilizers from World Bank donor countries.

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LAUREL MEETS TAKESHITA, DISCUSSES LOANS

OW041139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said Wednesday that the Philippines wants Japan to further proceed with economic cooperation projects in a way which will assist the country's political and social stability. Laurel made the remark during a 30-minute meeting with Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita at his office, officials said. Laurel said the Philippines, which has external debts of 26 billion dollars, wants Japan to speed up the signing of loan agreements on remaining projects under the 13th yen credit plan and to begin studying a 14th loan plan.

The 49.5 billion yen 13th credit line consists of 33.03 billion yen for financing of 11 projects and 16.47 billion yen for commodity loans. Of the project financing, loan contracts were concluded last month for seven projects totaling 16.6 billion yen.

Takeshita said Japan will further study the signing of loan contracts on the four remaining projects by maintaining close consultations with the Philippines. He said he understands that the Philippines is faced with difficult fiscal deficit problems and that Japan will extend as much assistance as possible.

NAKASONE ASKED TO STOP S. KOREAN'S DEPORTATION

OW041119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- A South Korean student group in Japan sent an appeal to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and two cabinet ministers Wednesday urging them to intervene to stop the deportation of a member student who has refused to be fingerprinted for his alien registration certificate. Kim Myong-sik, 42, who is taking a doctoral course in sociology at the International Christian University in Tokyo, has been ordered to leave Japan by June 19. He came to Japan three years ago with his Japanese wife, 32, and four-year-old daughter, and refused to be fingerprinted for the renewal of his certificate last September.

The Union of South Korean students in Japan, which has some 8,000 members, sent letters to Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Justice Minister Hitoshi Shimasaki asking them to have the order revoked. They said Kim refused to be fingerprinted due to his strong beliefs on the subject, and the government's compulsory departure order will break up his family and ruin his studies. They asked for the decision to be reconsidered from a humanitarian point of view rather than on a legal basis.

The requirement under the alien registration law for non-Japanese residents over the age of 16 to provide the print of an index finger when applying for or renewing a certificate has aroused an international controversy, especially since last year, with Korean residents the most vociferous protesters.

One of the group members, a student at Tokyo University, said Kim is a well known researcher of traditional Korean poetry. He was arrested twice in South Korea for actions against the government, and is still recovering from injuries caused by torture while in detention, he said. Kim could be subject to restrictions by the authorities if he returns to South Korea, the group member said. It would also fuel anti-Japanese feelings among students in South Korea, he added.

ROK STUDENTS WARY OF JAPANESE DIPLOMACY

OW041214 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 4 KYODO -- Most South Korean University students have negative views of Japan, according to a poll conducted by a college campus paper here. The poll was conducted among 200 students at Yonsei University, a prestigious private college in Seoul.

Some 76.5 percent of the students said the restoration of Tokyo-Seoul diplomatic relations in 1965 has made South Korea economically dependent on Japan while only 19.5 percent said it has helped South Koreas economic development. On Japan's recent defense buildup, 69 percent of the students said it is posing a threat to South Korea and only 6 percent said it benefits South Korea's security, the poll said.

On Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, 58.5 percent siad they can forgive but never forget it while 25 percent said they will never forgive it. The poll also showed 58.5 percent believe Japan and South Korea will never achieve permanent friendship and 14.5 percent said the two countries are now friendly but may be hostile in the future.

On marriages between South Koreans and Japanese, however 54.9 percent of the students said they approve of such marriages when the couple love each other, irrespective of their nationalities.

The poll also said 51 percent of the students wanted all traces of Japanese culture removed from South Korea while 37.5 percent said not all Japanese culture is bad.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER MIKI SUFFERS MILD STROKE

OW041139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, 4 June KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, a lawmaker since 1937, was hospitalized Wednesday after being struck by a stroke, but his doctor said he well recover "significantly" in two to three weeks. The doctor said surgery will not be required.

Political aides said Miki, 79, will run in the July 6 general elections from the Tokushima prefectural constituency as planned.

Miki said he was not feeling well while taking breakfast at his home in Tokyo's Shibuya Ward, according to his family. He also complained about a stomach ache. Miki was rushed in an ambulance to the medical center of the National Hospital nearby and placed in an intensive care unit. The doctor said the stroke has partially paralyzed Miki's right arm and leg and reduced his consciousness.

There was no expansion of a bran hemorrhage suffered during the stroke, according to the doctor. "(Miki) has made a steady recovery and will get better significantly in two to three weeks," the doctor added. He said Miki will be able to resume political activities in the future.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other senior officials of the government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) visited the medical center. Nakasone was LDP secretary general when Miki was LDP president and prime minister 1974-1976.

KIM IL-SONG WORK ON WPK HISTORY PRAISED

SK040853 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 1 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 June editorial: "The Great Classical Work Which Has Synthesized the Experiences in Building the Chuche-Oriented Party"]

[Text] The WPK is boasting of being a revolutionary party with profound experience, tested leadership, and invincible combat capabilities. At a time when the might of our party has been ever strengthened and an even brighter vista has opened for the future of our revolution, we have come to have "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK," a lecture authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The work, which has illuminated the way to the victory of the cause of building our party and the cause of the revolutionary cause, is now firmly seizing the hearts of our party members and people and vigorously encouraging them to new victories.

The publication of this classical work by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song this time is a great event for the development of our party and revolution. The work has vigorously affirmed the greatness of our party, and displayed the invincibleness of the revolutionary cause of our people advancing under its leadership, and their bright future. Through the publication of the work, the achievements won along the course of the long and arduous struggle which the Korean communists and the Korean people have waged for building a revolutionary party have been proudly summed up, and it has become possible to vigorously push ahead with the chuche revolutionary cause by developing the cause of building our party to a new high stage and by strengthening the combat capabilities of the party and enhancing its leading role.

Our party has a long history and has brilliantly accomplished countless revolutionary tasks along the road of advance. Along this course taken by our party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has published many immortal and historical works which are of great significance for building the party and for the revolutionary struggle. Among them, the work published this time, which has comprehensively elucidated the historic struggle and experience in building our party and provided a programmatic guiding principle for building a revolutionary party, takes a prominent place.

The historic victories and experiences won and gained in achieving the cause of building our party ever since the mid-1920's have been summed up ideologically and theoretically, and a path to consummate the cause of building a revolutionary party has been clearly illuminated. This is precisely the great significance of the work published this time by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the communist movement and for our people's social and political lives. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is a monumental work which has been published by reflecting the demand of the historical period in the development of our party.

Our party is a tested party which has traversed the path of the long and arduous struggle, and is a great party which has won immortal achievements along this course. Today, our party is in the most glorious period in its long history of development. Under the leadership of the party, our revolution has reached a new high stage where the society is being imbued with the chuche idea and our party has established a firm foundation to consummate the chuche cause generation after generation. This is a great achievement won in the history of our party and the revolutionary development, which cannot be exchanged with anything.

Reality demands that the profound experiences and achievements won in building our party be summed up and, based on this, the party be further strengthened and developed as a great party to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause and as a perfect chuche-oriented party. Presently, for the future of our revolution, for the destiny of our people, and for the prosperity of the era, nothing is more important than this task. All sections and contents of the work show this urgent demand put forth by our revolution. The work is brimming over with the spirit to carry out the cause of building our party, which started at the time of founding the Down-With-Imperialism Union, to defend the revolutionary character of the party through all eternity, and to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is an unprecedentedly great work in terms of the richness of its contents and sections, its profoundness, and its truth.

The content and richness of the experience in the building of the party of the working class are linked with the greatness of the leader who founds and leads the party. Ever since the time when he set out on the road of the revolution in his early days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has found the key to victories always in building and strengthening the party and, thus, has placed the greatest emphasis on this. It is precisely along this course that a new path has been pioneered for building a revolutionary party in our era and a unique experience in the building of the party has been gained.

Our party has been strengthened and developed as powerful and invincible combatant ranks leading the Korean revolution and the cause of independence to victory. This is the greatest achievement which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has won in achieving our revolutionary cause. The work is a record of this glorious path, and is its generalization. The work is boundlessly shining and great, because its contents cover the history of the revolutionary activities and achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the leader of the cause of building a chuche-oriented party. Above all, the work is an immortal classical work which has synthesized the theories and experiences of the revolutionary party of the working class in all phases and in all areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Over the past period, our party has gained truly rich experience in the party work and in the party activities. The experience which our party has gained in the building of the party is a precious asset to further strengthen and develop our party in the future. Ever since the time when its historic root started to grow, our party has traversed a unique path of its development. Our party has blazed an absolutely unfamiliar path in accomplishing the task of building the party and, along this course, has won great victories.

The struggle to grow the historic root of the party, the strengthening and developing of the party as the guide of the socialist and communist society, and all other struggles waged by our party have been glorious ones which have been waged in accordance with the demand of the era and in accordance with its level. Thus, every historic experience gained in the building of our party is boundlessly precious, and has great attraction and vitality. The work has synthesized and analyzed this rich experience in seven sections. By so doing, it has proved the greatness of the history of the building of our party.

What is important in the historic experience in the building of our party is that a firm foundation for founding a revolutionary party has been established and, based on this, the cause of building the party has been achieved.

Providing a historic root of the party and strengthening the organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party are a fundamental demand for building a revolutionary party. The work of building the party of the working class must begin with the struggle to establish the organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party.

Based on his analysis of the serious lesson from the early communist movement of our country and the international communist movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song struggled to establish a foundation for the founding of the revolutionary party throughout the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle ever since the establishment of the Down-With-Imperialism Union. It is precisely in this course that the organizational backbone of the party has been formed, the purity of the communist ranks and their unity in ideology and will have been guaranteed, and a firm mass foundation has been established.

The history in the building of our party shows that, only when the organizational and ideological foundation is established for the founding of the party, can a revolutionary party be established in time even under the difficult circumstances, as was the case in our country, and can the party smash the offense of the counter-revolutionary elements and play its role as the headquarters of the revolution. The work has clearly proved this great truth. By so doing, it has showed the inevitability of building a revolutionary party.

What is also important in the historic experience in the building of our party is that the work of building a new-type revolutionary party, a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, has been successfully completed. In building a new-type party of the working class, it is very important to specify its character and mission and to strengthen the party based on this.

The work has clearly showed the reason why our party is the new-type party of the working class, a chuche-type party. Our party's pride is that it is the popular political party of the working people, it is led by the chuche idea, and it struggles for the consummation of the chuche cause. Because of this, the chuche-oriented nature of our party will never change.

The work has comprehensively formulated the rules and principles of building the party in accordance with the intrinsic nature and trait of the party. By so doing, it has paved a way to strengthening and developing our party as a chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

The theory of realizing the political leadership over the entire society by adhering to the work with the people as a main task -- the fundamental principle of building the party, the implementation of which has been ensured by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ever since the first day of the founding of the party -- is a precious and unique theory. In particular, the proclamation of the revolutionary principle of the building of the party for establishing a unitary ideological system in the party, for uniting the party and masses as a single body, and for guaranteeing the continuity in the building of the party is of great significance. The historic experience in the building of our party has been gained precisely by embodying the rules and principles of building the chuche-type party in all areas of the party work and activities. Thus, it is precisely by these rules and principles that our party will be ever-victorious in the future.

The historic experience in the building of our party is also that the organizational and ideological consolidation of the ranks of the party has been most successfully achieved. The organizational and ideological consolidation of the ranks of the party is a basic requirement for building the party, and is a main task of the party.

Our party has always placed preferential efforts on consolidating the ranks of the party organizationally and ideologically, and has ceaselessly deepened this task in accordance with the demand of the developing revolution. In this course, the experience in establishing a unitary ideological system in the party and the experiences in the forming of the ranks of the party organizationally, in educating cadres and party members in a revolutionary manner, and in enhancing the functions and roles of the party organizations have been gained.

In particular, as has been elucidated in the work, the theory of the experience in regarding it as a basic line of the building of the party to establish a unitary ideological system in the party and the theory of and the experience in establishing chuche in all areas and strengthening the organizational unity take a very important place in the building of our party. Only when we advance by adhering to this revolutionary theory of and the experience in the building of the party, can our party be strengthened and developed as an invincible party which will not waver in any storms and trials.

What is also important in the historic experience in the building of our party is that the unity and cohesion of the party and the people have been firmly achieved. Achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the people is an important principle for building the party of the working class, and is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the party and revolutionary ranks. Our party has actively struggled to embody the principle of the building of the party to unite the party and the people as a single body. Thus, it has become a powerful revolutionary party which has achieved the great unity and cohesion with the masses of the people.

The work has comprehensively summed up the experiences gained in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the people, the experience gained in building the party as the popular political party of the working people, the experience gained in organizing the working organizations -- the affiliates of the party -- and enhancing their functions and roles, the experience in the united front, and the experiences in carrying out the work with the masses of all walks of life and in implementing the mass lines. Based on these precious experiences, our party will continue to strengthen its mass foundation, and will continue to display its might as the great party which has deeply rooted in the masses, and is boldly advancing as a single body with the masses.

Our party has also gained profound experiences in the struggle to lead the revolution and construction. Leading the revolution and construction is an important mission of the party of the working class and the party's leadership is a basic factor of the victory in the revolution and construction. In its early days, our party elucidated the essence of the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and its fundamental principle. At the same time, it has worked out correct lines and policies at every stage of the revolution, and has competently organized and led the struggle for their implementation. By so doing, it has firmly realized its leadership over the revolution and construction.

The work has specifically elucidated our party's proper settlement of the question of the sovereignty, its successful anti-imperialism and antifeudalism democratic revolution carried out by using the people's regime as a weapon, and its vigorous three revolution -- ideological, technological, and cultural. The work has also specifically elucidated the party guidance over the economic construction, its leadership over the work of building the revolutionary armed forces, and its proper unified leadership over the overall external work.

As has been proved by history and reality, our party is an invincible revolutionary party which leads the work in all areas of the revolution and construction along the single road of victory and glory without any deviation and vicissitude.

As long as we have such a party which enjoys a lofty leading authority and thoroughly exercises the leadership over all areas of the revolution and construction, we can occupy any fortress in the socialist and communist construction.

The noble historic experience in the building of our party is also that the art of the revolutionary leadership has been created, and has been brilliantly embodied. The party's art of the leadership is the party's way of activities and its leading ability to mobilize and lead organizations and masses. The art of the competent and tested leadership is an important factor of the might of the working class party. Our party has created the art of the chuche leadership on the basis of the chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line, and has advanced by firmly adhering to it. By so doing, it has organized and mobilized the masses of the people, and has led the revolution and construction along the single road of victory.

As has been elucidated in the work, the important contents of our party's art of leadership are the revolutionary working system of the party and its revolutionary and popular working style and fashion. The revolutionary system and order under which the entire party acts as one under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee, the system under which the party committees at all levels render a uniform guidance over all the work as supreme guidance organizations in the concerned units, the system under which the party organizations at all levels render a systematic and comprehensive guidance over the subordinate party organizations, and all other revolutionary systems established in our party are the most superior working systems which firmly guarantee the unitary nature of the party's ideology and leadership and fully mobilize the revolutionary zeal of the people. At the same time, our party's working style which was formed in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, and has been deepened in accordance with the new reality in the socialist construction and our party's working fashion which has reflected the noble spirit and popular trait of the revolutionaries are the tools to strengthen and develop the party as a revolutionary party with powerful combat capabilities.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the struggle to secure the art of the party's leadership has been waged for a long period. As a result, the appearance of our party has been further renewed and all its work is being carried on vigorously and ambitiously. This is a firm guarantee to continue to strengthen our party as one which will continue its revolution and struggle.

The party has been futuristically built as the guide for the socialist and communist society. This is a very important and precious experience gained in the building of our party. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic one which is carried on generation after generation under the leadership of the party. Strengthening and developing the party as a guide for the socialist and communist society are a fundamental question related to the destiny and future of the revolution. The work has proudly summed up the experience which our party has gained in accomplishing this important historic task. The work has illuminated the future of the party.

What is most glorious and magnificent in the experience of our party, gained in settling the question of the inheritance of the revolution, is that the question of the successor of the political leader [suryong] has been correctly settled and the organizational and ideological foundation and the leadership system to realize his leadership have been established. Based on his scientific analysis of the inevitability of the revolutionary struggle, the historical lesson and experience from the international communist movement, and the demand of the prevailing situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the need to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause, and has seen to it that this question be brilliantly settled in the building of our party.

The work of futuristically building the party to consummate the revolutionary cause pioneered in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle has been brilliantly carried on. This is the most shining achievement and great victory won in the building of our party. The historic experience in the building of our party shows that, when a leader of the people [inminui chidoja], who is boundlessly loyal to the party and revolution and who possesses character and talent to properly exercise the political leadership over the entire society, is selected as the leader [yongdoja] of the party, the cause of the party can be firmly defended, inherited and developed, no matter what situation may be created on the road of the revolution.

The work has elucidated the need to correctly inherit the revolutionary tradition of the party to inherit the cause of our party. The revolutionary tradition which should be inherited by our party is the chuche revolutionary cause. A firm guarantee for the final victory of our revolution lies in firmly defending and inheriting generation after generation the chuche revolutionary cause, which was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which has been further enriched in the course of carrying out the revolutionary tasks of many phases, and which is constantly being developed today under the leadership of our party center.

The experience gained in the building of our party is extraordinarily rich and diverse, and comprehensively encompasses the questions arising from the work of building the revolutionary party. This is a boundlessly precious asset for the development of our party, revolution, and era, which is incomparable to anything. Because of this great experience, our party is enjoying the authority and honor as the tested headquarters of the Korean revolution and as the vanguard unit of the international working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is a chuche-oriented library filled with the chuche idea. The chuche idea is our party's firm leading ideology. The cause of building our party has been achieved in the struggle to embody the chuche idea in the building of the party and in party activities. For our party, the beginning of the building of the party and the struggle of providing its historic root have been inseparably linked with the creation of the chuche idea and the course of its embodiment. At the same time, the consolidation and development of the party have been achieved also under the banner of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea was the origin of the building of our party and its activities, has been the base of the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party, and is the party's guiding principle in the leadership over the revolution and construction. The ideas and theories which our party has put forth for the building of the party have been all based on the chuche idea, and the experience gained by our party is also gained in building a chuche-oriented party. The chuche idea is vigorously pulsating in each section, each content, each theme, and each phase of the work.

The question of the struggle for the founding of the party, the question of the party's character and mission, the question of consolidating the ranks of the party organizationally and ideologically and realizing the unity and cohesion with the masses of the people, the question of guaranteeing the party's leadership over the revolution and construction, the question of securing the art of the party's leadership, and the question of building the party as the guide for the socialist and communist society have all been comprehensively elucidated and systematized on the basis of the chuche idea.

At the same time, the successes and gains earned in the building of the party and in the revolutionary struggle and construction under the leadership of the party have been described as the complete victory of the chuche idea.

Thus, the work makes our party members and working people deeply realize the correctness and vitality of the chuche idea, and is a powerful encouraging banner for embodying the chuche idea more thoroughly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is not only the ideological and theoretical summing up of the historic struggle to build a chuche-oriented party, but also a militant banner illuminating the future of the party and revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must futuristically build the WPK as a political organization suitable to the natural law-governed demand of the development of the people's cause of independence and as a guide for the socialist and communist society.

The cause of building the party is carried on generation after generation and, thus, the struggle of the past waged for the building of the party and the experience gained in it are an asset for the building of the party in the future.

The course of the long and arduous struggle for the building of our party and the rich experience gained in it, which have been encompassed in the work, are not a mere record or generalization of historical facts but are the precious ideological and theoretical asset showing the future of the cause of the building of the party, including the distant future of communism.

The work has profoundly elucidated the principle of the party work of the revolutionary party, the principle which should be maintained in the founding of the party and in its organizational and ideological consolidation and development, and the questions which are of basic significance to the building of the party. In particular, the question of futuristically building the party as the guide for the socialist and communist society has been comrehensively elucidated. This is indeed of great theoretical and practical significance for the future of the party. Thanks to these theories, a firm guarantee for consummating the cause of building a revolutionary party, for accelerating the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party, and for accelerating the future communist society has been provided. This is precisely the prominent position the work takes in the history of the struggle to brilliantly shape the future of our party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is the immortal work which can be produced only by a truly popular leader. The work has thoroughly embodied the party spirit, the people-mindedness, and popular (?trait) in particular. In the work, the difficult and complicated theoretical and practical questions which are of significance to the building of the party and the revolution and construction have been systematized so that everyone may understand clearly. This is an important trait of the work. The work has been written in such a way that all people, including the cadres, ordinary workers, elderly party members, and the party members of the new generation, will easily understand and deeply realize its profound and rich contents.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is an extraordinarily classical work. The work is an encyclopedia to build a revolutionary party, and is a basic textbook for the building of the party which the entire party should study and be armed with.

Studying the work deeply is an important work which should be adhered to in further strengthening the unitary ideological system of the party and consummating the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party.

Today, our party and people are facing a heavy revolutionary mission to accelerate the chuche-ization of the society and achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland in accordance with the revolutionary line put forth at the sixth party congress. The path of the revolution which should be traversed by us is still distant and rugged. By overcoming all difficulties and trials, we must reunify the divided fatherland without fail and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause initiated in the forest of Mt Paektu generation after generation. To this end, the organizational and ideological consolidation of our party must continue and its leading function and role must be enhanced. In strengthening the party, it is very important for all party members to deeply grasp and glorify the party's history, its achievements, and its experience.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to strengthen and develop our party as an everlasting chuche revolutionary party, in all areas of the party's activities, the revolutionary principles for the building of the party should be maintained and embodied and, to this end, the party functionaries must be fully aware of the historical experience in the building of our party.

Through the study of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work, above all, we deeply realize the greatness of the founder of the party and its leader [yongdoja]. The greatness of the party is the greatness of its founder and leader. The cause of building the chuche party was brilliantly pioneered and has been brilliantly achieved in our country. This is because we have had a great leader [Yongdoja] at the front of the party.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader who created the new and unique theory of building the party, and has embodied it. The cause of building a new-type party suitable to the demand of our era, the era of independence, and to the aspiration of the people has been brilliantly achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's long struggle for the building of our party has been embroidered with unyielding sacrificial struggle to lead the cause of building a revolutionary party to victory, and with proud victories. In the history of building our party, the period in which the party and society have been imbued with the chuche idea has been a shining historic period. In this period, the important ideas, theories, and policies to strengthen and develop our party in accordance with the demand for the building of the party and for the inheritance and consummation of the revolutionary cause have been put forth and embodied.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly leading the struggle to consummate the cause of building the chuche party, has led our party so that it could display a clear appearance of the chuche revolutionary party, and enhance its might and leading role by all means. Our party, which has successfully traversed the arduous and rugged path, has become a powerful party with a bright future, as it is today. This is inseparably linked to such leadership.

The authority and prestige of the WPK is precisely the lofty authority of its founder and leader. Through the study of the work, our functionaries and party members will more fully realize the greatness of the founder and leader of the new-type chuche revolutionary party, and will deeply grasp the achievements won by the party and the leader. This is the importance of the study of the work.

Through the study of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work, with pride and self-confidence in having the great party, we will also further strengthen the determination to consummate the revolution by following the party.

Pride and trust in the party grow in accordance with the might of the party and its achievements. In terms of its organizational and ideological might and purity, and in erms of its strength and achievement, our party is indeed a great party. Our party, which has been built, has acted in accordance with the demand of the era and the aspiration of the people, and has successfully accomplished its mission as the vanguard unit of the working class and working people and as the headquarters of the revolution, is now advancing along a magnificent path and, thus, its future is endlessly bright.

Through the study of the work, all party members and working people will hold deeply in their hearts the great pride in having the great guide who will lead the future of the revolution and their destinies, and will more vigorously carry out the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party. At the same time, they will absolutely trust and follow our party, will depend on the party for all their destinies, and will strengthen their determination and resolve to consummate the revolutionary cause by overcoming all storms and trials.

Deeply studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is an honorable task of our functionaries and working people. The theories, concepts, and experiences encompassed by the work are the guiding principles which our functionaries and working people should embody in their work and lives. All functionaries and working people should establish a self-conscious spirit of studying the work with a sincere and inquisitive attitude. By so doing, they should make the ideas, theories, and policies of the work their flesh and blood. All sectors and units should meticulously plan the study of the work in order to conduct the study in close relation with the history of our party and with factual materials and in accordance with the level and situation of those participating in the study.

Firmly protecting, defending, and embodying the experience and achievement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has gained and won in building the chuche party are an important task arising at present in the work of our party. Party organizations and functionaries at all levels should adhere to the experiences in the building of our party by regarding them as the textbook in their daily party work and activities, and should settle the problems arising in the party work on the basis of them.

The WPK is the organizer and guide for all our victories. Under the banner of the chuche idea, we should further glorify the success won in the building of the party. By so doing, we should continue to strengthen and develop our party as an everlasting chuche revolutionary party, and ceaselessly consolidate the party's leadership over the revolution and construction.

All functionaries, party members, and working people, by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, should more vigorously advance for the consummation of the cause of socialism and communism.

DPRK TRYING TO GAIN FOOTHOLD IN MACAO, HONG KONG

HK040657 Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No. 197, 1 Jun 86 pp 38-39

[Article by Shih Hua [2457 5478]: "A trend of North Korea Setting Foot in Hong Kong and Macao" two paragraphs printed in boldface]

[Text] NORTH KOREA WANTS TO FOLLOW IN CHINA'S FOOTSTEPS AND TO SET UP A NEW STRONGHOLD IN MACAO. A RESTAURANT BEARING ITS NATIONAL IDENTITY HAS STARTED BUSINESS IN MACAO.

OVER THE PAST 2 YEARS, WITH THE AIM OF ENTERING HONG KONG, NORTH KOREA HAS REPEATEDLY INVITED PUBLIC FIGURES FROM HONG KONG AND MACAO TO VISIT NORTH KOREA.

The DPRK (called North Korea hereafter) reportedly had had a growing interest in Hong Kong and Macao in recent years. The chief indication is that it has set up official organs in Macao and Shenzhen and a semiofficial trade institution in Hong Kong. It has also signed a contract with a travel agency, which is responsible for organizing tour parties to North Korea. Last year and in April this, delegations from both Macao and Hong Kong were invited to Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, to attend the "Mid-Spring Friendship Art Festival" held to mark the birthday of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Setting Up New Organs in Shenzhen and Macao

YOMIURI SHIMBUN was the first to disclose North Korea's of setting foot in Hong Kong and Macao. On 11 May, the newspaper's Hong Kong correspondent, Tobari, reported that North Korea has set up in Shenzhen an institution called the "DPRK Shipping Office in Shenzhen." The organ has three office staff, sent directly from North Korea, and two local employees. The office subscribes to many Hong Kong newspapers and magazines in order to collect and study political and economic information on Hong Kong. Moreover, YOMIURI SHIMBUN also reported that the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant," claiming to be a "subordinate organization of the Koreal Trade Society of the DPRK," started business in Macao on 8 March this year. The restaurant is on the seafront of Macao's high-class residential area. On the day it started business, pro-Chinese Macao newspaper AOMEN JIHAO (MACAO DAILY) and several other newspaper frontpaged advertisments of joint congratulations.

As we understand it, North Korea's previous institution in Macao was the "Chiu Kwong Trading Company." This organization did not bear the name of the "DPRK," and so was regarded as a semiofficial organization. However, the advertisement for the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant" carried in various Macao newspapers on 8 March officially called it a "subordinate organization of the Koreal Trade Society." The units joining in extending congratulations included the "Nam Kwong (Group) Co., Ltd," the "Nam Tung Bank," "China Travel Service (Macao) Ltd," and other Chinese institutions in Macao, as well as the "Guangzhou Representative Department of the DPRK Import and Export Society." In Hong Kong, 13 organizations joined in extending congratulations, with "Asia Television Ltd" listed first. There were also five Japanese organizations. It is also learned that although the advertisement used the words "jointly extending congratulations," all the advertisement expenses were paid by the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant."

A person who has been to the restaurant said that although the restaurant styled itself in the advertisement as the "first Hong Kong Macao restaurant" serving "orthodox Korean cuisine," it had not served the most well-known "roast" Korean cuisine by mid-May. The menu lists only 20-odd courses, the taste of which is reportedly very poor. The person who has been to the restaurant said that when he went there, there were hardly any customers and the 13 tables there were all vacant.

A New Stronghold in Coordination with the Policy of Opening Up

It is learned that the responsible person of the restaurant is a vice president of the "Koreal Trade Society." Its two managers and four cooks come from North Korea. It also employs four local waiters. In addition to introducing Korean cuisine, the restaurant provides meals to a growing number of North Koreans arriving in Macao. However, all these objectives serve a bigger objective, that is, to work in coordination with North Korea's policy of opening up to the outside world.

By using the restaurant as a contact point with the outside world, North Korea wants to communicate with the capitalist world, to attract foreign capital, particularly capital from Japan and the United States, and to import advanced technology from the West in order to speed up its economic development.

Of all overseas newspapers and magazines, CHIUSHIH NIENTAI was the first to report, in its December 1984 issue, North Korea's intention of following China in opening up to the outside world and the emergence of "sinification" on the part of North Korea. The article, in the form of an interview with South Korean academic Pak Tu-pok, explained in detail the origin and development of North Korea's "sinification." The main point of the article is that following the separate visits of Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il to China in 1983, particularly after the visit of Kim Chong-il and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to Shenzhen, North Korea immediately sent a 50-man delegation to Shenzhen and, after its return, started making arrangements for opening up to the outside world.

However, North Korea does not have a place like Shenzhen chiefly because it does not have Hong Kong as a capitalist concession. In terms of figures alone, Hong Kong's economic achievements have aroused the interest of the North Korean authorities. However, the Hong Kong British authorities have always followed a policy of banning official representatives of communist countries in Hong Kong. They also keep visitors from communist countries under strict control. Naturally, their attitude toward China is an exception. It is very difficult for North Koreans to come to Hong Kong. As an alternative, they cannot but first set foot in Macao and then try to establish links with the local and foreign institutions in Hong Kong.

The principal task of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company, which has been in business in Macao for many years, is reportedly to import high-class consumer goods for senior North Korean cadres, while the Koreal Trade Society, which declares its national identity, works in coordination with North Korea's policy of opening up. By gaining a foothold in Macao and establishing links in Hong Kong, the society aimes to attract capital and technology from the capitalist world. It went to Macao last year to explore the possibilities. However, a bizarre car accident happened last August, in which Kim Chon-su, the 43-year-old chairman of the board of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company, died on the spot and five others were injured. What was most surprising was that the body of the deceased was sent to Pyongyang that day, making it impossible for the Macao authorities to look into the cause of the death. Immediately after that, that is, in the second half of last year, the personnel of the company was thoroughly reorganized. Now, all the staff of the company are newly appointed and its general manager is An Kun-ho.

Inviting Public Figures from Hong Kong and Macao to Visit North Korea

In April 1985, for the first time, the Chiu Kwong Trading Company and the North Korean Consulate in Guangzhou organized a Macao press delegation to go to Pyongyang to attend the "Mid-spring Friendship Art Festival." The delegation was headed by Choi Hak-ming, director of TA CHUNG PAO in Macao. It was orginally decided to invite another delegation from the Macao and Hong Kong press circles to visit Pyongyang last September to attend North Korea's national festival. People in Hong Kong press circles were eager to sign up for the visit. At the end of 1st August, however, the North Korean side unilaterally canceled the planned visit. At first, people in Macao press circles thought that it might have something to do with the 15 August car accident involving the chairman of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company. It was later learned, however, that a similar invitation to mainland China had also been canceled. For this reason, it was believed that the cancellation of the planned visit had something to do with relations between China and North Korea.

According to an unconfirmed report, an abortive coup d'etat occured in North Korea last July. The escape of two defecting soldiers to China brought about a dispute between the two countries.

At the "Mid-spring Friendship Art Festival" this year, Asia Television of Hong Kong sent a 5-man troupe to Pyongyang, headed by Luk Shu-hung. The members of the troupe included Chan Tung and Luk Ngan-ling. It put on six performances from 8 to 18 April, one of which was attended by President Kim Il-song. Asia Television also shot television films in some excursion centers of North Korea, which will probably be broadcast in the future. After the troupe left Hong Kong by plane, all expenses, including a stopover in Beijing, were borne by the North Korean side.

Meanwhile, a 12-man Macao art troupe, headed by Ma Yao-yan, was also invited to Pyongyang to perform the "North and South China Lion Dance." Ma is the fifth son of Ma Man-kei, president of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who has a powerful influence in Macao. This visit has strengthened North Korea's position in Macao. While Pyongyang, Ma Yao-yan presented Kim Il-song with a "longevity plate"; the latter also met with the former. After its return to Macao, the Macao art troupe held a victory party on 7 May, which was attended by (Lizhuzhi) [Li Zu Zhi 7812 4371 2535], secretary for education, culture, and tourism in Macao, and An Kun-ho, general manager of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company. Both Ma Yao-yan and An Kun-ho addressed the party. In the past, the Chiu Kwong Company's position in Macao was looked after by Ho Yin, former president of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce. After Ho's death, Ma Man-kei took over Ho's position, as well as the link with the Chiu Kwong Company. In press circles, however, TA CHUNG PAO maintains the most cordial relationship with the Chiu Kwong Company.

Setting Foot in Macao with Hong Kong in View

Moreover, in order to increase its activities in Macao, North Korea has also stepped up its work in Portugal. The only branch office of the Koreal Trade Society in Europe is located in Lisbon. In Macao, North Korea has also constantly tried to rope in Macao's Portugese officials. Although North Korea paid all the expenses incurred by the Macao art troupe during its visit to Pyongyang, the Macao Government also supplied 20,000 patacas as pocket money for the members of the troupe.

North Korea has stepped up its infiltration of Macao but its real objective is Hong Kong. Judging from the fact that 13 Hong Kong companies joined in extending congratulations to the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant," it can be affirmed that North Korea has attained some successes in the past year or so. The companies listed in the advertisement may not have close relations with North Korea and they may have established relations through intermediaries. Since they need not spend any money, it would do no harm if their names should be listed in the advertisement. However, this trend of North Korea merits our attention. In addition to its intention of trying the Chinese style of "opening up," North Korea has another objective in stepping up its infiltration of Hong Kong and Macao. Very probably it is taking into account the situaton in Hong Kong and Macao in the period up to 1997. When China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, seemingly there will be no reasons to turn down North Koreans' requests to travel, to set up companies, and to run enterprises in Hong Kong. Even before 1997, following China's increased influence in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Government will probably relax its policy of flatly refusing to have anything to do with North Korea. It seems high time to make good preparations now.

South Korea has a consulate in Hong Kong, which has always played a very important role in economic activities.

It has also conducted indirect trade with China through Hong Kong. Will North Korea's infiltration into Hong Kong and Macao lead to conflicts and struggle between North and South Korea in Hong Kong and Macao? This is a very noteworthy factor in observing the future Hong Kong and Macao situation.

PRC-USSR TUG-OF-WAR OVER DPRK DEVELOPING

OW040939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 4 KYODO -- China has decided to send Vice Premier Tian Jiyun to North Korea next month for the 25th anniversary of a bilateral friendship and cooperation agreement, Chinese sources said Wednesday. The trip to Pyongyang, the first by a Chinese vice premier in nine months, will coincide with a visit to North Korea by a high-powered Soviet Government-party delegation also to celebrate a treaty of Soviet-Korean friendship, according to East European sources here.

The sources said the Soviet delegation will be headed by a person higher than First Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev in ranking Aliyev visited Pyongyang last August to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule. There is speculation that President Andrey Gromyko may head the delegation. The sources said that the Soviet Union may also send a military delegation to North Korea as it did last year.

Relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union have become much stronger than those between Pyongyang and China, the sources said. There has not been a meeting between Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song, top communist party leaders of China and North Korea, since May 1985 though they met regularly before that. In the meantime, the Soviet Union has been markedly increasing its national security-related aid to North Korea in recent years.

Western sources in Beijing said North Korea is worried about China's approach to South Korea and its military cooperation with the United States. For China, closer military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union are a source of irritation, the sources said. Although China and North Korea exchange words of goodwill, there is mutual distrust between them, according to the Western sources.

PRC'S XI ZHONGXUN CITED ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK041022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, referring to the question of Korean reunification, said that it should be solved by the Korean people themselves, not by any outside forces.

When he met the delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Chong Sin-hyok, its Presidium member and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, on a visit to China on June 2, Xi Zhongxun pointed out: Today the situation of South Korea is developing favorably. It is a good thing that the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle is going on in South Korea where more than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed.

OLYMPICS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR TALKS

SK050130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Olympics Committee headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairmanof the Korean Olympics committee, arrived in Geneva, Switzerland on 2 June to participate in the third session of the joint Lausanne meeting between the delegations of the IOC and the North and South Korean Olympic Committees.

Kim Hyong-u, representative of the DPRK permanent observer mission to the United Secretariat in Geneva and permanent representative to international organizations, and his staff welcomed the delegation. Prior to this, the delegation left Pyongyang. At the airport GFTUK Chairman Kim Pong-chu saw the delegation off.

USSR OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SUPPORTS COHOSTING PLAN

SK041028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- A session of the Presidium of the Soviet National Olympic Committee was held in Moscow on June 2, according to a TASS report. The session expressed full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 1988 Olympic Games be cosponsored by the North and the South of Korea and stressed: The problem of the Olympic Games must be solved fundamentally in the interests not only of the Olympic movement but also of the people in the Korean peninsula.

The Presidium of the Soviet National Olympic Committee appealed to the International Olympic Committee, national olympic committees and international sports federations to contribute with concerted efforts to preventing the danger of another war and abolishing nuclear weapons in the struggle for the consolidation of peace.

VNS LANDS MASSES STRUGGLE AT NKDP CHONJU RALLY

SK022140 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is an hour for station commentary. In this hour, I will speak about the rally held in Chonju to establish the North Cholla provincial branch of the 10 million-signature campaign for constitutional revision, and about the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial demonstration staged there. As has already been reported, on 31 May in Chonju, with the participation of some 30,000 people, a rally to establish the North Cholla provincial branch of the signature-campaign for constitutional revision was held in the Student Hall in Chonju.

Prior to the rally, youths, students, and religious figures staged a furious anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration. The demonstrators were carrying placards reading "Let us expel Chon Tu-hwan and establish a democratic government!" and "Let us repel the U.S. imperialists supporting the military dictatorship!", while shouting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans.

At the rally held on that day, Mr Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser of the NKDP, said that no one can block the turbulent tide of democratization and that if anyone attempts to block it, he will become a victim of this tide.

Meanwhile, Mr Kim Tae-chung, in a recorded speech, said: Chon Tu-hwan must allow the realization of democratization before the masses' indignation grows further. Otherwise, he will be punished by Heaven.

Following the rally, those who participated in it marched up to the Chonju local party office in Kyonghwa-dong, Chonju city, and a ceremony was held to hang the signboard of the signature campaign. At this point, some 5,000 youths and students shouted "Let us overthrow the dictatorship" and staged a furious street demonstration, while countering some 1,000 oppressive police troops.

The rally to establish the headquarters of the local signature-campaign for constitutional amendment and the large anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration held and staged in Chonju following the rallies and demonstrations in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chonju, Inchon, and Masan were the very just struggle reflecting the unanimous aspiration of our masses to establish a democratic constitutional government, overthrow the fascist pro-U.S. dictatorship, and usher in an independent and democratic new society.

As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is an unprecedentedly murderous regime and a fascist pro-U.S. dictatorial regime that usurped power through guns and bayonets by submerging Kwangju in a sea of blood as a result of the 17 May fascist outrage committed under U.S. instigation. At the same time, the present constitution is an anti-democratic and anti-popular fascist evil law by which the Chon Tu-hwan group has established a foundation for its long-term office by inheriting the heinous Yusin constitution.

If the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime and the present fascist constitution are left intact, democratization cannot be achieved. This is precisely the reason why the masses of all strata are unanimously demanding the withdrawal of Chon Tu-hwan and the rescission of the fascist Constitution and its revision.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group, turning its face away from the just demand of our masses, is hatching all kinds of plots to extend its power and the U.S. imperialists are openly protecting and supporting the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, thus hampering our masses' struggle for democratization. This is precisely the reason why our masses of all strata, while carrying out the signature campaign for constitutional revision, are persistently continuing the just anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle in Seoul and in all local areas by occupying the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the branch of an American bank in Seoul. This is an eruption of the pent-up resentment and indignation over the colonial subjugation and fascist rule which have continued more than 40 years.

In particular, the furious anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration staged this time in Chonju with the participation of youths, students, religious figures, and masses from all walks of life was a laudable patriotic struggle that displayed the will for practice and strong aspiratin of our masses who are not frustrated under the fascist oppression and who will not allow the fascist U.S. colonial rule.

Nevertheless, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group mobilized the oppressive police and bestially suppressed their patriotic struggle. This is an intolerable criminal act whereby traitors strangle patriots and is an outrage that can be committed only by the pro-U.S. fascist dictators.

At present, while persisting in the frantic fascist oppression against the youths, students, and democratic patriotic forces, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group is driving a wedge between the students and the off-stage forces and employing all kinds of cunning tricks in order to alienate and disrupt the forces of the democratization movement. However, the frantic fascist oppression and cunning maneuvers of alienation and disruption cannot block the grant national salvation march, and cannot serve as a means to maintain their remaining life. This will only further increase our masses's indignation and accelerater their self-destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must look squarely at the trend of the times, rescind the present fascist Constituion, and step down from power without delay in accordance with the unanimous demand of our masses. The fascist dictators who turn their faces away from public opinion will face miserable destinies in the wake of the powerful resistance of the masses, as did the former pro-U.S. dictators.

SEOUL RADIO CITED ON MILITARY DRILL 'SHIELD-86'

SK050457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The military fascist junta on June 4 held a provocative military exercise condenamed "86-Shield" with the mobilisation of a puppet army unit, according to a radio report from Seoul. That day the fascist clique frantically whipped up a war fever, clamouring about "exhibitioin" and "the main point" in the military exercise, watched by the puppet prime minister, "defence minister" and bosses of the "Regional Defence Council: and "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and others, more than 2,000 in all.

The puppets kicked up much ado, holding the "exercise simulating a real war" on the plea of "coping with someone's infiltration: with the Asian and Olympic Games ahead. In frantically holding military exercises to invade the North, harping on the worn-out fiction of "threat of southward invasion: with the Asian and Olympic Games as an occasion on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique reveals its true color as the splittist and war maniac.

PYONGYANG YOUTH EVENING MARKS POCHONBO BATTLE

SK050459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- An evening of Pyongyang youth marking the 49th anniversary of the victory in Pochonbo battle was held on June 4 at the Moranbong Youth Park. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 4, 1937, commanding the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced into Pochonbo, a strategic vantage of the Japanese imperialists in the boarder guard, and imbued our people with the conviction of victory by wiping out the enemy.

Attending the evening of youth were thousands of young people from various districts of Pyongyang. They had a pleasant evening, reciting poems, singing songs and performing dances. Colorful art pieces were put on the stage of the evening of youth which opened with the solo recital of the poem "The Eternal Torchlight". The art pieces vividly represented the brilliant victory in the Pochonbo battle which exhibited the revolutionary will of the Korean nation that the Korean people were alive, not dead, and determined to fight the Japanese imperialist robbers, liberate the country at any cost and build a country of the people free from exploitation and oppression in the land of an independent country.

WPK GREETS 19TH CONGRESS OF MONGOLIAN PARTY

Congratulatory Message

SK302215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- The Central Committe of the Workers' Party of Korea on May 28 sent a congratulatory message to the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Over the past 65 years since its founding, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has led along the road of victory the Mongolian people in their struggle for socialism, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and thereby turned Mongolia, once backward, into a developing socialist agricultural-industrial state, the message notes, and says:

In the external relations the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Poeople's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian people have made tireless efforts to ensure peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world against the belligerent moves of the imperialists. The Korean people extend firm support to and solidarity with the MPRP and the Mongolian people in their just struggle.

In the course of steering the revolutionary struggle of the Mongolian people and their contructive work, the MPRP has grown to be a political force which has strengthened organizationally and ideologically and taken roots deep among the broad popular masses. The 19th congress of your party will sum up great successes achieved during the period under review and set forth the 8th five-year plan and new long-range objectives of socialist economic construction till 2000.

We are convinced that your congress will bear good fruit to justify the expectation and desire of the Mongolian people and sincerely wish you new success in your future struggle for implementing the decisions of your congress.

We extend deep thanks to the MPRP and the Mongolian people for having given material and moral help to our people in the rigorous period of the fatherland liberation war and the period of the post-war rehabilitation and extending firm support to and solidarity with our party and people today, too, in their revolutionary cause. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples are favourably developing with each passing day.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, advance always shoulder to shoulder with the MPRP and the Mongolian people in the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Kim Il-song Greets Batmonh

SK030106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade J. Batmonh in connection with his reelection as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The message reads as follows:

Ulaanbaatar

Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee:

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee, all WPK members, and of myself, I extend warm congratulatory greetings to you on your reelection as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Your reelection as genral secretary of the MPRP Central Committee is a token of high respect for and deep trust in you from all the communists and people of the MPR.

Believing on this occasion that relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and between the peoples of two countries will further expand and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of the principle of proletarian internationalism, I sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work of leading the struggle of your party and people to implement the decision of the 10th plenary session of the MPRP.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee
[Dated] 31 May 1986, Pyongyang

MONGOLIAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE GROUP VISITS

Arrives in Pyongyang 29 May

SK300531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of Mongolia headed by Gendensurengin Bayart, chairman of its Standing Council, arrived in Pyongyang on May 29.

On the same day the delegation of scientists of the Hambhung brach of the Academy of Sciences came back from a China visit and the chairman of the Thai Writers Association left for home.

Meets With Ho Chong-suk

SK050444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 4 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of Mongolia headed by Gendensurengin Bayart, chairman of its Standing Council.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLAND

SK041033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- A Korean Government trade delegation led by Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here Wednesday by air for a visit to Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, Polish Ambassador to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo and Soviet Trade representative here Nikita Zhukov.

YI KI-PAEK RECEIVES LIVSEY'S MEMORIAL DAY MESSAGE

SK050557 Seoul YONHAP in English 0447 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the United Forces in Korea, Thursday sent a message commemorating South Korea's Memorial Day, which falls on Friday this year, to Yi Ki-paek, Korea's national defense minister. In the message, Livsey conveyed his memory of the war dead, who he said died heroically for their fatheland. Livsey said he sincerely hopes that South Korea and the United States will hand down a valuable gift, freedom, to future generations by continuing their steadfast friendship and strong military alliance.

URBAN DEFENSIVE TRAINING DRILL HELD AROUND SEOUL

SK050158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A one-day urban defensive training exercise against the possible uncoventional warfare by the North Korean Communists was conducted by the Homeland Reserve Forces (HRF) on a field training camp on the outskirt of Seoul yesterday. Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek and some 2,000 HRF and military leaders observed the maneuvers which lasted for one and a half hours under the command of the Army Pangpae (Shield) Unit.

The reservists staged the training operations in a realistic situation against the simulated North Korean infiltrators armed with various weapons and equipment necessary for the terrorism. According to the scenario, the simulated North Korean commando forces penetrated into the South by AN-2 light aircraft or aboard speedy vessels and attempted to sneak into the capital city and other major urban areas. Their mission was to kidnap social and political dignitaries to the North and to carry out various terrorism activities so as to create social unrest and hamper such international events as the Asian Games and the Olympics.

The HRF defensive operations demonstrated high capabilities and readiness of the South to effectively cope with the possible provocations by the North Koreans, an army spokesman said. Prior to the exercises, the observers were briefed on the latest security situation on the Korean peninsula and the reservist systems of foreign countries.

JSP TO TRY TO VISIT SEOUL AFTER 6 JULY ELECTIONS

SK031118 Seoul YONHAP in English 1033 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Tuesday sent a letter to Yi Min-u, president of the New Korean Democrataic Party (NKDP), saying that the JSP will discuss the plan to send its delegation to Seoul after Japan's general elections slated for July 6. In the letter, Ishibashi said that the JSP had planned to send a delegation to Seoul for a visit from May 27 to 29, but it had no choice but to cancel the plan because the South Korean Government refused to issue entry visas for its delegates.

He also said that the relations between NKDP and JSP will not be affected, regardless of the South Korean Government's attitude. The NKDP sent a letter of invitation to Ishibashi on May 19, but the South Korean Government's refusal to grant visas caused quite a controversy here.

DJP SURVEYS FAVOR PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM

SK050120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The parliamentary cabinet system is emerging as the most favored form of government in surveys of public opinion by the ruling Democratic Justice Party. A spokesman for the party's special committee to draft a constitutional amendment said yesterday that interim results of the panel's survey showed an overwhelming perference for the parliamentary cabinet system. Rep. Yi Chi-ho said, "The popularity turned out to be higher among intellectuals in proportion to their educational background."

The results of the survey were discussed at the second meeting of the panel, composed of 20 lawmakers, held at party headquarters yesterday. "There are two major options -- the parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system. We discussed both merits and demerits of the two formulas," he said. "The conclusion was that power should not be centralized upon one man, and dictatorship and the long-term maintenance of power by one man should be prevented," he said.

Following the second meeting, the panel held a seminar on basic rights and the form of government, with two professors as speakers. At the seminar, Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the panel, denounced the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's demand for revision to have the direct presidential election system. He said the concept that only direct election of the president is democracy should be discarded. "Such a prejudice is the very element impeding the development of democracy in this country," he stressed.

Rep. Yi said that the survey was conducted by the panel members during the past 30 days, since the panel was inaugurated on May 7. The results of the survey set the direction for the panel's work, Yi said. "Now we have to start planning practical work." He sad that the panel would make the final choice of the power structure by July and the draft amendment of the party would be confirmed in August. Public hearings will be held throughout the country during this month, according to him.

He also said that the method of electing the president, if the presidential government system is adopted, is a matter to be discussed after the form of the government is chosen. He further said that the study of basic rights is as important as that of the power structure. "The point at issue is how to have ordinary laws ensure the basic rights porvided by the constitution," he said. He said, "As far as basic rights are concerned, the current Constitution is one of the best in the world." "But, the actual problem is that the constitutional basic rights are not kept well. We will study ways of strengthening the function of the Constitution Committee to screen unconstitutionality of subordinate laws," he said.

DJP TO URGE RELEASE OF 'POLITICAL PRISONERS'

SK050140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will urge the government to consider the release of "political prisoners" as demanded by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po said yesterday that the party would deliver its opinion on that matter to the administration soon.

Asked what the party opinion is, he recalled the agreement reached between his party chairman No Tae-u and NDP president Yi Min-u that No would direct "keen attention" to the demand of the NDP.

"The party's position is to further solidify the current atmosphere for partisan dialogues and compromises," he said. However, he asserted that the release of prisoners and the formation of a special House panel on the Constitution are "two different things" although the NDP made the former the precondition for the latter.

The spokesman was briefing reporters on the results of a meeting of leading party officers held to discuss the current situation following President Chon Tu-hwan's exclusive meetings with opposition leaders.

FURTHER ON 4 JUNE CHON-YI MAN-SOP TALKS

SK050136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the regular session of the National Assembly will be able to pass an amendment bill, if the ruling and opposition parties reach an accord to do so. The regular autumn sitting opens on Sept. 20 and ends on Dec. 18.

President Chon made the remarks on early constitutional amendment in his talks with minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) president Yi Man-sop at Chongwadae. The President also told Yi that legal measures will be taken to get political detainees released on a "phased basis, if they show repentance."

The Chon-Yi talks touched on a wide range of issues facing the country, which included campus unrest and the local autonomy system. Yesterday's talks, which were held without the presence of any aides, lasted for about two hours from 10 a.m. The meeting followed the President's conference with New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) leader Yi Min-u Tuesday.

KNP leader Yi told the President that an ad hoc House panel on constitutional amendment should be formed in the Assembly during the extraordinary House session, scheduled to open today. For this, both the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are asked to exert their utmost efforts to foster a miliew for compromise, Yi said.

President Chon said he hopes that the ruling and opposition parties will soon start the work of rewriting the Constitution, without any preconceptions. Any preconditions stemming from partisan interests must not be set in the negotiations for constitutional revision, he stressed.

Yi said that inter-party efforts should be redoubled to pass the revision bill to the Constitution during the coming regular Assembly session, in view of busy political schedules until the peaceful change of government. As to this, President Chon replied, "The regular House session will be able to pass the amendment bill if the ruling and opposition parties agree to do so."

Yi emphasized that constitutional revision should be made in a way the people want and the next president should be elected under the new Constitution. Chon told Yi that the new Constitution should be drafted in such a way as to make democracy take root in the country and guarantee the well-being of all people. The President particularly noted that the Constitution must not be written for a certain person or a certain political group but on the basis of the people's consensus.

Yi asked the Chief Executive to take special consideration of students detained for political causes, saying that the President's measure to free the detainees is a very important element to solve the current political situation in the whirl winds of the constitutional revision debate. Chon answered, "Those now under detention are mostly persons who perpetrated acts of violence and arson, engrossed in pro-Communist or leftist ideologies." "However, if they show repentance in the course of legal procedures, I will have measures taken to free them on a phased basis," Chon promised Yi.

President Chon then said that the problems concerning the students, especially infatuated with leftist ideology, will be solved in the desirable direction, if their parents and school authorities combine their efforts.

Yi said that the schoolteachers' rights should be firmly protected and full self-rule should be ensured for school administrations. He particularly called for an overall review of the college graduation quota system and entrance examination system, plus measures to help needy students. Chon told Yi that a good plan for the promotion of education will be worked out soon, as the education reform committee has been studying an educational system tailored to the country's circumstances.

CARDINAL KIM WARNS PARTISAN SELF INTEREST

SK050208 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Stephan Cardinal Kim Su-hwan yesterday emphasized that today, at a critical crossroads toward democratization,, politicians should converge their wills for the good of the nation, staying away from their own self-interests and warding off sectional disputes. The Catholic primate of the nation made the remark through a speech made while presiding over a memorial mass for the late prime minister Chang Myon (John M. Chang) at the Myongdong Catherdral at 10 a.m.

The memorial mass, remembering the 20th anniversary of Chang's death, was attended by about 600 people, including more than 30 lawmakers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Among the participants were NDP president Yi Min-u, and Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promition of Democracy.

"The late premier Chang, praying for unification of the nation, assumed his premiership not for his personal benefits but as a cross for the nation," Cardinal Kim said. "Some criticism that he was a failed politician was based on the May 16 military coup of 1981, which was invited by the partisan confrontations seeking their own self-interests," he stressed.

NDP president Yi said in a memorial address that opposition forces should cooperate to assure that there will be no repetition of the suspension of the Constitution.

FORMER NKDP LAWMAKERS TO FOUND NEW PARTY

SK310131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 86 p 1

[Text] The "New Conservative Club," composed of 12 lawmakers who withdrew from the major oppostion New Korea Democrtic party, held a preparatory committee meeting to found a political party at the Ambassador Hotel yesterday.

Some 2,500 people attended the rally to found a party, tentatively named the "People's Democratic Party (Minjing-Minju-Dang)."

At the rally, the NCC chairman, Rep. Yu Han-yol, was elected chairman of the committee. Rep. Yu said in an address that the current Constitution should be revised to provide for the parliamentary cabinet system because the presidential system has just resulted in extreme confrontations of political forces.

The preparatory committee declared in a prospectus, "We can no longer waste national energies in confrontations and should create a political party to take root among ordinary citizens to tide the nation over the current political crisis." The participants adopted a resolution in which they vowed to re-introduce the cabinet system to put an end to the possibility of dictatorship by one man.

PROFESORS' RECENT STATEMENT 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

SK040118 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Professors' Statement"]

[Text] It is good to see that nation's political scene becoming increasingly reconciliatory, retreating from its former state of confrontation. This certainly reflects the growing popular desire to see poltical stability maintained. And it is as a result of such overwhelming public sentiment that the voices of radical students have grown weaker. We are only anxious to see such trends continue. As such, it is extremely regrettable that some university professors have recently issued a joint statement that is prone to agitate radical activism. Although they numbered far less than one percent of the nation's total faculty membership, we cannot help being concerned about their act.

A close examination of the roster shows the most of the signatories have habitually engaged in such agitation. Considering the role they have played so far behind radical student activism, due to attention must be paid to this latest act. The signatory professors, in their statement, expressed support, or sympathy, for the leftist rhetoric of the student radicals who deny our liberal democracy itself. Their motive, therefore, cannot but be imterpreted as being aimed at preventing the political situation from coming to a solution by means of dialogue.

Unless they are indeed interested in abetting the horrid eventuality such student extremists entertain, they must discontinue their reckless behavior. They must foresee the dire consequences that might result from their irresponsibility. What we expect from them is not irresponsible acts, but reasonable behavior true to their academic pursuit.

The signatory professors questioned the legitimacy of the imcumbent government, apparently deliberatedly ignoring the legitimate process by which the incumbent government was inaugurated. After all, they have so far abided by what is stipulated in the existing system. It may be conceivable to discuss the shortcomings of the present system with a view to reform, but it is absurd to ignore it entirely.

The professors must also look squarely at the danger involved in the radical students' call for withdrawal of the American forces from Korea. Given the present realities, it would be tantamount to encourage the north Korean Communists to venture a reinvasion of South Korea. It was Pyongyang's invasion that initially made the U.S. presence here ncecessary, as it is the north's unceasing threats which have made their continued presence imperative.

They also called for direct presidential election, as if it were the only choice at present. Needless to say, it is up to the people to determine what form of government or election system should be employed. It is not becoming of academic professors to put forth the bid now being offered by opposition politicians. They should avoid engaging in politics if they are sincere about pursuing their genuine, nonpartisan academic quest. Dogmatism is unbecoming of a genuine academic.

PROFESSOR SIGNING STATEMENT DENIED OVERSEAS STUDY

SK050203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A university professor is likely to be denied the chance of government-paid overseas study just because he signed a so-called political statement of professors. He is Prof. Pak Pan-yong, 44, teaching business administration at Hansin University.

According to the university, he was not even given the chance to be tested for his language ability despite his being recommended by the university for the government-paid overseas study program. At present, the Education Ministry sends about 200 professors overseas for study annually, and the screening of applicants is virtually dependent upon recommendations provided by universities.

Prof. Pak had been dismissed from Kangwon University during the period of political upheaval in 1980. He became professor of Hansin University in 1984, where he now works as the dean of general affairs. He signed the so-called political statement on the current issue, which was released on April 2. Sources at the ministry said the professor was excluded because it is unlikely that he could engage in study abroad because of his administrative duty as the dean of general affairs of the university.

SNU ACTIVISTS DENIED GRADUATE MILITARY PRIVILEGES

SK050144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A dozen alumni of the graduate schools of Seoul National University plan to file a lawsuit against the Education Ministry arguing that they have been denied the due privilege of a shortened military duty. It was learned that they were being denied the privilege because of their records of having been involved in anti-government campus protests.

Under the present regulation, those who complete graduate school can finish their military duty by engaging in a six-month course training if they are accredited as government-certified professionals. All of them passed the ministry screening last month to be certified as special professional personnel.

SPK RAPS U.S. ALLEGATIONS ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK041328 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 4 Jun 86

["A Hoax" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 4 -- Why the State Department of the United States has, since the end of the 1970's and the early 1980's maintained that the USSR and its allies "use chemical weapons in Southeast Asia".

It is known that by doing this the U.S. imperialists want to cover up their own crimes against innocent people in this region during the Indochina war, and refuse to pay their debt to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea-victims of their chemical warfare and also their debt to the American and Australian war veterans who have been affected by toxic chemicals used by the Pentagon during the Vietnam war from January 1962 to February 1971. Having hatched up the "yellow rain" story, the U.S. imperialists, together with the Chinese expansionists, the Thai ultra-rightists and the Pol Pot butchers, have hoped to discredit the Soviet Union, and Vietnam.

Yet, despite all their efforts many U.S. officials, including former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defence Secretary Weinberger and President Reagan have since 1981 failed to produce any evidence, meanwhile, many scientists have come up with irrefutable evidence showing that this has been a hoax.

In a letter to the Vietnamese UN mission, Professor A.M. Pfeiffer of the Montana University exerpted articles in science bulletins to refute the U.S. charge, among them one carried in the British paper GUARDIAN on Nov 3, 1983 which says: "The weakness of the American claims is demonstrated by the fact that no other government defence laboratory has been able to establish the presence of fungal toxins in the yellow spots from Southeast Asia. Our own chemical defence establishment at Brotont Down has not found anything and neither has the Australian Defence laboratory".

American Professor Meselson and three colleagues were quoted as saying on that occasion that the findings would suggest the soldier had eaten mouldy food a day or two before he died, and that they believed that there might indeed by a mycotoxin problem in Southeast Asia but that was not related to chemical warfare. The cause was contaminated food.

And recently THE WASHINGTON POST quoted the studies made in Canada and Great Britain indicating that the toxic substances found in the so-called "yellow rain" are only the natural substances, a kind of poisonous mushroom which had contiminated the food. According to an article carried on WASHINGTON POST May 29, 1986 Mr Gordon Vachon, a Canadian specialist in chemical and biological warfare, delcared: "We haven't any information which permit us to reach a scientific conclusion"...

"It has never, according to my knowledge, had any research on the food produced in the region to see if it should have contained mycotoxins (...). It should be then worse to speculate in one sense or another". So, the enemy, have their own purpose. [sentence as received] But how can they turn up the land by putting ploughshare before the buffaloes?

CGDK DEFENSE COORDINATING COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

BK310256 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 May 86

[28 May "Press communique of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense"]

[Text] A meeting of the three ministers in charge of the CGDK's Coordinating Committee for National Defense was held on 28 May under the chairmanship of His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK.

The meeting examined Cambodia's political and military situation and expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in the military, political, and diplomatic fields during the past 2 months. In the diplomatic field, 40 countries have already lent their support to the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal dated 17 March 1986. The meeting noted that the Hanoi authorities' deceitful propaganda on the troop withdrawal from Cambodia was just an annual rotation of troops. Moreover, this year the Hanoi authorities have stepped up their plan to occupy Cambodia by sending two more divisions to withstand the increasing attacks by the resistance forces inside Cambodia. The setting up of the two new coordinating committees for military activities and for information and press in April 1986 has strengthened the struggle of the CGDK and the Cambodian people for national liberation.

The meeting formulated a number of principles regarding the tasks of the two committees. The three factions of the CGDK unanimously decided to increase their coordination further to pursue their struggle in all fields -- military, political, and diplomatic -- unitl final victory.

[Dated] 28 May 1986

Son Sann Statement

BK311002 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 31 May 86

[Statement by CGDK Prime Minister and KPNLF President Son Sann on outcome of the CGDK's defense coordinating committee meeting -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] My respects to venerable monks; dear compatriots inside Cambodia and along the border: Yesterday [28 May] I convened a meeting of the defense ministers of the three factions of the CGDK -- namely the factions of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea, and the KPNLF -- to discuss the current military situation in Cambodia, seek all means to strengthen unity among the 3-faction combatants against the Vietnamese, and take effective measures to improve our hit-and-run tactics against the Vietnamese in Cambodia. The meeting clearly noted two points of importance: Vietnam's desire to seal off the border by digging canals, building fences, and planting booby traps has not been satisfied; we continue to be able to go into the interior in large numbers. Tens of thousands of our men are now inside the country. The KPNLF has nearly 10,000 men in Cambodia. In the not too distant future, we will have more than 10,000 men inside the country. On the side of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, many men have already infiltrated. As for the other faction, it has the most men in the country. Therefore, Vietnam's objective to seal off the border has been a failure.

Another Vietnamese dream -- to pull out some troops from the border in order to concentrate forces on crushing our side in the interior -- has also failed to come true, for the combatants of the tripartite CGDK are attacking the Vietnamese everywhere. In the past, our actions were concentrated only in western Cambodia, mostly in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces and around Tonle Sap Lake. Now, we are attacking them deeper insider the country. So far, we have launched four attacks on Kompong Thom and three on Battambang. In the latest attack on Battambang, the three factions closely joined hands in a powerful attack on the Vietnamese, killing many Vietnamese soldiers and two Soviet advisers. The remaining Soviet advisers rushed onto a plane and flew back to Phnom Penh. We attack the Vietnamese in Kompong Speu, in the region east of Phnom Penh, in Kompong Cham, and around Phnom Penh, such as at Snuol and Roka Kaong. We thus see that Vietnam's hopes to crush us in the interior of the country have not been fulfilled.

We know very well that the Vietnamese are strong, that they remain strong. However, for 7 years they have failed to eliminate us. Two years ago, during the 1984-85 dry season, they launched a powerful major offensive at the border. But now we have vacated the border, coming into the interior to avoid being hit.

The meeting thus concluded that Vietnam's attempt to seal off the border and hopes to smash us inside the country were unsuccessful. Instead, we are attacking, harassing them everywhere. When the Vietnamese attack, we run away in small groups. When they relent, we join forces and attack them all-out, like in Battambang. We know that Vietnam remains strong. But we need to tell the compatriots in the interior that no one there supports the Vietnamese who have forced hundreds of thousands of our people to clear brush, defuse mines, to be killed or crippled in the process, and to contract malaria in the jungles. Many people from the interior, including those in Heng Samrin's ranks, have come to the border to join us. According to latest reports, groups of hundreds of them have come over to our side, bringing arms with them.

We can see that the brothers in the interior do not support the Vietnamese, and soldiers of the Heng Samrin side have made it known that they dislike working with and for the Vietnamese. In some localities, they have mutinied against the Vietnamese. The civilians in the interior, such as in Roluos, have also rebelled against them. Therefore, the Vietnamese aggressors are finding themselves in great difficulty, experiencing a serious crisis in the interior.

I would like to inform all compatriots that it is good for you to rebel against the Vietnamese and to defect to our side at the border, bringing weapons with you. But it is preferable for you to stay in the interior, waiting for us who are now by the tens of thousands going into the interior to meet you and cooperate with you. Anyone who is a fighter, who is armed, can join us inside the country in fighting the Vietnamese in the interior. If you leave the country, the Vietnamese would bring their own people to our country without opposition. Let us stay in the interior and oppose the Vietnamese. Let us join hands against them.

In the international arena, I would like to inform you that our 8-point proposal in which we ask Heng Samrin to come over to our side is now supported by more than 40 countries. The other day, I said that a number of them had supported this proposal and I also listed them. Now, there are too many to count. More than 40 countries voiced their support and more are going to do so. Therefore, I would like to beg all compatriots to wait for us inside the country. Then we will join forces, heads, minds, and -- if possible -- arms to attack the Vietnamese more vigorously in the interior, making their life in Cambodia very difficult. Abroad, international opinion is now well aware of the Cambodian problem and is supporting the 8-point proposal.

I take this opportunity to take leave of all of you. In a few days I will leave for Europe to inform European countries about the situation in Cambodia, giving them the same information I just gave you. I will also request their assistance to enable more of our men to infiltrate into the interior of Cambodia. I will also drum up support for the 8-point proposal from any countries that have not yet voiced their support for it. Furthermore, I will ask those countries planning to give aid to Vietnam and Cambodia to refrain from aiding Vietnam at this moment, despite the fact that Vietnam is experiencing serious economic hardship.

We do not hate the Vietnamese people. However, in order to stop the Vietnamese from occupying our country, it is necessary for us to ask such countries to set conditions on Vietnam. If Vietnam needs economic aid, it should first withdraw troops from Cambodia. The rich countries would give their economic aid to Vietnam when it has withdrawn troops from Cambodia. This is to allow Cambodia to breathe again and to restore peace and happiness to our people who have suffered for years. This is the objective of my forthcoming visit.

It is my hope that the Cambodian compatriots on Heng Samrin's side will soon agree to join us, although neither Heng Samrin nor the Vietnamese have yet to give approval of our 8-point proposal. This is because the sole duty facing all Cambodians is to rebuild our country into an independent, neutral, human, free, and democratic state where the people can enjoy religious freedom. The people on the Phnom Penh side or on any other side will surely agree to join hands to liberate our country and build it as an independent state. Therefore, I continue to nurture the hope that soon the people on Heng Samrin's side will agree to talk with us in order to bring about national reconciliation and union. Once we achieve reconciliation and union, we can become independent again. The history of Cambodia shows that whenever we were divided, we lost independence and whenever we were reunited, we regained national independence. Thus, all compatriots, be they the Phnom Penh faction of the tripartite coalition, must help each other and join hands to realize alliance and union of all Cambodians.

During the meeting, I noted that the three factions made every effort to bring about even greater cooperation to launch even greater attacks against the Vietnamese. Solidarity among the factions should be strengthened and each faction should also be strengthened so that the coalition government is subsequently strengthened. I asked all factions to work hard to strengthen solidarity among the Cambodian's and to strengthen the factions themselves. When Heng Samrim joins us, I will ask for the same thing: all four Cambodian factions must be united. Then, we will be able to build our country into an independent country with true neutrality, human rights, freedom, territorial integrity, religion, and democracy.

This is the major thing I ask of all of you before leaving for an overseas mission to find ways to make our people stronger in attacking the Vietnamese aggressors, denying them an easy life in Cambodia and forcing them to negotiate with us in accordance with our 8-point proposal. We will ask the United Nations to help bring pressure on Vietnam, too. Goodbye, dear compatriots both in the interior and along the border.

CGDK MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SRV ATTACK ON CAMP

BK310340 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 May 86

[30 May "Statement of the CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman condemning Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors for attacking Cambodian refugee camp at Ta Ngoc, called Site 8" -- read by announcer]

[Text] At about 0800 on 29 May, The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia fiered artillery shells for about 40 minutes into a Cambodian refugee camp at Ta Ngoc -- called Site 8 -- in Thailand's Prachin Buri Province. Fourteen shells landed in the middle of the camp as the Cambodian refugees were eating breakfast in their houses with their families. Twenty Cambodians -- mostly women and children -- were killed and 30 others were wounded.

This attack was launched 1 day after the Hanoi authorities had declared that they have begun to withdraw part of their troops from Cambodia in accordance with their plan to withdraw all their troops by 1990. This is another criminal act of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in addition to the uncountable heinous crimes that they have continuously committed against innocent Cambodians in accordance with their policy of exterminating the Cambodian race and annexing Cambodia into their abject Indochinese federation. This is also another gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK vehemently and indignantly condemn this new genocidal crime of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. This attack against Ta Ngoc Camp by the Hanoi authorities constites a most cowardly and abject revenge for their bitter defeats suffered during the 1985-86 dry season both on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia and in the international arena, where the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem has been enthusiastically supported by the world community. Moreover, the Hanoi authorities' rejection of this 8-point proposal has laid bare their aggressive and war-like face so thay they can no longer deceive others and have become more seriously isolated in the world. Due to this total impasse, the Hanoi authorities have lost their senses and turned against anyone.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and to the world community to raise their voices in condemnation of this new genocidal crime committed against the Cambodian race by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. We call on them to take necessary and urgent measures to prevent the Hanoi authorities from committing any more crimes against innocent Cambodians. The most effective measure is to exert greater pressure in the political, diplomatic, economic, and financial fields on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to force them to consent to negotiate with the CXHQ on withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and allowing the Cambodian people to solve their own problems in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point proposal.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 30 May 1986

[Signed] The Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the CGDK

SIHANOUK: PLEDGE OF SUPPORT FROM KIM IL-SONG

PM041208 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 May 86 p 36

[Interview with former Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk by Patrice de Beer in Chhang-Sou, DPRK -- date not given]

[Text] Pyongyang -- Chhang-Sou palace, which is 30 minutes' drive from the North Korean capital, is a modern building with the traditional curved roof, nestling amid vegetation and pine trees on the edge of a lake. The scent of the pine trees fills the air in this isolated and peaceful place which is Prince Norodom Sihanouk's official residence during his visits to Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song, the "great leader." "Thanks to his charming and generous hospitality, this is like a stay in a luxury Swiss sanatorium. This is my only rest, and I can live quietly here far away from journalists. The air is not polluted." The official Cambodian head of state has chosen North Korea, one of the most completely closed countries in the world, to rebuild his health, as he does each year, before going on a tour which will take him to Southeast Asia, to the Cambodian border, to France, to the United Nations, and, of course, to China, his home base. He would like to be received by Mitterrand and Chirac in Paris in November or December.

In this closely guarded haven of peace Prince Sihanouk is continuing to write his memoirs: He has reached the year 1971. "I swear to you," he told us, "that I have had no direct contact with the Vietnamese, the USSR, or the Soviet bloc here. They are too intransigent: They want me to resign as president of the coalition first, but that is a trap." And he condemned the "arrogance" of the Kremling and Hanoi in rejecting his latest peace proposals.

In these circumstances "I have given up making any proposals. This is the fault of Phnom Penh, Vietnam, and the USSR. But I will continue to chair the coalition despite the irritation of the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Bleu (pro Son Sann). I must do my duty as a Khmer patriot to the end and remain at the head of the anti-Vietnamese resistance. I cannot accept the Vietnamese fait accompli either now or in the future" and, according to him, this fait accompli is not necessarily irreversible despite the resistance's weaknesses. He hopes that a solution can be found through an agreement between Beijing and Moscow, which would be followed by a normalization in relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese. But this is not likely to happen overnight: "The USSR has too many strategic interests in Southeast Asia to abandon Vietnam. It is building two bases in Cambodia: a naval base in Ream-Sihanoukville, and an airbase with missles and helicopters in the western part of the country between Battambang and Siem Reap, threatening the region and above all Thailand," he said.

The prince continues to follow his usual lifestyle, inviting the few friendly diplomats accredited to Pyongyang for a game of badminton and an evening of dancing. He will be received two or three times during his visit by the "great leader" -- his long-standing friend who, despite increasingly strong pressure from the USSR, still recognizes him as Cambodian head of state. Although there is "no doubt that Korea has developed its cooperation with the USSR in a very marked way recently, President Kim Il-song told me that I will always be his brother and that we will be inseparable. As long as you are its president," he told me, "we will always have diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea." But what will happen after that? For how long will Pyongyang continue to provide an increasingly discreet -- some say shameful -- refuge for the prince who was formerly frontpage news in an official press which now keeps silent about his visits.

SRV's HOANG BICH SON ARRIVES IN BANGKOK

BK041354 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] SRV Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son arrived in Bangkok yesterday for a 3-day visit to Thailand. During his stay here, he is scheduled to meet Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong. It is believed that during the meeting, the issue of Vietnam's shelling of the Cambodian refugee camp at Site 8 inside Thailand on 29 May will be brought up for discussion.

ARMY RESHUFFLE DENIED; LAOS WARNED ON INSTRUCTIONS

BK050135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The army has sent a circular denying rumours of a military reshuffle following the appointment of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as army commander-in-chief. The circular, dated June 2, and countersigned by Director of the Army Operations Centre Maj Gen Prasoet Sanlit, said widespread speculations that the army is planning a reshuffle of unit commanders are groundless. The rumours, it said, were circulated by "ill-intentioned persons who want to create rift in the army." The circular also instructed that unit commanders relay the message to their subordinates.

Meanwhile, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi warned yesterday that planes would be sent to intercept any airspace intrusions by Laotian aircraft. He said Soviet-made MiG-21 jetfighters have frequently violated Thai airspace during training. The airspace intrusions by te Laotian planes were mostly reported over the northeastern province of Nong Khai which borders Laos.

Praphan said the MiG-21s normally take off from an airfield known as Wattai near Vientiane. "If Loas continues to violate our airspace we will have to respond by intercepting its planes," he said.

PREM WRITES REAGAN ON RICE PRICE ISSUE

BK050131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday sent a personal letter to President Ronald Reagan urging him to fulfill his promise to lessen the impact of the Farm Act on Thai rice exports, an informed source told THE NATION last night. The two-page letter, which was sent yesterday evening, expressed serious concern over the continuing drop in U.S. rice prices in world markets.

Prem called on President Reagan to take into consideration the close bilateral relations, "which you value so much." The premier pointed out that so far the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] has unilaterally fixed the rice prices since these were first announced seven weeks ago.

In the letter, Prem appealed to Reagan that in the future fixing of U.S. rice prices, USDA should discuss and consult the issue with Thai representatives in Washington.

The premier's message came at a time when rice exporters have complained that if the decline in prices continues Thai rice would further lose its world market share. The falling rice prices have suddenly made U.S. rice competitive in the world market. Thai rice exports are estimated to have dropped to a total of 370,000 tons from 500,000 tons in the same month of last year. Thailand's rice exports are forecast to decline by 100,000 tons this year, largely due to increased competition from the U.S.

ATHIT CITED ON MOVING CAMBODIAN REFUGEE CAMP

BK020213 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Aranyaprathet -- Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday toured a camp for displaced Khmers here which they said had been shelled by the Vietnamese and vowed that Thailand will not allow Vietnam to violate her territory again.

When asked about a proposal of relief officials for the camp to be moved further inside Thailand for better security, Gen Athit said: "We have to wait to see. Moving a camp is complicated and costly."

He said if the situation did not worsen the camp would remain where it is. However, the Thai authorities would consider moving the camp if it was in danger, he said.

Col Chalong Chotikakham told the officers the shells were fired from Kampuchean territory three to five kilometres east of Ta Ngoc Hill which towers above the Site 8 camp. The military has recently reported heavy fighting in the area opposite Site 8 between Khmer Rouge fighters and Vietnamese troops.

The people in Site 8 are civilian followers of the Khmer Rouge which is the strongest Khmer resistance force fighting the Vietnamese.

THAI RAT PRAISES NEW ARMY CHIEF'S INITIATIVES

BK041001 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Editorial: "New Changes in the Army"]

[Text] A few days after he was appointed Army commander in chief by royal decree, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut introduced several changes in the Army. First, he declared his intent to separate the Army from politics which is not its duty. He also said he would serve as army chief for 2 years only.

The Army Chief told a group of Chunlachomklao Military Academy Class 10 officers who paid him a visit to offer their congratulations that he will change the method of appointing transfering officers. The Army chief will no longer monopolize the reshuffle, but a committee will be set up to be in charge of it. He said the appointment of the army chief should also be approved by the subordinates.

We believe that the plan to separate the Army from politics will help promote unity, solidarity, and integrity in the Army. The Army will serve as a true apparatus in its duty for the country and the people instead of being a personal Army of or a power base for a particular individual or group of people who exploit it for their political ambition.

His pledge to serve as Army commander for only 2 years, although he is entitled to remain there for many more years, and his willingness to declare his financial assets before taking over his new job is praiseworthy. It shows that he wants to give a chance to his subordinates to get promotions and prevent the abuse of the top Army post for irrelevant power.

The change in method of military reshuffle would mean an end to the sytem of favoritism and proteges which is widely practised in the bureaucracy, including the Armed Forces. Promotion based on merit is the correct method in personnel administration and it is fair for all subordinates.

Justice should be the rule in administration of national affairs. Appointments, transfers, promotions, or punishments of officials should be based on their capability and suitability rather than on their closeness to or personal relationship with their superiors. Justice will create unity, solidarity, and integrity in the Army. All concerned authorities in the entire bureaucracy including the military and civilians should support this line so that our national administration will guided by justice and achieve greater efficiency.

'ARMY GENERAL' STEPS IN TO HEAL UDP RIFT

BK050133 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[By Phanni N. Konkit]

[Text] The disarray in the United Democratic Party (UDP) took a new twist yesterday following mediation efforts by an "army general" to patch up the intro-party rifts. As a result, two group leaders ended their plan to break away and vowed to stay in the party. The behind-the-scenes bid to dissuade former Ayutthaya MP Col Narong Kittikhachon and former Maha Sarakham MP Thawit Klinprathum from quitting the party was set in motion Tuesday night. It bore fruit yesterday morning.

It all started after UDP leader Buntheng Thongsawat received a phone call Tuesday evening from Col Narong who aired his frustration over the way he was treated in the UDP. Col Narong informed Buntheng that he had made up his mind to quit the party. The phone call prompted Buntheng to contact the "general" to seek his "good office" in a bid to stall what threatened to snowball into a wave of mass defections in the party, which was formed to stand against the return of Gen Prem Tinsulanon as premier after the general election.

The mediator managed to reach Col Narong yesterday morning to listen to his grievances and volunteered to help mediate between him and other faction leaders. Col Narong reportedly felt that some figures in the party did not regard him with prestige and that he was uncertain about the future of the party. He was quoted as saying that he must be assured that the party he was to stay with must have a good future; otherwise the Chat Thai Party from which he had defected would look down upon him.

The "general" afterwards put the line through to many other UDP leaders including Col Phon Roengpraseotwit, the chairman of the UDP's advisory board, Tamchai Khamphato, the party secretary general and Mongkon Simarot, the party's general campaign manager. The phone call apparently pacified Col Narong, who in turn called up Thawit and persuaded him to stay on in the party. The two former Chat Thai MP's have been a close friends and they initially planned to switch to the Ratsadon Party. Col Narong also earlier pondered over the possibility of joinging the Liberal Party of former University Affairs Minister Prida Phatthanathabut.

As a result, Thawit and Narong yesterday called separate news conferences during which they vowed to stay on in the UDP. But Thawit told THE NATION Ratsadon Party of Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan did approach him. The contacts were established through Dr Niphon Sasithon and Dr Phaithun Khruakaeo of the Ratsadon Party. Thawit also admitted that Col Narong had problems in UDP but he added that the "matter has been cleared up." Narong also told THE NATION that although he was staying in UDP, there was nothing certain during the days before the candidacy registration deadline. "It depends on how the candidates that I have selected for UDP will be treated. If I leave, 70 candidates will follow me," he said.

In a related development, Prida told Narong that he may have to merge his Liberal Party with Narong's party if his party failed tomeet the legal requirement of fielding at least 174 candidates in the upcoming election. Prida is close to Col Narong whose Sukhothai residence is in the neighborhood of Prida's party head office. At the Sukhothai residence, another UDP leader Bunloet Loetpricha affirmed that he will not defect from UDP. "How can I do so? I have no time to switch from one party to another. It is too late now," he said.

Meanwhile, former Loei MP Pracha Bunyanet has decided to join UDP in turn rejecting an offer from former Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian's Community Action Party (CAP). Pracha will recruit a candidate who will run with him in Loei. The former Loei MP is a defector from the Social Action Party. He was formerly deputy secretary to the prime minister when Buntheng was deputy prime minister.

CHAWALIT URGES CONTINUED PRESSURE ON COMMUNISTS

BK050716 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut urged Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) officers to be more serious in their duty to suppress Communism which he said still existed and maintained its objective of subverting national security. He made this remark to ISOC officers led by Acting Deputy Army Chief and Deputy Director of the ISOC Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, who turned up this morning to congratulate Gen Chawalit for having assumed the position of the ISOC director.

Gen Chawalit said Communist activities and political ideology remained a major threat to national security and must not be overlooked. He praised Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the former ISOC director, for having successfully maintained national security through a period of both internal and external Communist threats. "We still need his advice for our operations to be effective," he noted.

On his position as the ISOC director, Gen Chawalit said he had asked Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to keep Gen Athit in this position but the prime minister said it was a traditional practice for the Army chief to direct the internal security operations and that advice could still be sought from Gen Athit when necessary. Saying that he was still inexperienced, Gen Chawalit asked for advice and cooperation from all officers concerned.

CORRECTION TO CHAWALIT'S PROMOTION CEREMONY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Ceremony Marks Transfer of Military Power," published in the 4 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page J 1. The sourceline should read: BK040948 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN ARRIVE IN HANOI FOR TALKS

OW041223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 4 KYODO -- A 10-member private Japanese trade delegation arrived here Wednesday for a two-week visit, the first business mission from Japan in seven years.

During their stay until June 19, the mission members are scheduled to hold a series of talks with Vietnamese trade and business leaders on ways of expanding bilateral trade -- currently lopsided in Japan's favor -- by increasing imports of local products such as coffee, sesame, fruit, cuttlefish and logs.

An exchange of opinions is also expected on Vietnam's new investment law and a Japanese request for permission to open representative offices of trading firms in Hanoi.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK041120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Commentary by (Quang Loi) in recent issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "A Dish That is Hard To Sell"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State recently reiterated its shopworn story about the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Southeast Asia. Washington has repeatedly spread this odious and slanderous charge against the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In 1980, the United States concocted a fictitious story about the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Cambodia by Vietnamese troops. However, Washington's dark scheme was exposed by the results of on-the-spot investigations conducted by many teams of western experts and researchers on weaponry. These experts and researchers declared that there was no evidence of the so-called yellow rain clamorously alleged by Washington.

Recently, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL even spread the news that the Canadian Government will soon announce its conclusion that yellow rain along the Thai-Cambodian border has been caused by toxic chemicals. This news was also reported by the BANGKOK POST. Later, however, the BANGKOK POST quoted the Canadian ambassador to Thailand as saying that the research agency of the Canadian Defense Ministry had never reached any conclusion on the issue of yellow rain in Southeast Asia.

Despite the fact that it has repeatedly been unmasked, Washington still obstinately seeks to advertise this unwanted dish among the general public. A broad sector of public opinon in the world, including that in the United States, no longer believes Washington's clamoring about the so-called yellow rain in Southeast Asia. THE WASHINGTON POST on 29 May reiterated that research conducted in Britain had found no proof of yellow rain at 35 points along the Thai-Cambodian border which the United States claims were attacked with chemical weapons. People maintain that the United States has done this not because of its concern for human health and the environment in Southeast Asia, but for the sinister political purpose of justifying its extremely barbarous crime of using toxic chemicals on a large scale against Vietnam in the past, which has been strongly condemned by public opinion, as well as covering up its plan to manufacture new chemical weapons. That plan, to resume production after 17 years was approved by the NATO member countries on 22 May.

The Pentagon now has a total of 300,000 tons of chemical weapons. These include the binary type -- nerve gas. Half of this huge quantity of chemical weapons is stored in Asia, the Pacific, and Western Europe.

No one but the United States has perpetrated the most serious crime of using toxic chemicals against mankind. It is also the United States which, together with its allies, is frantically preparing for a large-scale chemical war, thus advancing the arms race in an area no less dangerous than nuclear weapons.

The United States' odious slander campaign concerning yellow rain in Southeast Asia is part of a scheme to collude with the Chinese expansionist and hegemonists and the reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles to overshadow the three Indochinese countries' good-will proposal and lower the increasing high prestige of the PRK.

Washington's replay of the cracked record "Yellow rain in Southeast Asia" at the very moment of the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia is also aimed at playing down the significance of this troop withdrawal. In a seemingly close coordination of effort, the Beijing authorities on 30 May repeated the prosy allegation that Hanoi is intensifying its Vietnamization of Cambodia by dispatching hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to that country as part of a new plan to raise the Vietnamese population there to 700,000, and that Vietnamese emigrants now comprise 60 percent of the population of Phnom Penh.

At the same time, Bangkok shouted that the Vietnamese Armed Forces had shelled a Cambodian refugee camp and caused many civilian casualties, despite many international aid officials' suspecting Khmer Rouge involvement in this shelling. Even more insolent was the fact that Bangkok addressed a protest note to the UN slandering Vietnam.

The chorus of slander by Washington, Beijing, and Bangkok has been negated by reality. It only shows that they are the worst enemies of the Southeast Asia peoples.

REFUGEE DEPARTURES DOWN; APPLICANTS BACKLOGGED

BK041144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1129 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 4 (AFP) -- The number of Vietnamese allowed to emigrate under the United Nations-supervised Orderly Departure Program hit a three-year low last month, which some sources attributed to disputes between Hanoi and host countries, primarily the United States.

The 1,256 Vietnamese allowed to leave the country last month under the program overseen by the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was the lowest monthly total since May 1983, UNHCR figures released Wednesday showed. The dwindling totals confirmed Hanoi's desire to gradually reduce the number of emigres, said Western observers who estimated that this year scarcely more than 20,000 would be allowed to leave.

About 9,000 Vietnamese left legally in the first months of this year, down from 11,000 in the same period last year, and observers said the drop was due to disputes which arose in the past several months between Hanoi and receiving countries. The main problem, they said, was a backlog of tens of thousands of applicants who had been left in limbo after receiving either an exit visa from Vietnam or an entry visa for another country, but not both.

Hanoi has accused Washington of stalling in accepting 20,000 applicants who had been interviewed by U.S. authorities and duly issued Vietnamese exit visas. As a result of the disputes, Hanoi suspended U.S. interviews with 30,000 candidates who had already received exit visas. UNHCR mediation efforts failed to get the program under way again. "The number of departures for the United States now depends entirely on the visas issued each month by the U.S. authorities to Vietnamese who already have their exit visas," a UNHCR official said.

The United States, meanwhile, says Hanoi has denied exit visas to 30,000 refugees it is ready to accept. Departures to other countries of refuge, notably Canada and Australia, have also fallen after similar problems.

Beyond these technical problems, caused chiefly by differences in criteria used to select candidates, observers said that in general Hanoi wanted gradually to reduce the number of emigres. Some Vietnamese officials have told Western diplomats they would like to see departures limited to cases involving separated families or Amerasians, while other have spoken privately of the end of the Orderly Departure Program.

Last month, 673 Vietnamese received visas for the United States, 250 for Australia, 153 for Canada and 97 for France. UNHCR figures show that those four countries have received most of the refugees since the Orderly Departure Program set up in 1979.

The program hit a low point in 1983, when only 19,000 Vietnamese were granted permission to leave. In 1984 departures peaked at nearly 30,000 departures, but last year the number slipped again to 25,000.

AFP REPORTS ON 'RELAXATION' IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK041012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 4 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam June 4 (AFP) -- Authorities have bowed to a recent barrage of public complaints about bureaucracy and bad management by loosening their grip on the city, residents and officials said.

Foreign and Vietnamese residents saw evidence of simplified administrative measures, relaxed police procedures and a freer atmosphere in general recently, while a city official confirmed that a relaxation had been ordered. "People were asking for more freedom. We have to provide it if we want to win their confidence," the official added.

Authorities also said that several junior officials had been dismissed for corruption and that important changes were likely in the local party leadership when local and provincial congresses begin in August. In an officially-endorsed criticims campaign for the past three months, many residents voiced their grievances in public meetings around Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) "for the first time since 1975," one party official said. They denounced bureaucracy, authoritarian bosses, police and administrative repression, bad management, corruption, nepotism and a lack of contact with party leaders, he added. "The criticism of the population were well-founded in nine out of ten cases," said Tran Cao Hien, chairman of the 5th District Popular Committee.

"This kind of campaign should have been conducted regularly in the past." But, he added, some residents "still hesitate to speak because of a fear of reprisal from the officials they name." The criticism campaign was encouraged by city leaders, who repeatedly stressed that it should be conducted publicly. The newspaper SAIGON GIAIPHONG demonstrated the official sanction by publishing letters from readers criticizing the Communist Party Central Committee and the Politburo.

City officials said they had already implemented a series of temporary measures as a result of the campaign, such as raising teachers' salaries, without waiting for the green light from Hanoi. "It's not possible to wait to correct the most serious problems," one official said.

Mr Hien, the 5th District official, said authorities "have had to listen to the population and simplify several administrative procedures, to help cut down on bureaucracy." The most frequent complaint, various sources said, was about the activities of police and local militia forces who have kept the former capital of South Vietnam on a tight rein over the past 10 years.

Several Western residents remarked that they had noticed a certain liberalization in the past two months. "The police have relaxed, residents seem less scared and are speaking more freely," one foreigner said. "One has the feeling that since the campaign started, officials have adopted a low profile and that the noose around the city has been loosened," In line with the new attitude, a Vietnamese resident said that his street was advised by a police officer 24 hours in advance of a "surprise" check. "This was inconceivable just a couple of months ago," he said. "It wasn't a coincidence," a city official told a group of visiting foreigners. "A relaxation has been ordered."

Although police and checkpoints are omnipresent and a midnight to 5 a.m. curfew remains in effect, there are other signs of a relaxation by city authorities. Sidewalk vendors, banished by police at the beginning of the year, have reappeared in central Ho Chi Minh city. Municipal authorities also allowed a nightclub to open last month, a first in Communist Vietnam.

A Ho Chi Minh City official assured a visitor that the liberalization is not just temporary -- a respite before another crackdown. "We are not going to go backwards," he said, adding that the "necessary" liberalization will last because the "public demands it."

NGUYEN VAN HIEU GREETS FRENCH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW042357 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- A meeting in commemoration of the 25th founding anniversary of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association took place in Paris on May 31. On this occasion, the association's National Committee reviewed its activities over the past 25 years since its foundation in strengthening its friendly ties with the Vietnamese people. Charles Fourniau, secretary general of the association, read out a greeting message from Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, president of the Vietnam-France Friendship Association.

Also present at the meeting were Minister Cu Huy Can on a current working visit there an Vietnamese Ambassador Ha Van Lau. The latter thanked the association and the French people for their wholehearted and constant contributions to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation in the past and for national construction and defence at present. Ambassador Ha Van Lau presented the association with an embroidery bearing the inscription "solidarity-friendship-cooperation".

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE ON 'MISUNDERSTANDING' IN JAKARTA TIES

BK040939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says recent articles in the Indonesian armed forces newspaper which criticized Australia do not reflect the view of the Indonesian Government. The articles in the newspaper, ANGATAN BESANJATA, have described Australia as arrogant and hostile. They have also criticized elements in the Australian Labor Party, universities, and the news media.

Mr Hawke told parliament that the articles showed there is still some misunderstanding in Indonesia about Australia and its people and government. He said no government could have done more than his to put past disputes behind it and look to the future. He urged Australian politicians and those in responsible positions to use every opportunity to increase understanding between the Indonesian and Australian people. Mr Hawke said his government paid close attention to Indonesian as soon as it took office, and he believed he had built good relations with President Suharto.

INDONESIA SAID TO POSE MILITARY THREAT

BK050309 Hong Kong AFP in English 0116 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sydney, Australia, June 5 (AFP) -- Australia faces a military threat from Indonesia, even though this was not spelt out in the public version of the Australia defence review released this week, the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW said Thursday. The national daily said in an editorial that there were no signs of a military buildup in Indonesia which "does not possess the military strength or discipline to mount an invasion of Australia."

The threat was more in "terms of structural hostility in powerful minorities in a country whose continuing obsession with territorial control (security) holds the potential for recrurring regional skirmishes."

It added: "there is not doubt that the Indonesian armed forces regard Australia as a historical impediment to territorial expansion, most notably in the case of Australia's criticism of Indonesia's annexation of Timor a decade ago."

The FINANCIAL REVIEW, one of only two Australian news organisations still represented in Jakarta after the Indonesian Government's crackdown on Australian journalists, said the Dibb Report on national defence planning carefully avoided giving much away about the extent to which Indonesia is assessed as a possible threat. "But the unfortunate fact is that Australia does face a threat from Indonesia. In Australia's uneasy relationship with Indonesia, low-level harassment of remote Australian terrritory, as Mr Paul Dibb (author of the report) puts it, now stands out as a clear possiblity."

NEW GOVERNMENT ASSESSED AFTER FIRST 100 DAYS

Aquino Cites Gains

HK041436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 4 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday said her first 100 days in office had brought lower inflation, a stable currency, and increased foreign exchange reserves, but stressed that "huge" problems remained. Mrs Aquino also cited as her main achievements unshackling of the courts from "political interference," press freedom, military reforms and peace offerings to communist guerrillas.

Speaking at her bi-monthly show on state-run television, Mrs Aquino called for hard work and faith in her government, saying: "Your government can and is, creating the conditions for recovery but that recovery can only be carried forward by your efforts."

The Philippine economy had undergone two consecutive years of decline before a popular uprising three months ago ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and installed Mrs Aquino as the rightful winner of Presidential elections in February.

She said Wednesday the "good news" was that the inflation rate which was 50 percent in 1984 and 23 percent last year "has now come down to a rate of 2.1 percent," and that "the value of the peso has strengthened." Manila's foreign exchange reserves have also increased by 85 percent and interest rates have fallen sharply. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin told the same show the 50 percent dip to 15 percent would motivate private industry to invest and create new jobs.

Mrs Aquino also cited the release of some 500 political prisoners, the drafting of a new constitution, lower fertilizer prices and land reform for poor farmers, and abolition of restrictive labor laws as her other feats. But she said the country's legacy of debt, a bankrupt government, poverty, corruption and insurgency." Mr Marcos left behind a depleted treasury and a foreign debt currently estimated at 27 billion dollars, for which the Aquino government is seeking easier terms to allow it to achieve economic growth.

Mrs Aquino had pledged to hold ceasefire talks with the leadership of the communist underground, whose 16,500-strong New People's Army grew rapidly in the last years of the 20-year Marcos regime. "There is no instant revolution nor, I must tell you are there instant answers. We had a snap election, then we had a snap revolution, but I never promised you snap solutions" Mrs Aquino said.

The television program also showed in full Wednesday's cabinet meeting which had her ministers arguing on national government's financial support for local government projects and other local issues.

Mayor Accomplishments Noted

HK050441 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The dismantling of the framework of the Marcos dictatorship is the most important achievement of the Aquino government as it approaches the end of its first 100 days in power. This assessment was made by Malacanang. It added that the dismantling was made possible through the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa and the replacement of local government officials by officers-in-charge.

Another major accomplishment is the declaration of the Freedom Constitution which was based on the Bill of Rights of the 1935 and 1973 constitutions, says the report.

During its first 100 days, President Aquino reorganized the government, created several commissions including the Commission on Good Government, better known as the commission on sequestration.

KBL Takes 'Negative' View

HK050521 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan's assessment of the first 100 days of President Aquino was negative. In a report by the 7-man assessment body submitted and approved by the 300 members of the central committee, the KBL concluded that the country's economy has deteriorated, the people's suffering has been aggravated and the country has inched closer to communism.

Manila Poll Shows Approval

HK050451 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (AFP) -- Metropolitan Manila residents gave President Corazon Aquino high marks for her performance during her first three months in office, a poll published Thursday showed.

Forty-eight percent rated her overall performance as fair and 44 percent said it was good or very good, for an approval rating of 92 percent. Six percent said it was poor or very poor, and two percent did not respond.

The May 26 to June 2 survey of 300 people was undertaken by the privately run Philippine Survey and Research Center Inc. for the mass-circulation MALAYA newspaper in preparation for Mrs. Aquino's 100th day in office Thursday.

The 53-year-old widow was swept to power February 25 by a military-civilian revolt that sent strongman Ferdinand Marcos to exile following their election battle in which Mr. Marcos's victory was widely disputed here and abroad.

In eight specific performance categories, the president's approval rating was highest at 93 percent for "bringing the national government closer to the people." Seventy-three percent said she was good or very good.

The lowest approval rating was 82 per cent for "generating employment opportunities and livelihood sources." Fifteen percent [said] she was poor or very poor in this category, the lowest disapproval rating she got in the survey.

The other categories and her approval ratings were the handling of her tasks and functions (90), removing graft and corruption (89), eliminating human rights violations (90), reforming the military (88), maintaining peace and order (90), and holding down prices of commodities (89).

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 11 ON BROADCASTING BOARD

HK031003 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Jun 86 p 7

[First paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] Executive Order No. 11 Creating the Board of Administrators for Banahaw Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Radio Philippine Network (RPN), And International Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) Television and Radio Stations, Defining Its Powers and Functions, And For Other Purposes.

Whereas, the Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government had requested the temporary sequestration of the facilities, property and equipment of BBC (Channel 2), RPN (Channel 9) and IBC (Channel 13) located in Broadcast City , Capitol Hills, Quezon City, because substantial resources of government financial institutions were utilized in their acquisition and expansion by the owners who remain unidentified and in order to properly maintain the assets and ensure continuous dissemination of true and accurate information to the people pending investigation by the Commission and until the question of their true ownership is determined;

Whereas, the Minister of National Defense issued Ministry Order No. A-003 ordering the sequestration of BBC, RPN and IBC television and radio stations, including their properties, funds and other assets ("the seized assets"), and the taking over and assumption of the management, control and operation of the business by a task force to be later constituted;

Whereas, on March 2, 1986 the Minister of Information constituted said task force consisting of a head and four members;

Whereas, the task force has started implementation of the sequestration order and has recommended that the control and custody of the seized assets and the operation and management of the business be vested in a multi-sectoral board in order to achieve an independent, impartial and efficient administration of the operations.

Now, Therefore, I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law do hereby order the following:

Section 1. Creation -- There is hereby created a Board of Administrators ("the board"), which shall manage and operate the business and affairs of BBC, RPN and IBC. The Board of Administrators shall has custody of their funds and assets subject to the control and supervision of the Presidential Commission on Good Government in furtherance of its functions and responsibilities under Executive Orders Nos. 1 and 2 respectively. The Board shall, likewise, properly preserve, maintain and operate the assets of the aforementioned companies in accordance with the diligence of a good father of the family and in a manner consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity. The Board shall be composed of seven (7) members chosen who shall be appointed by the Minister of Information after due consultation with the Presidential Commission on Good Government. All members of the board shall come from the private sector. The chairman of the board shall be elected by the members.

Section 2. Police Guidelines and Objectives -- Subject to the regulatory measures which now or hereafter mav generally be imposed by the Government on radio and television, the board shall be an independent body free from supervision or control by the Ministry of Information or any government office or agency as regards network affiliation and practices, sponsorship, network time arrangements, talent control, and all other aspects of radio and television operation and management. The board shall endeavor to achieve widest possible dissemination of ideas and maximize service and program viewpoints and opinion sources with service to the public as its ultimate goal, at all times ensuring that freedom of the press is maintained.

Section 3. Functions and Powers -- The board shall function in all respects like a board of directors of a corporation under the Corporation Code. It shall exercise the powers of a board of directors which are considered acts of administration but not acts of strict dominion. It shall also exercise all the powers imposed on trustees under the principles of the general law of trusts, and on officious managers under the law on extracontractual obligations insofar as the same are applicable to or consistent with the provisions of this Order.

Section 4. Compensation. -- The members of the board shall receive for each meeting actually attended per diem as may be fixed by the Presidential Commission on Good Government but which in no case shall exceed the maximum per diems to be paid to members of the board of directors of government-owned or controlled corporations.

Section 5. Vacancy. -- Any vacancy in the board caused by incapacity, resignation, removal, or death shall be filled by the Minister of Information after due consultation with the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

Section 6. Reports -- The Comptroller of the companies shall be appointed by the Presidential Commission on Good Government. He shall submit to the Presidential Commission on Good Government periodical reports of the status of the seized assets and results of its operations as may be determined by the Presidential Commission on Good Government. Copies of said reports shall be sent to the President.

Section 7. Tenure -- The terms of existence of the board shall be co-terminus with the investigation of the seized assets by the Presidential Commission of Good Government and until final disposition of the seized assets in accordance with the findings of the Commission. The members of the board shall hold office at the pleasure of the President.

Section 8. Disposition of Seized Assets -- Without prejudice to the findings of the Commission, the Minister of Information is hereby directed to make studies and recommend to the President such measures and steps as may be necessary to achieve diversification of ownership of the stations and promote healthy competition in the broadcasting and telecasting industry. To properly enable him to carry out his duty, the Minister of Information is hereby authorized to appoint a committee or seek expertise assistance to make such studies and recommendations..

Section 9. Effectivity -- This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of April in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) Corazon C. Aquino President of the Philippines
By the President:
(Sgd.) Joker T. Arroya Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 12 ON SUPREME COURT

HK030749 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Jun 86 p 7

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12

DECLARING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT COMPLETED

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article III of Proclamation No 3 provides that: "All elective and appointive officials and employes under the 1973 Constitution shall continue in office until otherwise provided by proclamation or executive order or upon the designation or appointment and qualification of their successors, if such is made within a period of one year from February 25, 1986";

WHEREAS, Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee and Associate Justices Vicente Abad Santos, Jose V. Feria, Pedro L. Yap, Marcelo B. Fernan, Andres R. Narvasa, Ameurfina Melencio-Herrera, Nestor B. Alampay, Hugo E. Gutierrez Jr and Isagani A. Cruiz had already been appointed to the Supreme Court and have assumed office, without prejudice to the filling of the remaining vacancies;

WHEREAS, the other Associate Justices who were appointed prior to Proclamation No. 3 have tendered their courtesy resignations and extended to the President their cooperation in carrying out the peaceful mandate of rebuilding confidence in the entire government system, including the judiciary, which the President accepts with thanks.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby declare the reorganization of the Supreme Court completed.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of April in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen hundred and eighty-six.
(SIGNED) CORAZON C. AQUINO
BY THE PRESIDENT:
(SIGNED) JOKER T. ARROYO EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AMENDMENT TO GOOD GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ORDER

HK040337 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Amending Executive Order No. 1, dated February 28, 1986, creating the Presidential Commission of Good Government:

I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 1, dated February 28, 1986, creating the presidential Commission on Good Government, is hereby amended by inserting a new section between Sections 5 and 6, as follows: "Section 5-a. The commission is hereby declared a critical agency and its personnel are accordingly exempted from the application of the rules and regulations of the Office of Compensation and Position Classification. The Commission shall determine the salary rates of its regular and contractual personnel, as well as the rates of honorarium of detailed personnel."

Section 2. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of April in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.
(Sgd.) Corazon C. Aquino President of the Philippines

By the President:
(Sgd.) Joker P. Arroyo Executive Secretary

AQUINO NAMES LEUNG DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER

HK040331 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jun 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has approved the appointment of Ernest C. Leung as deputy minister in the Ministry of Finance. Leung was formerly assistant secretary for international monetary affairs in the finance ministry. He was responsible for international financial matters and directly involved in the formulation of international financial policies, negotiations and debt restructuring.

The new deputy minister of finance has been with the government since 1964, starting as a statistical economist in the Program Implementation Agency. He is currently Philippine executive director to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). He also served as the country's alternate executive director to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Leung holds the degrees of bachelor of arts in natural science, Ateneo de Manila University, and master of arts in development economics, Williams College.

GOVERNMENT GETS REDUCED LOAN PLEDGE FROM JAPAN

HK041531 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 86 p 2

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino's government got only about half of the amount of the annual package of soft loans committed by Japan to the ousted government of Marcos.

The agreement signed by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) in Tokyo last week for the 13th yen package to finance infrastructure projects here, dropped four projects that had been approved under the Marcos regime, including three pet projects of the former president's son.

The Aquino government earlier announced the scrapping of the three projects that would have benefited Ilocos Norte where Ferdinand Marcos Jr. was governor, and asked to renegotiate the credit package.

The "Bongbong (the name by which Marcos Jr. is popularly known) projects" were: road inprovement and construction of the 72-kilometer stretch of the Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway between Laoag City and Allacapan; construction of the water supply systems for Ilocos Norte; and expansion of telephone exchange stations and lines in the general area. The three projects would have fetched a total of Yen13,547 million equivalent to about P1.6 billion at the current exchange rate.

A fourth project, the installation of a floating facility for unloading of grains at the Port of Manila with approved OECF financing of Yen175 million (P20 million), has also been scrapped.

The 13th Japanese credit package renegotiated by the Aquino government also does not include the commodity loan of Yen16,473 million (P1.9 billion) already granted to the previous government.

A ranking leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in Japan who visited the Philippines recently said Tokyo would consider sympathetically any request from Manila for the conversion of the loans approved for the development projects that the Aquino government would decide to cancel into the fast-disbursing commodity loans. Past OECF commodity loans financed imports of certain commodities from Japan.

A commodity loan amounting to Yen35.2 billion (P4.04 billion) was granted last year, less than 50 percent of which was relent to Philippine borrowers before the fall of the Marcos government. Despite the apparent reluctance of Philippine importers to use the trade financing facility, Tokyo committed the next loan. The final signing of the commodity loan agreement was suspended however after the February election that led to Marcos's downfall when various foreign nations openly withdrew support from the previous government. Tokyo put it on record however that the suspension of the loan agreement was a political act.

The Japanese government now is reportedly insisting on a 90 percent disbursement of the existing commodity loan fund as a condition for the granting of the next. The LDP leader, Member of Parliament Kabun Muto indicated only a 50 percent disbursement prerequisite.

Both Tokyo and Manila are not explaining why Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government was willing to accommodate the Marcos government on the commodity loan, whose approval served more as a political rather than an economic boost for the past regime, and not the Aquino government which is in dire need of foreign aid.

The new financing obtained by Ongpin from the OECF to finance the rescheduling of Philippine debts falling due last year up to June 30 this year is not a new feature. The original package was boosted by a debt servicing fund of Yen6 billion (P689 million).

The 13th OECF credit package renegotiated by the Aquino government amounts to a total of P2,737 million (about Yen17,067 million) only, while the original amount granted to the Marcos government was P5.7 billion (Yen48,500 million). Compared to the amount of the 12th package, the credit financing has gone done by some 60 percent.

MORE ANTIRIOT BATTALIONS FORMED BY RAMOS

OW031109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 3 KYODO -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos Tuesday ordered the creation of additional anti-riot battalions to quell civil disturbances and violence committed by supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in the capital.

Ramos, one of the leaders of a civilian-backed military revolt that ended 20 years of Marcos rule, ordered that a civil disturbance battalion be formed in each of the major service commands -- the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Philippine Constabulary -- and another from the General Headquarters Infantry Brigade. The battalions, each with a normal strength of 600 to 800 men, will support regular anti-riot contingents from the the police and the constabulary's Capital Regional Command (Capcom).

Ramos issued the order a day after police and Capcom troops used tear gas and water cannons to disperse about 3,000 Marcos loyalists from the grounds of the parliament building where they had slept Sunday night. The demonstrators planned to picket the opening session of the Constitutional Commission (Concom) that was addressed by President Corazon Aquino Monday.

Among them were "Freedom Marchers" who arrived in Manila Sunday after trekking 400 kilometers from Marcos' northers Philippine home province of Ilocos Norte. The march, which began May 17, had been marred by clashes between Marcos loyalists and Aquino supporters in which scores were injured.

Loyalists have staged noisy Sunday demonstrations since early April in Manila's rizal Park, denouncing the Aquino government and calling for the return of Marcos, now in exile in Hawaii. Several journalists and photographers covering these rallies have been mauled by the demonstrators who were angered at what they claimed was biased reporting by local newspapers.

RAMOS VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION FOR FIRST 100 DAYS

Insurgency 'Under Control'

BK050621 Manila PNA in English 0551 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said the current insurgency problem is well under control but he warned that it may deteriorate seriously if political and economic instabilities continue.

On the whole, the insurgency situation has not improved, Ramos said in a press conference as he assessed the first 100 days of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) since the February revolution. However, Ramos said the over-all situation has greatly changed since the renewed confidence of the people in the military and the determination of the new government to wipe out all undesirable vistages of the old regime.

To sustain the fight against communism, Ramos called on all [words indistinct] insurgency threat. He stressed the importance of an intensified campaign down to the grassroots level of the need for public anwareness on the government's counter insurgency drive.

Pertinent government agencies and concerned citizens must assist the military in neutralizing the propaganda efforts of the insurgents and win back the mass base of terrorists to the government's side, Ramos said.

The chief of staff admitted that the Communist Party [CPP] of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army [NPA], have gained considerably in the psychological front.

Ramos said there is an urgent need to orchestrate and coordinate activities at all levels of the government in order to downgrade communism. He said the insurgents have been deployed practically in all regions in the country.

From Feb. 26 to June 1 this year, a total of 870 incidents or an average of nine violent incidents occurred daily nationwide which resulted in an average of four government troops, four NPA and MNLF rebels and three civilians or a total of 11 killed, Ramos said.

From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, an average of 10 violent incidents were recorded daily with three soldiers, five insurgents and two civilians or a total of 10 killed daily.

Records also showed that last year, a total of 12 incidents occurred daily which resulted in four troops, six NPA and MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] and four civilians, or a total of 14 killed each day, Ramos said.

Following are the casualties recorded: CPP-NA-NPA 375; MNLF 46; government troops 358; and civilians 261, including 33 government officials, Ramos said.

Urges Local Cooperation

HK050249 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos warned against a deterioration of the peace and order situation should the political and economic instability go on unchecked. General Ramos gave this warning in his assessment of the first 100 days of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. He also noted that there is an increase in CPP-NPA incursions.

[Begin Ramos recording] This is the situation to be hurdled: The reluctance of many city and municipal mayors and provincial governors to boldly come to grips with local security problems, in spite of the availability of AFP and INP, the Integrated National Police Force, in areas affected by CPP-NPA and MNLF encroachment. The psychological front, this is where the insurgents have the advantage and have made their greatest gains through the united front and party building activities which should be given the highest priority and support. For counterinsurgency to succeed, military efforts are not enough. Thus, the new AFP, other government agencies and the private sector should effect integrated programs guided by national policies and public safety and security. [end recording]

ILOCOS SUR GOVERNOR REFUSES TO YIELD POWER

HK040353 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] San Fernando, La Union -- Formal turnover between outgoing Gov Luis "Chavit" Singson and Officer-in-Charge (OIC) Sally Villanueva was called off yesterday morning when violence broke out.

Some 10,000 Singson loyalists barred Villanueva's group from entering the provincial capitol in Vigan, Ilocos Sur. the OIC was reported to have suffered bruises following a melee between opposing groups in front of the capitol building. A 30-minute negotiations before the incident bogged down when hotheads shouted at each other.

Sources at the PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial command said tension in Ilocos Sur has heightened. Villanueva's group has retreated to a private office to hold office until Singson yields power. The Mayor's League of Ilocos Sur, headed by Vigan Mayor Evaristo singson, said it would only recognized Singson as the legitimate head of the province.

Earlier, Gov Singson told newsmen he would not allow any OIC to enter the province of Ilocos Sur. Yielding the governorship is a betrayal of supporters' loyalty, he said.

The military is expected to intervene to prevent hostilities. Ilocos Sur is the latest province in President Ferdinand Marcos's region which has not yeilded to the appointment of a governor by the Aqunio government.

NEGROS NDF WARNS AGAINST U.S.-MARCOS VESTIGES

HK040929 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 May 86 p 14

[By Edgar Cadagat]

[Text] Bacolod City -- The National Democratic Front [NDF] in Negros has called on the government to be vigilant in "eradicating will vestiges of the U.S.-Marcos fascist dictatorship."

It also encouraged democratic forces within her government to heed the aspirations of the Filipino people in "building a truly sovereign, full democratic and free nations."

Human rights groups have documented at least three dead, two wounded, and 8 houses burned during a recent military operation. The NDF said this happened when soldiers went on a shooting spree unleasing machinegun fire and lobbing mortar shells indiscriminately.

"The coordinated military operations and ceaseless violations of human rights by the 7th IB, [Infantry Battalion] 11th IB, 338th PC, CHDFs [Civilian Home Defence Forces] -- all under Task Force Sugarland -- bring to the limelight the old faces of the U.S. -Marcos fascist dictatorship," the NDF said.

At the same time, fears of renewed bloodletting in an island which has seen many of the worst cases of human rights violations surfaced. This developed as the NDF warned it would crush all attempts by the military if it "continues to provoke and challenge the invincible might of the NPA and the broad and militant masses."

Meanwhile, military authorities said deployment of additional soldiers should not alarm the Republic. Such is an implementation of a long-standing order and in response to an earlier request for more troops to meet the requirements of both provinces, they said.

RUC [Regional Unified Command] 6 commander Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan-Gatue, confirmed the arrival of the 6th IB in Negros plus two Armored Personnel Carriers (APC). The 6th IB, formerly assigned in Lanao, beefs up the combat battalions deployed here from two to three. Already in place in Southern and Central Negros, respectively, are the 7th IB and the 11th IB.

FORMER JOURNALIST NAMED AS NPA CEASE-FIRE ENVOY

HK050850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Thursday announced that communist insurgents have named a former journalist who escaped from military custody last year as one of their emissaries in expected ceasefire talks.

Mrs Aquino said she would name within 48 hours members of her negotiating panel in her efforts to achieve a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency led by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA). "We have just gotten word from the top leadership of the Communist Party and they have named Satur Ocampo as one of the negotiators," Mrs Aquino told a news conference on the occasion of her first 100 days in office.

The former assistant business editor of the MANILA TIMES, who spent nine years in jail on suspicion of being a top communist party leader, tricked his guards while on furlough to vote in the National Press Club elections in May 5, 1985.

Pressed for more details regarding her ceasefire plan, Mrs Aquino said: "I would hate to do anything that would upset the present plans." She reiterated that she was holding national-level talks with the top Communist Party leadership, who have rejected regional ceasefire arrangements.

The negotiations would show if the CPP-NPA leadership was in control of its force nationwide, Mrs Aquino said. She said the wave of NPA attacks after she declared her intention to hold ceasefire talks was just a show of strength to be in a better bargaining position durng the talks.

15 CASUALTIES IN NPA RAID IN DAVAO DEL NORTE

HK031212 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 May 86 pp 1, 14

[By Ped C. Velasco]

[Text] New Corella, Davao del Norte -- A militia man, his wife, their eight-year-old son, and a 60-year-old man were killed and 11 other civilians were wounded yesterday when about 100 armed men believed to be New People's Army rebels raided a police-CHDF camp at barangay Suwaon, this town. The Suwaon detachment camp was the third military camp of this province attacked by the rebels in the last two weeks.

The fatalities were identified as Gil Luwayon, 30, a member of the local Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), his wife Marcela, 27, and son Melvin, 8, and Venancio Lacia, 60.

Seriously wounded were Susana Ernias, 50, and Rene Lacia, 8. Ernias was taken to the Christ the King Hospital in Tagum and Lacia was rushed to a hospital in Davao City for treatment of a bullet wound in the head. Also wounded and taken to the Davao Regional Hospital in Tagum were Emelyn Lacia, 4, Gertrudes Lacia, 8, Esteban Lacia, 48, Rosita Lacia, 35, Jocelyn Formentera, 14, Estrebel Lacia, 8, Maxima Acosta, 49, and CHDF member Ariel Acosta, 24.

Ms Acosta, one of the slightly wounded, said she was preparing breakfast at about 5 a.m. when the armed men arrived. She said she heard the armed men ordering the occupants of the camp to surrender.

When nobody responded, she said the rebels opened fire with automatic weapons. Then the rebels stormed the camp but found no one inside, only the body of CHDF member Gil Luwayon. The rebels then indiscriminately fired guns at the houses nearby, it was learned.

The report said that the 14-man CHDF team stationed at the camp was on foot patrol at the time of the attack. However, the rebels and the team led by Cpls. Virgilio Lacia clashed as the rebels withdrew toward the direction of Montevista town.

Col Marcelo C. Blando, commanding officer of the 1st Scout Ranger regiment, dispatched yesterday a team of scout troopers to track down the rebels in New Corella town.

17 NPA MEMBERS KILLED IN SOUTH COTABATO

HK031221 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Buddy Ramos]

[Text] General Santos City -- Seventeen New People's Army were killed while 20 others were wounded in a surprise attack by the elements of the 3rd Infantry Battalion under Lt. Col. Ernesto Uy in Baranggay Mayahay, Maasin, South Cotabato last week.

Col. Orlando Soriano, Southwestern Brigade Commander in his report to Col. Romeo Recina, Recom [Command] and RUC 11 chief, said a civilian who was supplying food to the NPA reported the presence of 70 armed men to headquarters.

The NPA's were caught unaware when the soldiers arrived. A two-hour gunbattle ensured forcing the rebels to disperse in different directions.

Soriano said the rebels withdrew towards Mt. Todok, between Maasin and Kiamba town border, bringing with them their casualties and wounded companions. The dead were buried along the road, a civilian said. "The rebels suffered heavy casualties during the two-hour firefight. No casualty or wounded was reported on the government side," Soriano said.

Last year, the same group of NPA's was responsible for the killing and ambush of 21 innocent civilians and seven policemen while on their way riding on weapons carrier going to barangay Mayahay.

MNLF COMMANDERS IMPATIENT WITH NEGOTIATION DELAY

HK031336 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 31 May 86 p 2

[Text] Davao City -- There is a growing impatience among freedom fighters belonging to the Misuari faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the face of the stalled attempt for renegotiating the Tripoli agreement of 1976 with the new goverment.

This sentiment was relayed to PNA during an interview with four commanders of Nur Misuari, founding chairman of the MNLF who is still in exile in the Middle East. The interview was held shortly after the departure of President Aquino last Saturday for Cebu for the second leg of her southern swing to consult with the people of the region.

The MNLF field commanders who did not want to be identified, said they came to Davao to observe the presidential visit as it related to the Muslim problem in Mindanao. The four said they were members of batch 90, batch 300 and 701 support battalion that had trained in foreign countries sympathetic to their cause of liberating Muslim Mindanao from the Manila government.

Their main spokesman who preferred to be called a graduate of batch 90, said he would move for the ouster of Misuari and other exiled MNLF leaders "if they could not move their strength to join the new government to the renegotiating table to implement once and for all the Tripoli accord that will give rise to 13 province Muslim autonomous region of Mindanao, including Sulu and Palawan."

He said they will elect a chairman who can reunite the splintered MNLF in Mindanao to press the Aquino government to implement the Tripoli agreement. The MNLF has three major factions -- Misuari's, Hashim Salamat's Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and Dimas Pundato's Reformist Group.

The Philippine government and the MNLF signed the Tripoli agreement in the Libyan capital in December 1976 under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The pact set the terms for the grant of autonomy to the Muslim province to Mindanao.

According to the spokesman of the Misuari group, they are already fed up with remote control leadership. "If we succeed in this plan," (to oust Misuari) he added, "I think we can siphon foreign support directly to the battlefield."

The spokesman whose base is Central Mindanao, told PNA that he could muster the return of Muslim surrenderers numbering about 20,000 to the battlefronts to resume hostilities in Mandanao. "If nothing happens to the Tripoli agreement, our estimate of resumption of the Mindanao conflict will be after the Ramadan," he said. "That is the only radical way to settle a political issue." The Ramadan, the month-long fasting and prayer in the Muslim world, started last May 9 and it is expected to end on June 9.

The spokeman emphasized that their action is purely a political struggle in nature to liberate the homeland which is Muslim Mindanao. "However, if the Imams and Ustadzes will convert the conflict into the Jihad or religious war it will be bloodier than we think," he added.

PRODUCER SEES BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SUGAR SALES

HK290300 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 May 86 p 2

[Text] An industry leader sees a bright future for the Philippine cane sugar in the wake of the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear plant accident which, he believes, may have scared European consumers away from the region's own beet sugar production.

Executive vice-president Jose Zubiri of Bukidnon Sugar Milling Co., Inc. told newsmen yesterday he suspects the radiation contamination scare would forece the European countries in the fallout zone of the nuclear accident to destroy standing beet sugar crops. This situation would hold for two to three years, he believes.

The anticipated sugar supply crisis in Europe may well be the reason for the visit here of internationl commodities trader Philipps Brothers Oceanic, Inc. which is offering to buy the domestic sugar production for the next four crop years, Zubiri said.

Philipp Brothers, according to Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra who disclosed to reporters the United States-based outfit's futures buy offer, is prepared to purchase the local cane sugar crops at the prevailing world market price. This means $0.07 to $0.08 per pound. Zubiri considers the price offer low. He suggests the Philippines should wait until it could sell directly to the European market when his projected Chernobyl related supply crunch comes about. He also sees domestic production of sugar exceeding the local requirement and the Philippine's export commitment to the U.S. this year. "I believe we should not sell at seven to eight cents a pound but no less than 20 to 23 cents. I believe we should not even entertain Philipps Brothers." Zubiri said.

The former assemblyman does not believe the Philippine export quota for the U.S. market would be increased, despite a proposal toward this end at the American Congress and vague promises made by U.S. administration officials. On the contrary, the Philippine quota is reportedly set for cutting from the current 220,000 metric tons to 108,000 metric tons next year Zubiri pointed out. He believes this projected drop in the U.S. quota is the result of a health consciousness campaign among advocates of corn and other vegetable-based synthetic sugar substitutes which they claim do not have the deleterious effect on the human body they attribute to crop sugar. "I believe the U.S. quota drop is not political," Zubiri said.

Three Philippine sugar planters' leaders left for the U.S. during the first week of the month were they are still lobbying for a sugar quota increase for the country.

Despite his projected higher demand in the European market for local cane sugar, Zubiri thinks "we should not produce more." Citing and estimated 1.4-million metric ton national sugar production this year, he believes there would be 180,000 to 200,000 metric tons in excess which could be sold to the Europeans after providing for the 900,000 to one-million metric ton domestic consumption and a "safe" margin to fill the U.S. quota.

Zubiri expressed support for government plans to rehabilitate the sugar milling sector which he believes would involve the closing of 10 to 15 of existing sugar mills. The remaining 26 "good mills" would then be able to operate at a higher capacity utilization rate (the utilization rate has plunged from a high of 2.3 million metric tons to the expected 1.4 million this year) to meet current production levels which he said should be maintained at 1.1 to 1.6 million metric tons.

GOVERNMENT PLANS 110 BILLION PESO 'GROWTH' BUDGET

HK041547 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 86 p 3

[By Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The Aquino government, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finalize its 1986 budget, is eyeing expenditures totaling P110 billion for this year, or about 36 percent more than P80 billion the Marcos government spent last year. Sources in the government disclosed yesterday that the budget committee, which President Aquino assigned to revise the Marcos government's budget for 1986, is recommending a "growth" budget to stimulate business through government spendings.

But this plan, if implemented, would force the government to impose new taxes, thus breaking the Aquino government's declared policy of not increasing taxes.

The sources said the budget committee is also recommending that the government should raise more revenues to help finance such a growth budget. The plan is to generate about P83 billion in government revenues this year, or 22 percent more than the P67.7-billion revenues last year. If the government could raise that much this year, its budget deficit -- the spendings its revenues cannot cover -- will go down to about P26 billion. Such a deficit level can pave the way for the IMF's approval of a new standby credit line for the Philippines which the Aquino government has been seeking the past three months.

Government estimates showed that without new tax measures, the growth budget of P110 billion this year can inflate the deficit to betwen P35 and P38 billion. The IMF is against such a huge budget deficit. In fact, the IMP and government still have to discuss further the revised 1986 budget and the tax measures needed to finance it, before the Philippines can submit its economic program to the Fund's board for approval. A source said the discussions are scheduled to start this week.

If these talks go smoothly, the government can expect to resume negotiations with the IMF for the standby credit line by mid-July. The IMF grant of this credit line will mean dollars will flow into the Philippines and that the Fund approves of the country's economic program. The government needs this approval to pursue talks with its creditor-banks abroad.

Many in the business sector believe that the IMF approves of government spending to stimulate the depressed economy. They noted for instance that business is wary of investing at this time and that the government is the only sector which can spend for construction projects. The revised 1986 budget allocates some P17 billion for capital expenditures, or almost double the P8.8 billion earmarked for this purpose last year, the sources said. The Aquino government's economic planners want the increase in capital expenditures to stimulate demand. The plan is to spend for construction to create jobs particularly in the rural areas and the agricultural sector, sources said.

The revised budget sets government spendings for maintenance and operations, such as salaries and repair of roads, at P21 billion -- about 60 percent more than P13 billion last year. It for instance wants to increase the salaries of public school teachers, soldiers and policemen.

The government actually does not have to finance the entire P26-billion projected budget deficit for 1986. Sources disclosed that the economic support fund (ESF) from the United States, which the Philippines books as rental for the U .S. military bases here, will cover roughly P4 billion of the deficit. The ESF this year amounts to about $200 million. The government therefore has to seek financing for only P22 billion of the projected budget deficit. President Aquino's policy is to cover this gap through foreign aid and concessional loans.

This amount however is still larger than the expected $1 billion in foreign funding. But the government, during the World Bank-sponsored consultative group meeting held in Tokyo last week, got some $770 million in loan and aid commitments.

Getting additional funding from abroad therefore remains the government's main problem in pursuing its growth budget. Crucial to its solution is this week's government-IMF talks on the revised budget and new tax measures. Sources said the World Bank subcommittee for the Philippine consultative group has agreed to "consider" giving the Aquino government additional funding as soon as the government and the IMF agree on the revised budget and tax measures.

FBIS

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GORBACHEV PROPOSES 'RECIPROCAL' VISITS TO GRAVES

OW060311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed reciprocal visits by Japanese and Russians to each other's country in connection with a Japanese request for resumption of visits to graves on four disputed islands off Hokkaido, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday. A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said that Japan-Soviet negotiations on the issue in Moscow are reaching "a crucial stage," with Japan seeking a resumption of such visits to the Soviet-controlled islands this summer.

Gorbachev made the fresh proposal in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in the Soviet capital May 30. During the meeting, Japanese officials said, Abe renewed a Japanese request for resumption of visits by former Japanese residents to their ancestral graves on the "northern territories," taken over by Soviet troops in the closing days of World War II.

Japan, which claims the right over the islands, has urged the Soviet Union to permit Japanese to pay homage to their ancestors without visa requirements, which were imposed in 1976 by the Soviets. The Gorbachev proposal calls for reciprocity over the issue and requests Japan to allow Soviets to visit ancestral graves in Japan.

SOVIET CARRIER MINSK SEEN SAILING NEAR HOKKAIDO

OW060755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk was seen crusing in Soya Strait between Hokkaido and Sakhalin Friday morning, the Defense Agency said. At 5:30 a.m., a Maritime Self Defence Force vessel from Ominato in Aomori Prefecture saw the Kiev-class, 37,100-ton Minsk, cruising eastward in the strait, accompanied by two destroyers and an intelligence collecting vessel, the agency said.

The Minsk may be headed for the Okhotsk Sea north of Hokkaido for maneuvers, the agency said. This is the ninth time Minsk was seen near the Japanese coast since 1979, the Defense Agency said.

VISITING ROK GROUP: TALKS WITH NORTH MAY RESUME

OW051131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- South Korea's economic, Red Cross and parliamentary talks with North Korea may be resumed later this year, South Korean officials predicted here Thursday. They made the prediction during Japan-South Korea high-level consultations at the Foreign Ministry, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

The communist North suspended dialogue with the South in protest against a United States - ROK military exercise earlier this year. North Korea, the South Korean officials said, "is closely following developments" in South Korea. The suspended talks between the two divided states may be resumed "within this year at the earliest," the visiting officials were quoted as saying.

The South Korean delegation to the Tokyo meeting, led by Pak Su-kil, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, said that Seoul expects Pyongyang to respond to a South Korean proposal on the 1988 Seoul Olympics during an International Olympic Committee meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland June 10-11. South Korea has expressed readiness to accept North's proposals for holding some of the Olympic events in the northern half if North Korea accepts the IOC's awarding the 1988 Olympiad to Seoul.

Shinichi Yanai, deputy foreign minister for political affairs, led the Japanese group to the daylong meeting, the third of its kind after the two previous consultations in March 1984 and April 1985. The Japanese delegation emphasized the importance of promoting North-South dialogue and the Seoul Olympics' success to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, the Japanese ministry official told reporters.

The South Korean officials warned that the strengthening of relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union is having "a negative effect" on South Korea's security, according to the Japanese official. The official quoted the visiting South Koreans as "voicing very grave concern" about the growing ties between the two countries.

The South Koreans made the assessment when the Japanese officials explained Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's recent visit to the Soviet Union from where he returned with Soviet observations that the North Koreans have not changed their stand on the question of United Nations membership and the Seoul Olympics. The South Korean delegation also speculated that close tripartite ties among the United States, Japan and South Korea have induced the Soviets to pay greater attention to Asian affairs, officials said.

The Japanese officials also said that Abe will outline Japan's views regarding falling prices of primary products, and failure of economic policies and political instability in developing countries in Asia during his visit to the Philippines later this month.

Abe will hold talks with his counterparts from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their dialogue partners, including the U.S., and also confer with Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT LAUREL INTERVIEWED

OW051421 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1205 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Interview with Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura -- recorded; time and place of interview not given; interview conducted in English with Japanese translations provided in subtitles; following is from the English version]

[Text] [Kimura] Mr Vice President, this is the 100th day since you took over the power and Mrs Aquino, I understand, rated her achievement as 85 points. Do you share the same rating?

[Laurel] I would give her even higher than 85. She is modest. You see, talking into account the circumstances under which we took over the new government, it was very difficult taking over without benefit of a formal turnover. You see, Mr Marcos just left abruptly and we had to take over under revolutionary circumstances, and under those circumstances I would give President Cory Aquino even a higher grade.

[Kimura] What is the minus, if there is any?

[Laurel] I think the minus is the insurgency. We have three groups trying to destabilize the government. There is the NPA, or the communists, then there is the Muslim National Liberation Front, and there are some recalcitrant groups identified with the loyalist group of Mr Marcos. Those three groups are somewhat lowering the percentage of the new government.

[Kimura] How about, sir, some friction within the government between Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and Laban [Lakas ng Bayan] and maybe other forces.

[Laurel] Oh, that is exaggerated. There is really no frication between the Unido and the other groups that supported Mrs Cory Aquino and myself. President Cory Aquino and I are completely in accord with many things and we have no problem talking to each other. Probably in the lower level, there might be some....

[Kimura] You mentioned your relation with President Aquino. Observing the government, I had an impression that you take care more of the details of the administrative function and Mrs Aquino appears in more ceremonial occasions. Is she a symbolic figure?

[Laurel] No. Not really. She is doing a lot of hard work also. It is just that the people are not used to a woman president. That's probably why. They have....

[Kimura] Even the Filipinos. [laughter]

[Laurel] Yes, even Filipinos in a way because she is the first woman president that we have had.

[Kimura] Yes.

[Laurel] But she is dong a lot of work and she is working very hard going through papers, and you can imagine the staggering problems that have gathered together after the previous government left us. They left us with a terrific amount of debt and then this insurgency problem and, of course, the demoralization that was left behind when Mr Marcos left. Like we have to now start completely new with a new constitution, a new government, and an economic recovery program--all of this is a little bit too heavy for a new government that is only 101 days old.

[Kimura] You mentioned a new constitution. I understand that the power of the presidency is the very focus of the new constitution. Would you like to see the new constitution like the one of 1935 -- your father drafted it, I understand. Would you like to give the president that much power?

[Laurel] Well, I don't want to unduly influence the Constitution Commission that is now at work, but I have my own personal opinion. And I am speaking as Salvador Laurel as a Filipino citizen and I personally prefer a return to the presidential system. It is the system that our people understand, and, I think, prefer. They would, of course, want to have a government that they understand. It is they want to vote directly for the president, and they want a 6-year term, I believe, without re-election. Also, they want a separation of power so that the powers of government are not concentrated in one person, like what happened under Mr Marcos. Too much concentration of power was not good.

[Kimura] Do you mean like the American president?

[Laurel] Yes. A slight difference because the U.S. Government has no limitation as to the term of the president. I think they are entitled to two terms. Whereas in the case of this government that we are fashioning, it is just a single term of 6 years without....

[Kimura] No re-election.

[Laurel] No re-election.

[Kimura] Mrs Aquino already stated publicly that she will run, or rather, govern only one term. Will you take over the presidency after that?

[Laurel] I cannot say that. It will depend on the people. If the people want me, I cannot refuse.

[Kimura] There is also, or rather, a rumor that there was an agreement that you will succeed the presidency after Mrs Aquino.

[Laurel] Well, that was a rumor. [laughter] But we did talk about it before. But it is something that we really never formalized.

[Kimura] I see. Now the relation between the Philippines and Japan. I think, the economic problem is the major issue. Have you had any favorable response from the Japanese government personnel over new loan business.

[Laurel] Yes, yes. I spent the last 2 days talking to your officials in the government, including the private sector, and the response of the Japanese government officials and the private sector has been very encouraging. It is very clear that now I have made my presentation they now understand the Philippine situation and they have indicated their readiness to give substantial and concrete help.

[Kimura] One fear that the Japanese businessmen -- and it is not only Japanese businessmen but other businessmen too -- have it, is that the Philippines may repudiate some of the loans at the time of Mr Marcos. Will she?

[Laurel] -- No. The cabinet has been meeting on that, but I personally believe that we must respect and honor our debts, our foreign debts. Even if it takes 100 years, we must pay. It is painful because we know that it was just squandered by the Marcos regime. We will honor our debt; we will pay. The only thing we are trying to work out is that we would like to have more reasonable terms of payment, maybe lower rates of interest and longer period within which to pay within our capability.

[Kimura] Now, before the economic problem is, how do you say, resolved, the criminals (?have been) going back and forth freely between our two nations, both Filipinos and Japanese, and we are having one trouble right now. So you have any suggestion to cope with those international criminals.

[Laurel] Oh, definitely. We are against crime and criminality. That is something that we subscribe to universally. And the way to solve that is to enforce the laws strictly. It is a matter of enforcing the law; there are already laws that can and should be applied. It is a matter of enforcement. And at the same time we are going to assure all those who may be accused of violating the law of due process of law. They will have every opportunity to defend themselves.

[Kimura] Thank you very much Mr Vice President. I hope you have a pleasant stay (?and go) safely back to your country.

[Laurel] Thank you. I appreciate it.

ABE, INDONESIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER DISCUSS AID

OW060411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Ali Wardhana, Indonesia's economics, finance and industry minister, sought an increase in Japanese economic assistance in a meeting Friday with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Abe told Wardhana the Japanese Government will "positively respond" to the Indonesian request, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Wardhana explained Indonesia's financial difficulties caused by falling prices of oil and primary goods. His visit was part of the preparations for a meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) in the Hague on June 18-19.

Japan, which pledged 75.4 billion yen in aid to Indonesia in fiscal 1985, plans to boost financial assistance during the current fiscal year for a city transport project in Jakarta and other infrastructure projects, said another Foreign Ministry official. The upcoming IGGI meeting will be attended by aid experts from Japan, the United States, France and other West European countries as well as from the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and several other international organizations.

The Foreign Ministry official in charge of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) said Indonesia is experiencing a budgetary squeeze as oil revenues account for 70 percent of the nation's budget. Japan has been providing Indonesia with financial aid mainly for road, port, railway, irrigation and other infrastructure projects.

SMALLER FIRMS MARK PROFITABLE YEN LEVEL

OW051351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Some 57.5 percent of export-oriented smaller businesses in the Tokyo metropolitan area believe they can earn profits from exporting their products at the 180-200 yen exchange level to the U.S. dollar, a survey by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry revealed Thursday.

Thirty-one percent of 538 firms capitalized at less than 100 million yen, who responded to the inquiry, said their profitable level stands at 200 yen level (less than 210 yen), according to the survey. About 33.6 percent of the respondents expect the dollar to remain at the 170 yen level till the end of the year, followed by 29.7 percent predcicting the 160 yen level and 18.4 percent expecting 180 yen, it said.

The chamber said may of the firms are known for their skillful management to cope with the higher yen.

SOUTH SECURITY COMMAND EXAMINER DEFECTS TO DPRK

SK052255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- Mun Yong-pin (56), director of the Overseas Affairs Headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company and special examiner of the puppet Security Command of South Korea, came over to the northern half of the Republic.

Mun hails from Kumgok-dong, east district of Inchon. After finishing the primary school and middle school course in Inchon, he worked at the Policy Institute directly under the speaker of the puppet National Assembly and then as official of the Inchon branch of the secret party department of the South Korean "Liberal Party", planning coordinator of the puppet embassy in Japan, permanent director of the Chinhung Company of the South Korean Minor Enterprises and director of the Overseas Affairs Headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company. He had once worked as simultaneous interpretor at the criminal "talks" held between Japan and South Korea. He had long been engaged in overseas secret intelligence work as a special examiner of the puppet Security Command.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the North he said: On account of my occupation, I had lived in various countries. In this period I made a comparison with deep thought between the totally different realities of the North and the South and came to be convinced that the society of the North where state affairs are administered with main emphasis on the masses is a place of life to be chosen and sincerely desired and expected by our nation. Mun Yong-pin continued: Though belated, I, as a member of the nation, came to have an ardent desire to be taken into the bosom of the republic where the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il whom our nation holds in high esteem and the world people respect administer affairs of state.

USSR PRESIDIUM VICE PRESIDENT MEETS CHONGNYON

SK060448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 (KCNA) -- Salamat Mukashev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in Moscow in June 4 met Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union. He said that the friendly relations between the USSR and Korea have rapidly developed and strengthened in a broad and profound way since the official goodwill visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union in May 1984.

Referring to the activities and role of Chongnyon, he pointed out that Chongnyong was waging a vigorous struggle for peace and security in Japan and in the Asian and pacific region and playing an important role in uniting the Koreans residing in Japan under the banner of the DPRK.

Pointing to the question of Korean reunification, he said: The U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea at once. The Soviet Union has always supported and will resolutely support in the future, too, the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. A friendly atmosphere prevailed in the conversation.

KIM POK-SIN MEETS PRC SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL GROUP

SK060442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 5 with the Chinese Government scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Guo Shuyan, vice-minister of the state Science and Technology Commission of China. Present on the occasion were Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the state Commission of Science and Technology, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

HWANG CHANG-YOP RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT 5 JUN

SK060451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his group returned home on June 5 by train after a visit to China. They were met at Pyongyang Railway station by Pak Nam-ki, secretary, and Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and his group left Beijing on June 4.

JSP'S ISHIBASHSI VIEWS DPRK ART TROUPE IN JAPAN

SK052249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 4 (KNS-KCNA) -- The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave the premiere in Tokyo on the evening of June 2 amid great expectation and interests of Japanese people and Koreans in Japan. The performance grasped the hearts of the audience from the beginning and made the hall overflow with unbounded emotion and excitement.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said: In Korea the state takes upon itself the responsibility to bring the talent of children into full bloom. This is wonderful, indeed.

The Japan Socialist Party has briskly conducted cultural exchange between Japan and Korea in the past. It will make efforts for the normalisation of interchange in many fields, beside cultural exchange, in the future. I extend greetings to President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il for sending such excellent art troupe to Japan.

Yoshihisa Kajitani, director general of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, said: The performance showed well the worthwhile life of the children of the DPRK, thereby greatly impressing Koreans in Japan. This year is an "International Year of Peace". The United States is bringing battleships to Japan. But Korea has dispatched such excellent cultural mission. This proves that the DPRK desires peace. Masako Ishii, professor at Shoka University, said the performance touched the right chord in the hearts of a large audience because each number of the program carried high ideological and artistic value.

Sumiko Shimizu, chairman of the Japan Women's Association, said: Korean children could present a wonderful performance of high artistic plane by fully displaying their talent. They owe this to the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song. Korea must be reunified at an early date.

KIM IL-SONG PRAISED FOR GUIDANCE TO CHILDREN

SK052251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- June 6 this year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union (June 6, 1946). On this significant day, the people look back on the kindness shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the preschool and school children and students.

President Kim Il-song spares nothing for the younger generation, regarding them as the valuable treasure of the country. Ever since the liberation he has shown all solicitude for them to clothe them better. Even in the postwar period when the country was in a difficult situation he saw to it that clothes for children and students were made well preferentially and supplied at cheap prices lower than the production cost. And when the economic foundation of the country was consolidated with the progress of socialist construction he gave instructions to supply clothes with 30-60 percent of their prices paid by the state or free.

This deep love and care of the great leader President Kim Il-song has been succeeded wholly by Comrade Kim Chong-il to reach the younger generation with greater warmth. Saying nothing should be grudged for the rising generation, he showed meticulous care for them, disbursing a huge amount of state's fund for them.

On April holiday, the greatest national fete, he supplied clothes, shoes, candy and school things to all children and students across the country at a time on the same day,

Whenever he provides them with clothes, he personally examines their designs and takes steps to secure necessary raw and other materials of best quality. And he personally chose the styles, variety and color so as to make beautiful clothes of diverse styles suited to the tastes of the modern times. The sweaters supplied to the school children and students numbering several million were measured so that the clothes may fit them well. Amid this warm care the Korean children and students are growing to be reliable workers for the country.

CHON'S MEETING WITH YI MIN-U U.S. SCENARIO

SK051330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 4 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June commentary: "The Dictator Behind a Mask"

[Text] There was a tete-a-tete between Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, in Chongwadae on 3 June. The main point of the discussion at this meeting was a series of problems concerning constitutional revision.

The Chongwadae spokesman explained that this tete-a-tete was the first of its kind since Chon Tu-hwan took power and that this shows his determination to realize the politics of dialogue. However, the result of the meeting shows that this was a lie.

Chon Tu-hwan, a vicious military fascist dictator, has been wielding bayonets since the first day of his taking power, making it his way of existence to suppress the South Korean students, people, opposition parties, off-stage opposition forces, and even religionists.

The fact that such a person appeared on the tete-a-tete stage does not signify any change in his fascist nature; rather, it is a sign that the dictator's position has become very difficult and precarious. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is forsaken and rejected at home and abroad now. He is raving about a peaceful transfer of power in 1988, but the people are waging a stubborn struggle, demanding that he immediately step down.

Because of the anti-U.S. and antifascist demonstration of the students and the people, which is becoming more vigorous with each passing day, the colonial military facist dictatorship in South Korea is being shaken at its very root. This situational background itself realistically proves that the tete-a-tete was not the expression of some leniency of Chon Tu-hwan but a product of his desperate attempt to extricate himself from a crisis in his rule.

History shows that no dictator has given the people a gift of democracy. Although the Chon Tu-hwan clique mentioned a grand mutual concession and politics of dialogue on that day, he, in fact, totally rejected the assertions of the president of the opposition party. He said that, as to the demand for a revision of the Constitution for a direct election system, he cannot tell anyone to do this or that, and that, therefore, it should be based on a national agreement. He said that, as to the question of releasing the detainees and of amnesty and restoration of civil rights, the enforcement of law should be abided by and that as to the release of Mun Ik-hwan, there is no room for any discussion as the investigation is still going on. He even threatened, babbling about the relations between the NKDP and a procommunist and leftist group, that the NKDP should not cooperate with the group.

The constitutional revision for a direct election system, release of detainees, and amnesty and restoration of civil rights, are not only the assertions of the NKDP but also the demand of the entire South Korean people. Whereas he said that a constitutional revision should come about on the basis of national agreement, he is avoiding the answer to the people's demand for a constitutional revision for a direct election system and is raving that the constitutional revision itself should come about through an agreement of both the ruling and opposition parties. What is the reason for this? As for the question of releasing the detainees and of amnesty restoration of civil rights, why is the attempting to embellish the present situation of suppression, mentioning the current law?

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to have the discussion of constitutional revision made in the National Assembly in which the DJP has the majority seats, ignoring the demand of the opposition party. As for the question of law which traitor Chon Tu-hwan holds up as an excuse in connection with the issue of releasing the detainees, it is an evil fascist law designed to legitimatize and prolong the dictator's rule, trampling on the people's elementary democratic freedom and rights.

Therefore, the meeting on that day was nothing but to say that the assertions of the ruling party DJP should be followed and that the existing legal system should be abided by, although traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about grand mutual concession and politics of dialogue.

The true objective of their politics of dialogue and grand mutual concession is to suppress the students and the opposition forces with violence outside the National Assembly and to equivocate the opposition party's assertions for constitutional revision for a direct election system through empty talk in the National Assembly. The double nature of the dictator which is more cunning than a fox and more wicked and treacherous and cruel than a wolf has been thoroughly exposed.

The manipulator of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's grandmutual concession and politics of dialogue is the United States. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan merely danced to the tune of the scenario written by the United States to prevent South Korea from becoming another Philippines and to maintain the colonial military fascist dictatorship. However, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring will gain nothing from it. The South Korean people are well aware that unless the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is brought to an end, they can realize neither independence nor democracy. They, therefore, are advancing, holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle despite the fascist hangmen's deceptive tactics and violence of bayonets. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly know this and had better not engage in such futile mischief.

CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF MINTONGNYON DENOUNCED

SK060405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "The Last-ditch Maneuvers of Those Who Are Nearing Their Last Minute"]

[Text] The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppression of a South Korean off-stage democratic organization, the United Mass Movement for Democratization and unification [Mintongnyon], is becoming more wicked. According to news reports, at dawn on 1 June, the fascist clique committed a violent act of mounting a surprise raid on the Mintongnyon office and houses of the organization's cadre members and then of confiscating books and other materials related to their activity.

Prior to this, the fascist clique placed in the hands of the prosecutor's office Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Mintongnyon, whom they took into custody on the grounds that he had delivered a speech at Seoul National Unversity's [SNU] "May Festival" held by students to commemorate those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju popular uprising and to whom it applied fascist evil laws.

It is also well known that the fascist clique has put on a wanted list many members of this organization on charges of their involvement in the Inchon demonstration incident. This demonstrates how viciously the puppets are maneuvering to break up the Mintongnyon and to repress and obliterate the organization's members, including its chairman Rev Mun Ik-hwan. This is an intolerable criminal act. The harsh suppression of this organization's members, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, by the puppet clique, which regards the Mintongnyon as a thorn in the side, on the grounds that it had controlled somebody from behind the scenes or that it had been involved in an antistate incitement, is totally unfair and unjust.

The fascist clique's charges that Rev Mun Il-hwan's speech at the SNU was an agitation and that his call in the past for the withdrawal of U.S. troops constituted an antistate act of sedition are indeed violent acts that can be committed only by such a group of traitors as the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

As is known, the South Korean people have suffered all sorts of misery and misfortune for nearly 40 years under the fascist colonial rule imposed by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. In South Korea, which has been converted into a total U.S. colony, military base, and a nuclear base, people are now on the verge of a danger where they can be turned into victims of the U.S. imperialists' proxy war and a nuclear war.

Under such circumstances, how can anyone who has conscience and who loves the country and his fellow countrymen sit idly by and do nothing? Nevertheless, the fascist clique has not only taken into custody Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who has done nothing but tell the truth, on sedition charges, but it is also now trying to punish him even by extending the prison term it had handed down to him at the time of the 17 May violence in 1980. This is nothing but a wicked trick to bury him, a man nearing his seventies, politically, forever. There is no doubt as to why the fascist clique is now wickedly suppressing the Mintongnyon and its members.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democratization is being vigorously staged in South Korea by the youths, students, and people of all walks of life. The people's mass advance against foreign forces and fascism and for independence and democratization is now making the puppet clique extremely terrified and uneasy, while leading South Korea to the state of another Philippines. Perplexed by this, the fascist clique is now harshly suppressing the Mintongnyon, foremost among the organizations engaged in the struggle for democratization, with an aim to eliminate it, on various preposterous charges, while seeking to put down the flames of the aspirations for independence and democratization, which are spreading like a brush fire on the prairie, and to prolong its stay in power by bringing the crisis facing its rule under control.

Such a scheme, however, is nothing but a last-ditch struggle of those who are nearing their end. Bayonet-wielding suppression is not a panacea and it alone cannot stop the righteous advance of the South Korean youths, students, and people who are now defying death. The puppet clique's tyrannical and lawless suppression will, rather, only bring about a consequence like adding oil to burning fire.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop the tyrannical and reckless suppression at once and set free without delay and conditions all the people it unjustly imprisoned. If the puppets continue to devote themselves to the violent suppressive maneuvers in defiance of public opinion at home and abroad, they will never be able to avoid the people's grave judgment.

SKNDF SLOGANS FOR ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE VIEWED

SK050849 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 May 86

[Roundtable talk among Madame Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol, and moderator Min Hye-kyong, from the "Feature Program" segment: "The Milestone for Saving the Country"]

[Text] [Min Hye-kyong] We are gathered here to discuss slogans calling for the anti-U.S. struggle -- slogans issued on 28 March this year by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF]. [passage indistinct] I would like to discuss the anti-U.S. nature of [words indistinct]

[Madam Yun Chong-won] I would like to speak first. I believe that in order to overcome the erroneous situation of South Korean society running counter to the age of independence, the SKNDF has issued slogans calling for waging a national struggle.

In other words, these slogans were issued, reflecting the desire and aspiration of our South Korean people to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and to achieve independence in society, democratic development, and the country's reunification. As is known, the world is now advancing toward confronting colonialism and toward achieving independence, peace, and democracy. South Korea is traversing the road of running counter to the requirements of the contemporary era.

[Ko Il-chol] South Korea is still under U.S. domination as the sole colonial tributary state in Asia, running counter to the trend for independence. U.S. colonial rule has forced immeasurable suffering and misfortunes on our people. The sovereignty of the people has been mercilessly trampled underfoot, and medieval militarist fascist rule has been maintained in South Korea coercively under the instigation of the United States. At the same time, the danger of nuclear disasters and the perpetual division of the people has increased, incurring the resentment and resistance of our people. As a result, South Korea has been turned into a zone in which confrontation between independence and contrtol, between democracy and fascism, and between patriotism and treachery has become very acute.

[Min] In order to overcome the difficult situation, which has reached its zenith, and to make a breakthrough for saving the country, the SKNDF has issued slogans for waging the struggle at present. I believe that the SKNDF's slogans calling for the struggle at present are a milestone iluminating a straight road toward overcoming the difficult situation that has developed in South Korea today.

[Yun] That is right. The SKNDF's slogans calling for waging the struggle at present clearly indicate the direction in which to wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle and to achieve the country's reunification. These slogans clearly set the goal that our people should achieve to wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and to achieve the country's reunification. These slogans clearly set the goal that our people should achieve to wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and to achieve the country's reunification. These slogans also indicate the direction of the action people from all walks of life should take to win victory in this struggle.

[Ko] The SKNDF's slogans calling for waging the struggle at present contain such anti-U.S. fighting slogans as "South Korea is a U.S. colony," "Let us carry out an anti-U.S. movement to achieve national liberation," and "Let us bring U.S. colonial rule to an end and achieve national sovereignty." The anti-U.S. fighting slogans issued by our SKNDF intensively reflect the unanimous desire and will of the South Korean people to bring an end to U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and restore the sovereignty of the people. The slogans state that the anti-U.S. struggle alone is the true way to revive the people and to save the country.

[Yun] As is known, for our people, there is no more urgent struggle than the anti-U.S. struggle to oppose U.S. colonial rule over South Korea. U.S. colonial rule has brought the tragedy of division of our people. In order to restore sovereignty and to free themselves from the iron shackles of colonialism, our people should bring U.S. colonial rule over South Korea to an end. Thus, they can revive the people and make a breakthrough for the people.

Because of this, in its fighting slogans at present, the SKNDF has regarded the anti-U.S. struggle as a primary fighting task of our people and has called for restoring national sovereignty usurped by the United States, for achieving economic self-reliance and wholesome cultural development, for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and for resolutely waging an antiwar and antinuclear movement. I believe that one of the important questions in opposing U.S. colonial rule is to vigorously carry out a movement to force the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons deployed by the United States in this land.

[Ko] Because of this, the SKNDF has designated antinuclear fighting slogans saying, "U.S. nuclear umbrella will cause the people to perish," "Let us remove nuclear weapons," and "Let us prevent nuclear disasters through an antiwar, antinuclear, and peace movement" as fighting slogans at present. For our South Korean people, vigorously carrying out an antinuclear movement is a most important question that is directly linked to the destiny of the people. In other words, checking and foiling the U.S. policy for a nuclear war is a very important question in saving the people from nuclear disasters. As is known, having deployed more than 1,000 various nuclear weapons in this land, the United States has annually staged such experimental nuclear war exercises as "Team Spirit" by deploying in South Korea hundreds of thousands of troops and great quantities of sophisticated military hardware. Thus, it has been hellbent on carrying out maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war, a new aggressive war, on the Korean peninsula. If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula by the United States, it will easily expand to a thermonuclear war on a worldwide scale. If the situation develops this way, our land will be reduced to ashes, and our people will suffer immeasurable disasters.

[Yun] Although the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan faction, a group of their stooges, have boisterously babbled about the U.S. nuclear umbrella, this is an anachronistic idea. Common sense dictates that nuclear weapons are not monopolized by someone and that disasters from these weapons will not be limited to one party. In particular, nuclear weapons throughout the world are aimed at the nuclear bases of the opposite side. If a nuclear war is touched off in this situation, retaliatory nuclear missiles are destined to fall where nuclear missiles are launched. Preemptive nuclear strike bases are destined to become the targets of nuclear attack. Under such circumstances, U.S. nuclear protection is meaningless. In this context, U.S. nuclear protection is nothing but sweet words designed to deceive the South Korean people into sacrificing themselves for U.S. interests.

[Min] Because of this, students and the people from all walks of life are opposing the U.S. policy of a nuclear war against South Korea, shouting, "The United States must withdraw nuclear weapons," and "Let us carry out an antiwar and antinuclear movement." I believe that responding to this, all the people should carry out an antiwar and antinuclear war on a pan-national scale so that they can save the people from the danger of nuclear disasters. I also believe that the SKNDF's fighting slogans at present reflect the desire and will of our people to enjoy democratic freedom by extricating themselves from military and fascist dictatorship.

[Ko] That is right. Reflecting the desire to bury the Chon Tu-hwan military and dictatorial system and to achieve the people's freedom and democratic rights, the SKNDF's fighting slogans at present read, "We will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system that has turned its back on the people," "Let us bury military dictatorship," "We cannot live without freedom," and "Let us revise the Constitution and replace the regime." I believe that these slogans are just, correctly reflection the South Korean situation and the will and desire of the people. As is known, ending fascist rule in South Korea and achieving democracy there pose very urgent questions. As a matter of fact, there is no country on earth in which brutal military and fascist rule has been maintained like in South Korea.

[Yun] So our masses are struggling against fascist rule to regain democratic freedom and rights in defiance of death. The Chon Tu-hwan group should step down from power at an early date as demanded by our people.

[Min] However, instead of stepping down from power as demanded unanimously by our people, the dictator Chon Tu-hwan is now harshly suppressing the righteous masses who have risen in the antifascist resistance struggle, while craftilyu scheming to divide and subvert the patriotic antifascist forces.

[Ko] That is right. How unrelentingly the dictator Chon Tu-hwan is suppressing our people opposing its fascist military rule is observed daily across the country, including in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Inchon, and Masan. In particular, behind the shield of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now spreading even the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, while prattling about national harmony or stable political situation.

I believe the ultimate objective behind this act is to deceive people and to achieve its ambitions to prolong its stay in power and perpetuate the division under the mask of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now scheming to divide and subvert the democratic and patriotic forces as our masses' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle surges forward and as the movement for the collection of signatures for constitutional revision enters an earnest stage, while babbling about the deceptive theory of revising the Constitution.

Our masses should never let themselves be deceived by this and instead should strive to achieve the unity among the antifascist democratic forces and to make them take concerted action.

[Yun] Our masses should pay greater attention to unity of the democratic antifascist force and make sure that they take concerted action. Also, by launching the movement of collecting signatures for the constitutional revision as a pan-national movement, they should frustrate and smash the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to prolong its stay in power and perpetuate the division, at all costs, through a vigorous antidictatorial struggle.

[Min] Even though the struggle of our masses against fascism and for democratization is now undergoing difficulties, it will triumph in the end. I am also convinced that a new spring of democracy will come around us without fail.

I understand that the SKNDF slogans for immediate struggle clearly state the position and role of the masses of all walks of life as well as their tasks in the struggle for independence, democratization, and reunification.

[Ko] The SKNDF slogans for immediate struggle contain what the masses of all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, peasants, fishermen, the urban poor, unemployed masses, small- and medium-size industrialists, intellectuals, men and officers of the South Korean Army, and even religious personages, should do in the struggle.

The portion of the slogans that deals with the position and role of the youths and students in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle includes the following slogans "Youths and students are the main force of the anti-U.S. national liberation movement," "Let us uplift higher the beacon of the nation, masses, and democratization," "The masses' expectations are high," and "Let us courageously produce breakthroughs for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle."

[Yun] I believe that the masses have great expectation from the youth and students who are seething with justice are sensitive to new things, and are enterprising. The youths and students should commit themselves more vigorously to the struggle for the national liberation and democratization of society in league with various forces, raising higher the banner of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. At the same time, they should also continue their struggle for freedom on the campus, the reform of the current system, and for the release of the imprisoned patriotic students, while opposing [words indictinct].

I believe it is important for the youths and students to take concerted action in their joint struggle of all the students in order to realize the Sammin idea [unification of the nation, the liberation of the masses, and realization of democracy] transcending [word indistinct] of the masses of all walks of life.

Also, I believe that not only should they be on their guard against the rulers' scheme to divide and subvert the student movement, but they should also crush such a scheme and realize the federation of the workers and students.

[Ko] The SKNDF slogans also presented tasks that the masses of all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, whould carry out in their struggle. They include "Workers should wage a struggle for regaining their three labor rights by taking the lead in the struggle," "The peasants should struggle against imports of surplus U.S. agricultural products while engaged in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation for the nation and masses, for their own freedom, and for democratization, as well as their right to exist.

[Min] As is the case with all other forms of social movement, for our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to triumph, it is of great importance for them to unite in one force. What do you think?

[Yun] Proceeding from such a point of view, our SKNDF has presented slogans for immediate struggle reading "Masses of all walks of life should unite in one body under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification," "United we win, divided we lose," "Let us form a broad of national salvation hand-in-hand, regardless of differences in thoughts, ideologies, political views, religions, factions, and assertions."

As a matter of course, the masses' strength lies in unity. When they are united, the masses are indomitable. This has been proven by the history of the mass movement. For example, the downfalls of the Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui dictatorships, the demise of the Pahlavi regime in Iran, I mean the Pahlavi monarch, and the toppling of the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines, were all due to the united strength of the masses. This being the case, for our masses to achieve substantive triumphs in their anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in which they are now engaged, they should stage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation on a pan-national scale by uniting firmly in one force under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification.

[Min] Yes. I believe that our masses should advance tirelessly on the single road of national salvation in unity, transcending thoughts, ideologies, political views, religions, factions, and assertions. When they struggle in firm unity, they can be sure of their ultimate victory.

Thank you very much for your being with us.

ANNIVERSARY OF 3 JUNE UPRISING DISCUSSED

SK051227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 2 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 June special article: "Struggle Is the Only Way to Independence, Democracy, and Reunification"]

[Text] Today marks the 22d anniversary of the 3 June uprising of the South Korean youths, students, and people.

Today, 22 years ago, the South Korean youths, students, and people launched a mass struggle, because they could not allow the scheme of the Japanese reactionaries and the puppet clique to expedite the conclusion of the criminal talks.

Turning out on the streets of resistance, the South Korean youths, students, and people shouted: "Let us smash Japanese militarism," "The United States, take off your mask," "The traitor who sells out the nation, resign," "Stop the operation to divide the nation." Countering the bestial oppression, they waged a gallant struggle.

The 3 June uprising of the South Korean youths, students, and people was the partiotic national salvation struggle to accelerate the new world of independence, democracy, and reunification by annihilating the foreign aggressors and the fascist nation-selling traitors.

However, the aspiration of the stugglers of the 3 June uprising to restore the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and to live in an independent and democratic world has not yet been realized. Because of the foreign forces' aggression and intervention and the traitors' nation-selling acts, which are being intensified with each passing day, the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty and their democratic freedom and rights are being trampled underfoot more miserably than 22 years ago.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By perpetuating the division of our country and creating two Koreas, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to continue the occupation of South Korea and their subjugation over it, and the Japanese reactionaries are scheming to restore their old position of colonial rulers in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the cause of all national trials and tribulations being suffered by the South Korean people. For more than 40 years, the U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea and acted as masters there, thus infringing upon the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty and imposing the miserable fate of colonial slavery on them.

Instead of withdrawing from South Korea in accordance with the unanimous demand of the whole nation and the peace-loving peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists are furter intensifying their policy of occupation.

The U.S. imperialists, who masterminded the operation of the Kwangju massacre and, thus, killed thousands of our compatriots 6 years ago, are still driving forward the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique in dyeing the plaza of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths, students, and people with blood. The U.S. imperialists are breathing new life into the Chon Tu-hwan ring and are driving it forward in seeking the manuevers of the fascist suppression and war, and the perpetuation of the division.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. They are annually staging nuclear war exercises and hatching a plot to continue to introduce new-type nuclear weapons. This is clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists are trying to use South Korea as a site of a nuclear war to bring all of Korea and Asia under their control. In addition to their miserable fate of colonial slavery, the South Korean people are now facing the tragic fate of a nuclear catastrophe.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists and guided by the traitors, the Japanese reactionaries' schemes to invade South Korea again are becoming active. The force of the Japanese militarists, which is controlling the economy of South Korea, is sinking its talons deep into the political and military fields of South Korea.

At the summit of the seven Western industrial countries held some time ago, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone blew the two-Korean bugle, emphasizing active support for the South Korean puppets. It is no secret that the Japanese reactionaries, on the pretext of economic aid, are continuing to offer enormous amounts of money to the puppets as military funds.

While the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the fabrication of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, the territorial waters of the Korean peninsula have been selected as an operational area of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the leaders of the South Korean and Japanese military circles frequently visit one another, military personnel are frequently exchanged, and joint exercises are frequently staged. This is a very dangerous development of the situation.

Because of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the foreign forces, subjugation, aggression, and despotism over South Korea are being further promoted. In return for offering South Korean politics, economy, military and cultural affairs, and all other South Korean things completely to the U.S. and Japanese masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maintaining the position of the stooge. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a shock brigade to implement the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas, it is a colonial cat's-paw, and a servant of war.

While the South Korean people are waging the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting "The United States, withdraw," the traitorous clique is talking about the so-called leading role of the United States and begging the U.S. forces not to withdraw from South Korea. At the same time, it is bestially suppressing the youths, students, and people who are waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The puppets' adulation and flattery to the Japanese reactionaries are also endlessly servile. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan visited the Japanese emperor and annulled the Japanese imperialists' unpardonable crime against Korea, committing the shamless act of inviting the Japanese crown prince to South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a puppy for the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and a vicious wolf for the people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is indeed a group of traitors worse than the five Ulsa traitors.

Because of the outrage of the foreign aggressors and because of the traitors' outrageous wielding of bayonets, not a day passes in peace for the South Korean people. The miserable South Korean situation is calling the people to struggle: "Overthrow the U.S. and Japanese imperialists," "Yankees, go home," and "Death to Chon Tu-hwan."

The South Korean youths, students, and people are resolutely turning out in the just struggle to overthrow the aggressors and traitors. This proceeds from the bloody lesson that only the pan-national struggle against oppression and subjugation can recover the lost national dignity and sovereignty. The South Korean people will deal a heavy blow to the aggressors and fascist traitors, and will certainly realize their aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification.

JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE TO BE CONDUCTED WITH U.S.

SK051015 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- The Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command announced Thursday that the U.S. Seventh Fleet and Korean naval vessels will conduct a joint naval exercise in the East Sea from June 8 through 14. The exercise involves anti-fleet, anti-submarine and anti-aircraft operations, the command said. The week-long training is one of the joint annual maneuvers to improve the cooperation as well as the ability to conduct combined operations between the two navies, the command added.

OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR OLYMPICS TALKS WITH DPRK

OW051155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 KYODO -- Top South Korean Olympic officials left here Wednesday night for Lausanne, Switzerland, to attend next week's North and South Korea sports talks on the Seoul Olympics in 1988. The six-member delegation, headed by Kim Chong-ha, president of the South Korean Olympic Committee, will have a series of dialogues with parties concerned before the official talks on June 10 and 11 -- the third such meeting under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The delegates are scheduled to meet Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, president of the IOC Saturday, official sources said.

The two Koreas failed to iron out their differences in the last two rounds of talks as the North insisted on the idea of fully co-hosting the Olympics. According to IOC sources, however, North Korea is likely to give up the idea of co-hosting in the coming talks, and some kind of compromise, such as the South giving rights to hold several sports to the North, is expected to be hammered out. While the IOC says the upcoming talks will be the final ones, the possibility of further dialogue cannot be ruled out depending on the outcome, the sources said.

CHON CALLS FOR REJECTION OF ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES

SK060343 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that society should reject "all anti-state, anti-democratic activities." In the speech read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Chon said: "polarized values should be accepted and respected in the democratic and open society we pursue. However, we cannot tolerate activities that deny the existence of our nation." No presented the address at a ceremony commemorating Korea's Memorial Day at the National Theater here.

The president said that the people's democratic consciousness will mature and that a free and open society will take root in Korea when each individual fulfills one's duties and responsibilities. He said that Korea is in a position to lay a foundation for "an advanced fatherland" and that "what is required of us most urgently now at this historic turning point is the establishment of a firm consciousness of history and a fair evaluation of our values."

SOCIALIST LEADER ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

OW051321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan is aware of the necessity of some form of constitutional amendment, socialist leader Kim Chol said Thursday. Opposition parties, religious and student organizations have been calling for a new constitution to open the way for direct popular election of the president. It will be a major topic of discussion at the extraordinary Assembly session which opened Thursday.

It is President Chon's judgment that the present situation cannot be maintained as it is, Kim was quoted as saying in a meeting with Hideo Den, an upper house member of the United Social Democratic Party. Some people in the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) also favor direct presidential election, Kim added. Under the existing Constitution of 1980, a South Korean president is elected by the electoral college of about 5,000 members.

Kim also said treatment of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung will be the focus of political wrangling between the South Korean ruling and opposition parties. Kim is here en route to Peru to take part in a general meeting of Socialist International.

KIM TAE-CHUNG DISPLEASED WITH YI MIN-U'S ACTION

SK060116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and 26 NKDP lawmakers of his faction met over breakfast yesterday and expressed displeasure over party president Yi Min-u's "lukewarm" attitude toward the release of those detained for political reasons. During the meeting, which was held before a party caucus, Kim told his follows to call Yi to account at the caucus as to why he behaves as if there's disagreement among the three -- Kim, Yi and party adviser Kim Yong-sam.

Kim was talking about Yi's "flexible stance shown on the issue in interviews with vernacular papers. Yi said in the interviews that he doesn't expect all the detainees will be released at once and added the opposition party will nevertheless join the proposed formation of an ad hoc Constitution committee. But previously, the three opposition figures agreed the overall release of the detainees was a precondition for the formation of the envisaged special committee.

At the breakfast meeting, Rep. Sin Ki-ha said, "Even the party president is subject to disciplinary measures when his attitude is against the party's official line." Rep. Kim Yong-pae proposed they (Kim Tae-chung's followers) bring Yi to account as to why he abandoned the valuable precondition for the formation of the special committee. Later at the party caucus, some of them demanded that Yi, who is known as a Kim Yong-sam man, explain why he gave the impression that the party is not so anxious for the release of the detainees.

DJP TO REVEAL DIRECTION OF CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK060122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will reveal the direction of the revision of the Constitution in party chairman No Tae-u's speech at the National Assembly Monday, party sources revealed yesterday.

A high-ranking, inside source in the DJP told reporters that "the DJP cannot delay baring the amendment guidelines, now that the rival parties have already agreed on early revision of the basic law." He said, "Although it is the basic stance of our party to engage in debates without any preconceptions, the mainstream opinion within the party should be made known."

Chairman No and the DJP's key post-holders yesterday put the finishing touches on a draft of No's address. They included advisor Kwan Ik-hyon and Reps. Choe Pyong-yul and Kim Hak-chun. Also present were Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the party's Special Committee on Constitutional Revision, and Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the ad hoc panel.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said that emphasis in the address was given to a call to the opposition camp to take a flexible attitude, to achieve amendment to the basic law within this year. After the gathering, No visited President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae. Some surmised that No discussed with President Chon the matter of setting free the political detainees to comply with the opposition party's demand.

20-DAY SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 5 JUNE

THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK060108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The year's second National Assembly session opened yesterday with the rival parties trying to inaugurate a special committee to work on constitutional amendment around the end of the session. As the amendment issue will dominate the 20-day session, there will be hot debates between the ruling and opposition parties over the form of government and other contents of the projected basic law.

Although they had agreed, in principle, on the creation of the ad hoc panel through meetings of their leaders, they have a host of problems that should be settled before the operation of the committee. The main stumbling block -- so it is feared -- at present is the NDP-demanded releases of political detainees. Political sources said that if the government releases political detainees during the current session, though it may be on a gradual basis, the rival parties will be able to pass a joint motion for the formation of the panel.

The NDP yesterday reconfirmed in a caucus its earlier demand that all "political prisoners" be freed before the creation of the panel. The DJP, even if it claims that the release of detainees cannot become a prerequisite for the panel creation, held a consultation meeting with the administration about the matter yesterday.

Party sources said that the government is screening the detainees at the request of the DJP, which believes that gradual release would contribute to further cementing an atmosphere for partisan dialogues and compromises. They said that the detainees now under scrutinity are those who were arrested for their struggles for constitutional revision. They number about 700. The floor leaders of the parties have made behind-the-scenes negotiations to solve the issues for the past few days, according to them.

Besides the amendment issue, the rival parties are expected to clash over the questions of campus disturbances, the Inchon incident, foreign exchanges flight and the gap between the rich and the poor during the three-week House session.

The DJP, NOP and the second opposition Korea National Party held various meetings to discuss floor strategies yesterday. The DJP set three goals in a meeting of its floor strategy committee and endorsed them in a caucus. The goal are: 1) the creation of the special committee during the session through partisan agreement; 2) the DJP's initiative in cooperation between the party and the government, and 3) the handling of bills related to public livelihood in standing committees.

Rep. Yi Se-ki, floor leader, said, "We should make the session an occasion to produce a ompromised amendment by forming the special panel under any circumstances."

NDP lawmakers vowed in caucus that they would continue to struggle for the revision to enable the people to elect the president by their own hands. In a resolution, they demanded that students, workers, intellectuals and religious figures who were arrested for their outcry for amendment and democratization be freed before the creation of the House panel in order to pave the way for mutual trust and harmony. They also urged the government to stop immediately its labeling arrested students and workers as pro-Communists and its use of torture.

Meanwhile, Speaker Yi Chae-hyong in his opening address read by Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol called upon the lawmakers to have frank dialogues and debates with each other to forge an amendment acceptable to all. He said, "It will be difficult for the ruling and opposition parties to reach an accord in a couple of days." "We, politicians, have to think first of the nation's safety and prosperity and the people's interest, rising above individual and partisan interests," he added. Yi could not attend the opening due to illness.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong will make a report on state affairs in a plenary session tomorrow, and leaders of the three parties will deliver key-note speeches on Monday. The Assembly will have questioning sessions for six days from Tuesday, and the standing committees will be held from June 17 through June 23.

YONHAP Report

SK050914 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), coming out with a strategy for the ongoing special National Assembly session, will call on the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to present its timetable for constitutional revision before the end of this year. Under the strategy, formulated by the office of the NKDP'S floor leadership Thursday, the NKDP will do its best during the special 20-day assembly session to achieve its goal of establishing a direct presidential election system. As part of the strategy, NKDP lawmakers will present convincing arguments supporting the party's draft to amend the Constitution in interpellation and discussion sessions within the Assembly.

The ruling and opposition parties agreed earlier to set up a National assembly committee to work on the revision of the nation's Constitution. The NKDP has decided to name the committee the "special constitutional revision committee" and to set the time limit for operation of the committee the end of the regular National Assembly session, which is scheduled to open on Sept. 20.

The NKDP will propose the disbandment of the government's constitutional research committee and try to prevent the DJP from delaying constitutional revision or submitting its own version of a dual executive ruling system.

During the special Assembly session, which opened Thursday, the NKDP plans to emphasize outstanding issues, including the recent suppression of campus, labor and dissident organizations; the opposition's demand that those imprisoned for "political causes" be released; its call for the granting of amnesty and the restoration of civil rights for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and others; and the need to launch an inquiry into the cause of the riot in Inchon on May 3 and the government's actions in response to the riot.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS REGRET PROFESSORS' ACT

SK060128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Presidents and deans from 19 universities and colleges across the nation yesterday held a meeting in Seoul and expressed their regrets over a statement issued by 264 professors Monday on controversial issues. They also expressed hope that the government will show leniency and not penalize professors who signed the declaration. The signatories were from 23 colleges and universities across the country. Among them were Korea, Yonsei, Sogang, Sungkyunkwan, Chungang, Ewha Woman's and Sookmyung Women's universities.

The top school administrators also said they were concerned over the fact that the declaration carried phrases denying the present political and economic systems.

Of the administrators of the 23 universities and colleges whose professors signed the declaration, five, including Pak Pong-sik, president of the Seoul National University, did not attend the meeting for "personal reasons". They also said that such a collective action by the 264 professors was an act that does not fit their status as educators.

The meeting lasted about two and a half hours at the second-floor conference room of the Private Schols' Pension Fund Hall in Yoido beginning 2 p.m. The participants also said a majority of the signatories turned out to have signed the declaration without carefully studying its contents. Some of the professors who signed the statement have shown repentance for their action, they also said.

ACTIVIST STUDENTS STRESS SOLIDARITY WITH WORKERS

SK060126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Activist students appear to have put emphasis on establishing solidarity with workers in their antigovernment struggle. According to the Labor Ministry, 350 workers were fired as of May as they were found to have concealed their higher educational background to get jobs in the production lines instead of desk jobs, which their high educational background warrants them.

The number of such employee is larger than that of last year since the violent sabotage taking place at Daewoo Motor Co. in April of last year. The ministry analyzed that the sharp increase of the number is mainly due to activist students' attempts to instigate massive labor disputes during the wage readjustment period.

A total of 110 cases of labor disputes have been reported, which is 16 percent larger than 91 cases reported during the corresponding period of last year. However, labor disputes these days have been relatively mild without resorting to violence and other extreme means because of weak reponse from workers and precautionary measures on the part of employers.

The total number of workers involved in labor disputes this year was 8,770, much smaller than 13,698 of the same period of last year. The loss of working hours resulting from the labor dispoutes is some 12,000-man-hours, also smaller than last year's 16,000 man-hours.

In a way to further minimize undesirable occurrences of sabotage, the ministry plans to intensify supervisory actions in work places where disputes are likely to occur. Besides, it told employes to closely check the background of workers when they recruit new employes.

As of yesterday, some 67.3 percent of companies employing more than 100 workers have concluded wage negotiations. This year's wage increse rate is 6.5 percent on the average.

PEOPLE WANTED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTS TOTAL 150

SK060124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Those put on a wanted list by the Seoul Metropolitan Police for their antigovernment activities total 150, it was learned yesterday. They include 114 students of 22 universities, 21 members of dissident bodies and eight workers, according to the police. Seoul National Univedrsity students, numbering 35, take the lion's share.

Among the wanted are Na Pyong-sik, president of the Pulbit Publishing Co., and nine officials of Mintongnyon, or the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification. Those Mintongnyon officials include Yim Chae-chong, chairman of the standing committee; Yi Pu-yong, director for general affairs; Kwak Tae-yong, chairman of the human rights committee and spokesman Kim Chong-chol.

Members of Insanyon (the Social Movement Association of Inchon) and Sononyon (the Seoul Labor Movement Association) are also included among those wanted for their alleged involvement in the May 3 massive rioting in Inchon.

Kim Tae-hong, president of the Association for Democratic Press, is also sought by police for his implication in antigovernment activites. Kim once served as chairman of the Journalists Association of Korea.

CAUSE OF SRV TROOP 'DECREASE' VIEWED AS 'DEFEAT'

BK051014 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Political commentary: "How Many Vietnamese Troops Are Left in Cambodia?"]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok recently estimated that Vietnam still has some 140,000 troops in Cambodia This estimate is 20,000 lower than previous estimations. This American announcement was made after Vietnam said it had pulled out some 10,000 troops from Cambodia in its annual withdrawal, which the CGDK and a large number of other countries believe is merely a Vietnamese deception vis-a-vis the world. The Americans did not say whether or not this decrease in Vietnamese troops was the result of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal announced by Hanoi.

In this commentary, let us try to predict how many Vietnamese troops are left and, if there has been a decrease, explain why. Regarding the former question, the Voice of the Khmer would like to admit outright that we do not have the means to correctly compute the real number of Vietnamese troops. However, considering various reports we have received, we tend to believe the estimate of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok despite the fact that this source did not divulge how it arrived at that figure. However, regarding this matter, we would like to explain why the number of Vietnamese troops has decreased.

At first glance, it seems like the Vietnamese are being true to their word in their announced troop pullout, for the number of troops has decreased. But, the truth is something different. The decrease has stemmed from quite different causes. Regarding this assertion, there can be no better witness than the Cambodian people living in Cambodia. It is public knowledge that during the past more than 7 years many Vietnamese soldiers have perished on the Cambodian battlefield. Many Vietnamese soldiers have died from bullets, from malaria, dysentery, and so on. Each unit has lost many men because of these causes. Moreover, the Vietnamese soldiers have deserted one after another. Some have fled to Thailand, asking to be sent to third countries. Others have also asked to be sent overseas through the CGDK. Some have fled through the forest back to Vietnam. A few others have fled overtly along national highways. A Vietnamese commander killed himself with a grenade when too many of his men died in an CGDK ambush. A Vietnamese battalion commander who lost all of his men from the above-mentioned causes lost his mental stability because he was so upset. Not a single Vietnamese unit is unaffected.

The Vietnamese troop withdrawals, as always, are merely a safety value, an assurance to the remaining Vietnamese troops that they should not worry too much about going home as their turn will come sooner or later. Moreover, this is concocted to fool international public opinion. In fact, this troop withdrawal gimmick is merely a rotation of troops. And Vietnam could easily send in fresh troops secretly in greater numbers than those withdrawn. However, no matter how many more have been sent to Cambodia, the number of those killed, wounded, or who have deserted is overwhelmingly high, thus reducing the number of Vietnamese troops to 140,000.

We therefore would like to conclude that the decrease in the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia results from the Vietnamese defeat and not from the generosity of the Vietnamese in withdrawing troops as announced. We believe that the Vietnamese troops will continue to decrease in size until they are completely wiped out in Cambodia if they stubbornly cling to their presence there at a time when the CCDK forces are becoming stronger and stronger as they are now. The struggle of the Cambodian people will continue to be waged without letting up in order to completely drive all the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

SIHANOUK CONGRATULATES NEW THAI ARMY COMMANDER

BK040203 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Jun 86

[2 June Message from DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to General Chawalit yongchaiyut, commander of the Thai Army]

[Text] To His Excellency General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, commander of the Royal Thai Army -- through the Thai Foreign Ministry in Bangkok -- on the occasion his excellency's being named by the Royal Thai Government to the high post of commander of the Royal Thai Army:

I have the honor of expressing to Your Excellency warmest congratulations and best wishes for complete success in your new and brilliant task of serving your glorious fatherland. I would like to take this opportunity to express my most profound gratitude to you and to the glorious Royal Thai Army for providing vigorous and most noble assistance and support to the Cambodian people's struggle to liberate Cambodia.

Please accept my highest consideration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea.

KHIEU SAMPHAN RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR

BK060242 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] After visiting a number of African countries -- Egypt, Kenya, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Liberia, and Guinea -- the CGDK delegation led by Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, returned home on 3 June.

Vice President Khieu Samphan brought back the friendship, assistance, and support of the people and governments of these friendly countries to the Cambodian people and the CGDK, particularly support for and assistance to the CGDK's 8-point peace plan to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. The friendship, assistance, and support of these seven friendly countries the world over, are an encouragement for our National Army, the Cambodian people, and the CGDK in the struggle for national liberation and are an important force to compel the Vietnamese enemy to hold talks with the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian issue politically on the basis of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THAI RELATIONS

BK060656 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Statement on "Lao-Thai relations" issued "today" by LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry on occasion of 2d anniversary of Thai troops' "occupation of the three villages"]

[Text] Two years ago, on 6 June 1984, acting on orders of former Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek, many battalions of Thai troops arrogantly invaded and seized three Lao villages -- namely Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Following the proper and just struggle of the Lao people and as a result of the public denunciation in Thailand and in the world, the Thai troops were compelled to withdraw from the three villages unconditionally. But, while withdrawing from the villages, the Thai troops committed serious crimes against the Lao people of the three villages. They forced more than 1,000 Lao people to abandon their houses, farm land, and cultivation areas to earn a living in detention centers in Thai territory. The Thai troops were organized for separate deployment on various peaks in areas along the Lao-Thai border in the three villages in Lao territory. These troops repeatedly fired into the areas in a threatening manner. They also sent bandits and spies to the three villages to create disturbances and plunder animals and other property of the Lao people. The Thai troops have continued their criminal acts until today.

The Thai side has continuously refused to return to their native villages the Lao people they herded form the three villages and has refused to pay compensation to the people of the three villages for the great losses in life and property caused by the Thai troops. A number of Lao people who escaped to return home were also impeded by the Thai troops who fired at them. As a result, a number of the Lao people were killed.

Worse still, of late Thai troops have even organized military exercises along the Lao-Thai border adjacent to the areas with the participation of exiled Lao reactionaries. The activities indicate preparations for a new aggression against Laos' Sayaboury Province and show that danger and threats of aggression by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries still exist in the areas.

With its good intentions to improve Lao-Thai relations on the basis of the spirit of genuine neighbouring and fraternal countries to contribute to solving regional problems and other international problems, the Lao side has exerted its efforts by repeatedly proposing that the Thai side appoint a high-level delegation with full authority to hold talks with the Lao side. But, until now, 2 years have passed, and the Thai side has not yet given the Lao side a positive response. To improve Lao-Thai relations on the basis of the genuine spirit of neighborliness and fraternity, the LPDR Government reiterates once again its Foreign Affairs Ministry's statement of 6 June 1985, proposing that the Kingdom of Thailand appoint a government delegation to hold talks with a delegation of the Lao Government either in Bangkok or Vientiane. To guarantee the success of the talks, the Lao side hereby proposes that the Foreign Ministries of the two sides appoint officials to hold a consultative meeting to work out all necessary preparations for the government-level talks and that the meeting of the officials of the Foreign Ministries of the two sides should begin right away.

The LPDR Government hopes that the additional proposal will meet the urgent aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, who want to see Lao-Thai relations improved without delay.

The LPDR Government is also convinced that the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will take this proposal into consideration in a responsible spirit and will respond creatively. The Lao people and the LPDR Government hope that the Thai people of all classes who wish to maintain neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand will vigorously support this correct, just, and reasonable stand of the Lao people and the LPDR Government, which is aimed at improving relations between the two countries to contribute to safeguarding the peace, stability, and friendship of the nations in the region and the world.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

BK051435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] On the morning of 4 June Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, received credentials from Derek Tonkin, new ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain to Laos, whose office is in Bangkok, Thailand.

On this occasion, President Souphanouvong had a cordial talk with the new British ambassador and wished him success in his diplomatic mission for further strengthening friendly relations between Laos and Great Britain.

Derek Tonkin has assumed his post in place of Hubert Anthony Staples, former British ambassador who completed his diplomatic mission in the LPDR.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SRV COUNTERPART

BK051220 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Visiting SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son met with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Reporting on the meeting to newsmen, Deputy Foreign Ministry Spokesman Pratchayathawi Tawethikin said the meeting proceeded well and the two sides discussed regional and bilateral issues. Dr Arun brought up the shelling of the Cambodian refugee camp Site 8 in Thai territory by Vietnamese soldiers on 29 May. The SRV deputy foreign minister, however, denied that Vietnamese soldiers had shelled the camp and reiterated that Vietnam continues to honor its pledge not to violate Thailand's sovereignty. He opined that the shelling could be the work of Heng Samrin soldiers. Arun told the SRV deputy foreign minister that fighting between CGDK and SRV-supported Heng Samrin forces posed a threat to Thailand's security and pointed out that Thailand strongly desired genuine peace in Southeast Asia which will lead to cooperation and prosperity in the region.

On bilateral relations, the two deputy foreign ministers discussed the capture of Thai fishermen by the SRV. The Vietnamese official informed Arun that his country will soon release 300 Thai fishermen. Arun asked that the five to seven Thai civilians and soldiers who still remain in Vietnam be released. The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister agreed to convey this request to his government.

WANG ZHEN PAYS CALL ON PRIME MINISTER PREM

BK050805 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Today at Government House Wang Zhen, visiting vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's Advisory Committee, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan, called on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. Wang Zhen is visiting Thailand from 25 May to 5 June as guest of the Foreign Ministry in his position as honorary president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts. Also present at the meeting were Major General Chatchai Chunawan, president of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association; Lieutenant General Chantharakhup Sirisut, secretary to the prime minister; Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri; Protocol Department Director General Thawiphan Singha; and Major General Mongkhon Amphonphisit, the prime minister's aide.

According to Sawanit, the prime minister and Wang Zhen held official discussion in a cordial atmosphere. They discussed the growing all-round Thai-Chinese relations, particularly in trade, with its marked growth in combined value. The prime minister said he was given a warm welcome during all of his three visits to China both by Chinese leaders and the people. He noted to the Chinese official that both Thailand and China are agricultural countries and that China has achieved great agricultural development. For that reason Thailand and China should increase cooperation in this field. Both countries should also exchange views on trade and marketing as well. The prime minister said that, as in Thailand, great development achievements in China have attracted foreign tourists. Therefore, both countries should discuss ways to attract more tourists to their countries because each has a rich historic and cultural heritage, especially now that there is a direct Bangkok-Kunming flight. Official discussions on this matter can begin if the Chinese side is interested.

Wang Zhen said he welcomed the prime minister's suggestions and will convey them to appropriate Chinese leaders. He said China and Thailand have long enjoyed good relations. China is ready to contribute to establishing peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia. Wang Zhen also presented a brush painting to the prime minister as a gift.

ATHIT INTERVENES TO HALT PARTY DEFECTIONS

BK060203 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek halted Col Narong Kittikhachon's plans to lead 70 candidates in a defection from the United Democratic Party to the Liberal Party, sources said yesterday. The former Chat Thai MP for Ayutthaya initially planned to announce his defection to Prida Phatthanathabut's Liberals on Wednesday, the sources said. They claimed that Col Narong, who had held talks with the former university affairs minister, changed his mind about defecting following a telephone call from Gen Athit on Wednesday.

SITTHI PREDICTS GROWTH FOR SAP AFTER ELECTION

BK060230 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The Social Action Party [SAP] will grow after the elections because of its reputation and the entry of qualified members, its leader Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. ACM, Sitthi said yesterday's gathering of candidates reinforced his belief that the SAP would once again become a major force. Veteran members remained loyal to the SAP's ideologies, he said, and newcomers had shown a great deal of unity and enthusiasm.

"We want a new generation of politicians who are willing to serve the country with integrity and have the public interest in mind," said ACM Sitthi.

While the party had been shrunk by defections and has been a frequent target of criticism, it had maintained its reputation, said the Foreign Minister. Only 186 of the SAP's 214 candidates attended the gathering and ACM Sitthi said most of the absentees were former MPs tied up with campaigns. Conspicuous by their absence was MP's Office Minister and SAP deputy leader Sawat Khamprakop and his four loyalists.

Mr Sawat's presence at United Democratic Party meetings has prompted speculation of further defections. ACM Sitthi said the former Nakhon Sawan MP failed to turn up for an appointment with him and he had not received resignations from Mr Sawat and his group. The SAP will hold its first rally at Sanam Luang on June 17, but ACM Sitthi said the emphasis would be placed on door-to-door campaigning. Party spokesman Amnuai Yotsuk said ACM Sitthi told the candidates of the need to eradicate poverty and create jobs. The candidates were also told of the campaign strategy and means to handle attacks and insinuations. The SAP is to field 30 candidates in the South, 40 in the North, 31 in the Central Plains, 79 in the Northeast, and six in Bangkok Metropolis. Deputy Interior Minister Montri Phonphanit said the SAP's priorities were creating work, developing the provinces and improving the welfare of industrial workers. He said the Labour Department should be upgraded to ministerial level.

SITTHI SPEECH ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

BK030133 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jun 86 p 4

["Excerpts" from 2 June speech by Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in Bangkok entitled "In the Arena"]

[Text] As all of us know, the political situation in Thailand at the present time is in a fluid state. Thailand's attempt at democracy has been brief. Fifty-four years may be a long time in the life of an individual, but many would agree that it has not been much for the democratic development. If your foot were to be in my shoe, obviously, you just could not sit still in office without having the concern for failure weigh heavily on your mind. We know that democracy is the condition under which a life of freedom is meant to flourish. But democracy cannot exist of its own free will. It depends on us. It needs our courage to build it, nourish and guard it, and then pass it on to future generations.

We also know that what we have is not perfect. There have been setbacks along the way. There have been coups d'etat; there have been "new" constitutions; there have been elections and there have been changes of government. Soon we will have another election and, on top of that, another government. If that government is to come in to serve the people and do something good for the country, no matter who will win I do not think the people would mind and the exercise would have been worthwhile. But then, while we do not seek our future in our past, our democratic history has been replete with blunders. The good part of it is that it has taught us many painful lessons. Despite our best efforts, we have not been entirely successful in producing a government as good and as decent as its people.

The events of last month amply illustrate the confusion which has, unfortunately, come to be a part of the Thai political process. My only hope is that the phenomenon will be transitory. It seems that we have had less men of principles than those without them. Democracy cannot last for long if politicians were to put their self-interests before the national interests.

And so, as I see it, no greater task faces this country; and no challenge is more deserving of our effort and energy, than to revitalize and strengthen our democratic institutions all across the board. For too long we have taken our democracy -- and our own people -- for granted. It would be a great mistake if we were to believe that this country is populated by fools. We cannot ignore the fact that, politically, we have come once again to the crossroads. It should be clear that what has gone on cannot be allowed to stay its course.

When I entered the arena in 1983, it was out of the call to duty. On the other hand, I had also wanted to find out how broad-based was the support for our foreign policy, and whether our achievements were accepted by the people. I have always known that a successful foreign policy needs a solid domestic front, and this over the last six years the Thai people have given in good measure. I had not sought it for personal gains or gratification, but the leadership of the Social Action Party [SAP] was thrust upon me because many people believed that my service was needed and that I could be useful for our beloved country. I could not, and would not, shrink from this responsibility. That responsibility was so heavy, for I did not have the stature of our former leader, M.R. Khukrit Pramot. But the party's image had to be changed, and that caused some ripples. Even though the SAP may now be a smaller party, its internal problems have been solved.

At my age, I know that the time has come for the torch to be passed to a "new generation" of leaders. So this will be my last mission. I am convinced that we in this country possess in abundance the necessary resources, the necessary skills and, most importantly, the necessary dedications and sacrifices that are the hallmarks of leadership. We must look for men and women who are tempered by the belief that they want to become the servants of the people and not their masters. We want men and women who are unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this country has always been committed. Let me make clear that I am determined to see it through, upon our system's survival and success, regardless of the cost and regardless of the peril.

There are those who entertain the forlorn hope that the party over which I preside, the Social Action Party, is now in a shambles. It is true that mass defection has hit our party. But it is also equally true that it has left our party in a better shape and in better hands. I would like to look at it as a blessing in disguise. Just imagine how chaotic it would be if we had had to conduct a "wholesale purge." It is only natural that once ideals conflict among the members, or if some of us should have found something better, the party can never be the same. It is time to part company and there are no grudges. I speak here with no rancour or bitterness. I even wish those who have left us the best of luck. However, I cannot say with the same degree of certainty how they feel about me. Misinformation is being spread around; the ugly picture is being painted of me as a person of short temper. They say that I was responsible for the break-up of the party. Well, you should know better. While it is not for me to peer into the mysteries of the future, I do not know that, given strong leadership, time and a little bit of hope, the forces of good would ultimately rally and triumph. I am confident that the Social Action Party, or what is left of it, will more than hold its own.

We are of course opposed to all forms of protectionism. We disdain "broken promises." This brings into focus the question of sincere friendship. We cannot accept that the big, industrialized countries should bully the small, developing countries on the issue of trade. In this connection, a way will be found in which a new vitality, new vigour, and new effectiveness can be infused into the cooperation between first, the ASEAN countries and second, between the developing countries which will give them the required strength.

A strong Thailand obviously depends on its farms and its resources. It should not be forgotten that the SAP is the only party which does most for our farmers. Under the SAP's leadership, Thailand has become the world's foremost rice exporter.

We realize, of course, that development of agriculture must remain our top priority. It is the main pillar of our economy. However, we do need a long-range, comprehensive programme with new, realistic measures which will ensure a sense of proportion between demands and supplies -- both domestic and overseas. Innovation in the direction of crops diversification must also be encouraged. For it is only plain to see that the reliance on a few major crops can no longer be adequate. And a strong Thailand must respond to the aspirations of its citizens. We shall be adding a new public programme to help the needy, the least fortunate among us. We shall also recommend measures to improve the educational quality, to stimulate the arts, and, at all levels, to provide the opportunity for every student to develop his talents and to acquire his knowledge through expanded facilities.

In the field of the economy, we recognize the need for new stimulants which will spur its growth. The SAP's policy to develop the rural areas through the fund reallocation programme has been successful and it will be continued. Meanwhile, in other areas, we may require the repeal of outmoded laws which inhibit investment and employment.

One step, above all, is essential -- and that is to increase the efficiency of the tax collection. Next, we must make sure the existing tax structure will not destroy the incentives or impede the free flow of capital. What is more, it should not expert too heavy a burden on private purchasing power, profits, and employment. Although the government at present is suffering from a budget deficit, we do not see in the raising of the tax a sign of a healthy economy or a measure to strengthen it.

The SAP deems it an urgency to reverse the decline in morale in our civil service. We take as our philosophy the separation of politics from administration. Whatever wrong may have occurred will be rectified. Despite some flaws, I believe that we have succeeded by and large in restoring the pride in our civil service. More qualified men and women want to join -- and remain -- in it. At the Foreign Ministry alone, we have been able to recruit young men and women of the highest quality who will add significantly to the building of professionalism of the foreign service.

Turning to the world outside, I am proud to report that all is well and will continue to be well. While security problems continue to exist along the border, they are now of a manageable proportion. The past six years have shown that our foreign policy has been on the right track. It has made not only Thailand but also ASEAN strong and resilient. ASEAN is now a factor to be reckoned with in world politics. Our firm and independent foreign policy is the indispensable element of a stable, peaceful regional order. It is, and should remain, the best hope in the search for the solution to the Kampuchean problem.

I would like to believe that there will be no drastic change in foreign policy regardless of the change of government. Our international image will be at stake, and whoever is foreign minister after the July election should make sure that there is sense of continuity if we are to be trusted by our friends and allies. Foreign policy is that part of the national policy which cannot afford wild fluctuations without creating adverse repercussions. In short, in foreign policy we need not rip off every tree to find whether its roots are still there.

I have now spoken at some length about the political situation in the country, the Social Action Party, what we have done and also some of the things we hope to do if we should be called to duty. Of course not everything can be dissected here. But both you and I know that this election is the most crucial in our democratic history. It will determine whether we can continue to be called a democracy, or it could herald its ending. But whatever comes out of it let us give it our full measure. Let us go to our strength. Let us offer hope. Let us show the world that a new age for Thailand is not only possible, but probable. I am ready to do my part.

Of course, time is not on our side. The SAP is not sailing with the tide in its favour. We lack many things. We have too little money. We have not done much public relations campaigns. But we are honest. We are not running scared. It is going to be a struggle against all odds, however long and hard the road may be. Our opponents, whoever they may be, will find that we are going to give them more than they may expect. It is going to be a good match. I have done it before -- in the United Nations Security Council, in the Kampuchean problem, and against all adversaries in international politics. The arena may be different, but the spirit is the same and can never be broken. If I should lose and do not return as foreign minister, I will always carry with me the fond memories of your good will and friendship. But if I should return, the Thai people will know that they will have the loyalty of a faithful servant who will never break his promises.

Theodore Roosevelt had his answer and I would like to quote from him: "It is not the critic who counts: not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again... who knows the great enthuiasms, the great devotions -- and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at best knows in the end the triumphs of high achievements, and who at the worst, if the fails, at least fails while daring greatly -- so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

I have never wanted my place to be with the cold and timid souls. Win or lose, I have entered the arena. This is the only way. And I would not have done it any other way.

INTERVIEW WITH DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER PHICHAI

BK050209 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 pp 4, 5

["Excerpts" from "Exclusive Interview" with Deputy Prime Minister and Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun -- date and place not given]

[Text] Q: You once said that if the Democrat Party wins the majority seats in the House, it is ready to have its leader take over as prime minister. Do you still stand firm on the statement?

A: I did not mention the name of my party but anyway, as far as the principle is concerned, I reaffirm the statement.

Q: You were also quoted as saying if Party A won 120 House seats and Party B won 80, then the two parties should form a coalition government headed by the leader of Party A, right?

A: Yes, in that case, the most suitable way is for the two parties to set up a coalition government and to settle a question as to whose party should take the premiership. In any case, Party A must form the core of the new government. In other words, it must spearhead the move to form a new government by approaching parties with a similar platform. Now, the former should have more public mandate from [as published] the latter, given the number of its MPs and therefore, it should be entitled to the premiership.

But if, say, Party A wins 120 MPs, Party B with 80 MPs and probably Party C with 50 MPs failed to agree who should be made prime minister. Let's say, Party C also wants its leader to be prime minister, then political confusion and a stalemate would arise, a scenario which I would not like to see happen. But in that case, it is natural that an outsider may be required as prime minister.

Q: Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Praman Adireksan recently told us that he used to float an idea to you: Chat Thai, Democrat and Social Action parties should strike an agreement to form a new government on the term that the biggest of them should be entitled to the premiership. How would you respond to that?

A: Yes, during the ceremony to open the new party head office recently, Maj Gen Praman was kind enough to attend the ceremony at my invitation -- I invited all party leaders -- and he did come up with the idea. At first he mentioned it as a matter of principle and I replied that I totally agree with the concept, the way I has just told you. Then, he said that Chat Thai, Democrat and Social Action should win a combined House seats enough to form a stable government. I responded that -- well, that I did not know.

So, there was not a secret deal -- as mentioned by somebody. It's just a meeting of minds on a principle. In fact, Maj Gen Praman used to be in the same Cabinet. He also attached much importance on our relationship by showing up at the ceremony.

A: The Democrat Party adopts a friendly attitude towards any party but I cannot know whether some parties hold grudges against us.

Q: You mentioned as a condition that the parties to form a coalition government should share common or similar ideology and platforms. To your mind, what parties have platforms that correspond with the Democrat's ideology? For example, Chat Thai, given its policy announcement and its roles in the past.

A: Well, I would say that the platforms of the three parties are not all that different from one another. There may be some difference in nuances. For example, one party may insist on the paddy price guarantee scheme but the Democrats would argue that although the idea is sound the scheme was unrealistic. It's impossible to guarantee the prices. Such a difference, I would say, can be reconciled.

But if one party's policy calls for the nationalizing of all the commercial banks, then we cannot join hands with it. In short, I don't think our policies would pose serious impediments for a coalition government.

It depends on the results of the general election and afterwards, we can hold consultations to blend our policies. After all, politics are an ongoing process of negotiation.

Q: Supposing that SAP, [Social Action Party] Democrat and Chat Thai jointly secure enough House seats to form a stable government, do you perceive any problems in terms of the working relationship of the three parties to the formation?

A: The three parties have worked together and there has been nothing between the Democrats and the other two. Even the Prachakon Thai Party of Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet and the Democrat Party have worked together over the past three years. I see no problems in terms of working relationship. Coming back to your question about the possibility of SAP, Chat Thai and Democrat forming a coalition government, I would say it depends on negotiations.

To my mind, the best reason is for the leader of the biggest political party to attain the premiership. But if any of the two parties insisted against the principle, then we must find a way out because in principle, the government must be a coalition.

Q: Have you talked to SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila over the principle?

A: Not yet. SAP and the Democrat Party have worked together well. You see, there are some issues that we understand each other without having to talk them out.

Q: Do you think SAP will accept the principle?

A: That I don't know.

Q: Talking about the general trend, how do you see the chance of the three parties forming a coalition?

A: Well, the other two parties may think of it but the Democrat Party is so humble that it would not nurture the idea. I am not sure how big our party will be after the polls. Will there be any party to approach us if we get only 20 seats?

Q: How about your approach towards the present economic situation? There are two lines of thinking: Should the priority be placed on financial and economic stabilization or on the stimulation of economic growth by injecting more money into the system?

A: Alright, I have all along argued for the idea that we must inject money in the system in times of economic recession. I disagree to the other approach.

Let's put it in simple terms. The finance minister wants to stabilize financial and economic institution and so, he has tried to control government's expenditure. That's why the concept of zero-growth budget has been introduced. But as a result of the policy, the economic, trade and investment expansion has come to a standstill.

It all started when the government restricted commercial banks' credit extension to the ceiling of 18 per cent of their deposits. It disagreed to the idea. Advocates of the school of thought argued that if you want to expand the economy, then you must seek more foreign loans. I say if we have to secure loans to stimulate the economy, I am all out for the loan acquisition. Of course, I would be strongly opposed if the loans were spent extravangantly to import luxurious goods into the country, for example. We must utilize the loans to increase the yields of production, to create new jobs, to cause more construction and so on. You know, it's a chain reaction.

This is our major policy and any party to join us must share the same platform. This is an opportune time for our country because the world oil prices have plunged to a low. As a result of the low prices, a lot of money has come into the government's coffer. Why don't we spend the money to stimulate the economy? Why not?

It's like businessmen. If their registered capital totals 10 million baht, their business can expand up to 1,000 million baht because they use loans to do their business. If the company spends within 10 million baht, it would not have enough money to cover advertisement expenditure alone. If it spends 10 million baht on advertisement to increase the sale volume to 1,000 million baht, then why not? In this case, the advertisement people will have jobs to do, the painters will have jobs. It's a chain reaction.

Q: How about the tax system? Some party has declared that it will reduce the tax rates.

A: I have fought for the reduction of tax ceiling and the broadening of the tax base. I have not won all I wanted but the ceilings have come down to a certain extent.

The ceiling of the individual income tax has come down to 55 from 65 per cent -- and I want it to be 50 per cent. The corporate tax ceiling has been reduced from 40 to 35 per cent compared to my goal of 30 per cent.

I believe I can reduce the budget deficit because when the private sector can make more money, we will collect more tax even at a lower rate. The crux of the issue is to stimulate the economy.

Q: How about the paddy price lifting scheme? You mentioned that you do not support the idea, right?

A: No, we do not stand for it. The government has tried to set up agricultural zones but the coordination among related government agencies has been so poor. We'll try to streamline their efforts. We will not set the guaranteed prices but we will announce reference prices which we deem logical. We need to amend the law. We have called for the establishment of a national agriculture council comprising representatives from four organizations: The government, farmers' organization, cooperatives and the middlemen. The mechanism covers all the organizations in the full circle. It will be responsible for production control in each agricultural zone, and region, the reduction of cost of production, central intelligence gathering on the international agricultural trade and marketing planning.

We have to amend the law to back up such an establishment and I believe this is the only effective way to solve the problem.

Q: How about the Tambon [subdistrict] Fund or the Job Creation Programme?

A: We will maintain the job creation programme because it's a way where farmers can earn additional income, though it's not a major source of income.

Lately, the govrnment has improved the supervision of the job creation programmes. I have observed the programmes in several rural areas and are convinced of their merits. It will be very useful particularly if we can coordinate the projects in the tambons within the framework of a master plan.

For instance, if we plan to link five tambons together in this fiscal year, then each should spend the money to construct new road instead of wells.

Q: Some have pointed out that the major difference between the Tambon Fund and the Job Creation scheme lies with the fact that under Tambon Fund scheme, local elite will decide on their own as to what they need while the other scheme requires officials from the capital to do the planning. Which approach do you prefer?

A: The initiatives must come from the tambon councils. That's the right way. But on the other hand, there must be consultations as to what they need that will benefit the whole area. If a tambon is rich with maize but the adjacent tambons refuse to construct roads, then the produce cannot be transported into the markets.

By the way, I also disagree to the appropriation of development funds to MPs. It's not MPs' duty to distribute development funds. The money should be kept for other more useful purposes.

Q: Don't you think that the proposal will invite criticisms from MPs?

A: Of course, they will but the Democrats have never supported the idea. All of us have been against it. We even raised our objection during the Cabinet meetings. And the return of the development funds the last time were less than 50 per cent.

Q: How about the party's foreign policy platform?

A: Our platform does not differ very much from the present policy. I don't think I should dwell on the matter.

Q: There are criticisms that the Foreign Ministry was pre-occupied with the Khmer problem. How will you respond to that?

A: Somebody said that the Foreign Ministry is the Khmer minister and I got the message. I would put it this way: We need to do more trade with foreign countries despite the problems we are having with some neighbours. Trade must take the lead over politics at least to reduce the atmosphere of confrontation and tension. Of course, we must always bear in mind our security interests. But I don't believe that trade will weaken our national security.

Q: The government has said it has already allowed the private sector to trade with such countries?

A: That's what was officially said. What the reality is, we all know. But what I want is not to make money, I just want to see a build-up of good atmosphere which may lead to peace.

In other words, the priority should shift more to trade with all countries -- be they in the socialist or the Free World camps.

Q: How about relationship with superpowers?

A: Superpowers are very influential. Whatever slight act they do will greatly affect such a small country as Thailand.

As a small country, why don't we draw the lessons from the history? How our country survived one crisis after another without having to be colonized. This I don't have to explain at length. Our kings have pursued a very correct foreign policy in relations to superpowers because of their far-sightedness. They were aware of the fact that we cannot rigidly rely on a particular superpower and so they pursued a policy with westerners called "bend with the wind." But if Thailand did not bend with the wind, the country would have experienced an undesirable period which Burma, for example, has experienced. Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia and many others in the region have fallen into the colonization orbits. I think the history has clearly taught us as to how we should stand in relations with superpowers. But of course, there must be a superpower which we may be closer than another. This is something that we have to adjust ourselves to.

For example, the Thai people may feel proud to be a member of the UN Security Council [UNSC] I also share the sentiment but to be frank, I have had a foreboding from the very beginning. As a UNSC member, we can be proud but then we will always be caught in the middle of conflicts. What I am afraid of has happened twice.

PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE FORMING ALLIANCE

BK060215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The Siam Democratic and Democratic Labour parties yesterday issued a joint communique forming an alliance in the forthcoming national election. The communique, countersigned by Col Somkhit Sisangkhom and Prasoet Sapsunthon, cited the current Election Laws, which they claimed deprived the public of freedom and liberty, as the reason for the formation of the two-party alliance. The two parties, according to the statement, are against the requirement that each party field not less than 174 candidates in the general election as well as the stipulation that MP's affiliate with political parties. They also called for the introduction of the one-man-one-vote election system.

HANOI ON PRC INCURSIONS; U.S., THAI CHARGES

BK060430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends: China's hostile activities along our country's northern border have taken place continually. During the 2d half of May, Chinese artillery fired nearly 7,000 rounds of assorted mortar shells into the Thanh Thuy village area and some populated areas in Vi Xuyan District, Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, the Chinese side sent commandos and scouts across the border to conduct 14 sabotage operations in the areas of Phong Luu village, Tien Yen District, Quang Ninh Province; marker posts 47, 48 and 5, Loc Binh District; Thanh Loa village of Tra Linh District, Cao Bang Province; Cau Kieu and Lao Cai of Hoang Lien Son Province.

A squad of Chinese troops penetrated into Ban May village, Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province, and abducted a Vietnamese peasant to China.

In these localities, our border defense forces and militiamen, who were highly vigilant and combat ready, opened fire quickly, killing and capturing some of the Chinese aggressors.

The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in late May continues to be welcomed by broad segments of world public opinion, as evidence of the goodwill of Vietnam and Cambodia. It proves that Cambodia's foreign and domestic position has been consolidated and that the three Indochinese countries want to settle the problems in Southeast Asia peacefully.

However, hostile forces have tried to play down the significance of the fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The Beijing authorities have harped on their shopworn tune that Hanoi is intensifying its Vietnamization of Cambodia. At the same time, the Bangkok authorities raised a hue and cry that Vietnamese troops have shelled a Cambodian refugee camp, injuring many civilians, despite the fact that the international relief organizations have suspected that the Khmer Rouge forces theselves shelled the camp.

It was noteworthy at this juncture that the U.S. State Department warmed up a stale saying that Soviet chemical weapons have been used in Southeast Asia. Everyone knows that the U.S. Administration has several times hurled such odious slanders to oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Since 1980, the Americans have fabricated the myth that Vietnamese troops have used Soviet chemical weapons in Cambodia. However, on-the-spot investigation by many teams of Western weapons research experts have unmasked Washington's dark plots. In spite of this, the U.S. Administration is still stubbornly trying to peddle this stale commodity.

That Washington has again raised a hue and cry about the so-called yellow rain in Southeast Asia is absolutely not because it is concerned for the health of people and the ecological environment in this region. It has only aimed at odious political goals to justify large-scale, criminal use of chemical weapons in Vietnam while covering up its current plans to produce new chemical weapons.

HA NAMM NINH PARTY ORGANIZATION CONDUCTS CRITICISM

BK060717 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] During the first phase of self-criticism and criticism the party organization committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province carefully analyzed the circumstances and causes of shortcomings and mistakes involving the quality and leadership of collectives, individuals, and key cadres that have led to existing problems in the implementation of local political tasks. Although Ha Nam Ninh is a province in the plain, its grain production remains poor, in particular, the production of secondary food and industrial crops has decreased. Although the handicrafts and artisan industry is one of the province's strengths, it has marked time in the past few years. The abundant resources of the sea, forests, and mountains have not been satisfactorily exploited. The rates of using material and technical facilities remains very low.

The provincial party committee members frankly pointed out the improper lifestyle of some comrades, violations of the regulations on housing management, illicit trade of materials and goods, nepotism, and rightist leanings in leadership over the struggle against negativism in the economy and society and state agencies, especially in the sectors of distribution and circulation, communications and transportation, internal affairs, public health, education, and student recruitment. The most notorious irregularities in these sectors are theft of public assets, corruption, bribery, improper use of state materials and goods, siphoning off of state commodities, and under the counter connections with traders for illicit business.

The provincial party organization's executive committee clearly asserted the responsibility of the provincial party committee's standing committee and of each individual member of the executive committee for the above mentioned negative phenomena. In leadership, the most notorious shortcomings are the failure on the part of leaders to stay close to the grassroots level, holding of too many conferences and meetings, and overemphasizing the issuance of directives. The state of talking more than doing still prevails.

The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province has put forth measures to overcome the shortcomings and mistakes raised at the self-criticism and criticism sessions, emphasizing specific targets. Within June, specific conclusions must be reached as to whether the rumors are right or wrong concerning the selfish lifestyle of some of the provincial party committee members. All complaints about the violations by cadres and party members of all sectors at all levels must be considered and settled immediately. All irrational cases of wages payment and cadre placement must be immediately checked in combination with the perfection of organization and the streamlining of extra personnel from the provincial down to local levels. Inspections must be conducted to ensure the implementation of various policies toward retired cadres and to amend the division of labor and the decentralization of management authority to cadres in the province.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON CHERNOBYL; SRV WITHDRAWALS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "VNA Notes Chernobyl; SRV Troop Withdrawals," published in the 3 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 4, paragraph two, line two:...vice-minister of the Council of Ministers, expressed at the Soviet Embassy here the Vietnamese people's deep sympathy with the Soviet Union...(inserting dropped line.)

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN ON PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE BILL

BK050731 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the South Pacific nuclear free zone shows that the region now has a voice that can be clearly heard on the world's stage. Mr Hayden told Parliament that the treaty shows that the South Pacific Forum has come of age as the authentic and collective voice of the region.

He was speaking when presenting the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Bill which will prevent the manufacture, testing, and stationing of nuclear weapons in or by Australia.

Mr Hayden said the Australian law went beyond the minimum need to ratify the treaty and covered all of its main provisions. He said the nuclear free treaty was widely recognized around the world as a significant measure and had been welcomed by the international community at a time when there was little progress on arms control and disarmament.

The foreign affairs minister said the treaty did not in any way conflict with Australia's defense arrangements, notably the ANZUS Treaty with New Zealand and the United States. He said it did not run counter to Australia's support for a stable nuclear deterrent or impede Australia's ability for military cooperation with its allies. Under the treaty, United States ships and aircraft can still visit Australia and participate in exercises.

BUSINESS, LABOR ADVISE HAWKE ON ECONOMIC POLICY

BK050751 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The government is holding a further series of talks in Canberra on possible economic policy changes. Today's talks involved a cabinet subcommittee and officials from the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Yesterday, the committee led by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, had talks with representatives of business and professional groups. After yesterday's meeting, the spokesman for the business group said that they were pleased with the policy direction the prime minister would announce in his address to the nation next week.

The treasurer, Mr Keating, said today's talks with union leaders would also focus on economic policy changes.

The business groups have stressed the need for wage restraint, but the unions are expected to argue that current economic problems cannot be blamed on workers. Instead, the unions say that there should be more emphasis on industry development and price restraint.

NEW ZEALAND

'SENSIVITY' OVER U.S. PUBLICITY PROGRAM NOTED

HK050405 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Insecurity Is Showing"]

[Text] New Zealand Government sensitivity over an American public relations programme against our anti-nuclear ship policy is inappropriate. Calling upon the American Ambassador to explain the details of the US Information Agency's budget and programme relating to New Zealand shows an insecurity.

Freedom of expression is one of the great advantages New Zealand and American democracies share. The call for an explanation of the USIA's local programme implies that there may be limitations to that freedom if the government so decides. Our society is surely mature enough to receive and compare the Wellington and the Washington lines of facts and arguments without falling asunder. Call it information or call it propaganda, the bulk of us are intelligent enough to sort out what is relevant.

It is good for us to hear all sides of an argument before we make up our minds. We appreciate opposing points of view can shake loose information or comments that would otherwise not become public knowledge. Defence, nuclear weapons, and international relations are issues involved in the controversy between New Zealand and America. Future defence is currently the subject of a public review here. These issues can vitally affect our interests and those of our descendants. They deserve full exposure.

The American Government is not the only one to seek to influence decision makers and public opinion abroad. The Russians, the British and lots of other foreign embassies, high commissions and agencies disseminate information about their countries and their policies. In our own modest way New Zealand is in this game too. An example is our Ambassador to Washington from time to time writing to major American newspapers to counter certain stories or editorial positions. And why not in an open society?

Some Labour Party branches, and apparently some Labour MPs, sought to influence American public opinion by contributing to an advertisement in the Washington Post. The advertisement supported the Labour Government's policy on banning nuclear powered and armed ships, and supported the proposal for a nuclear-free South Pacific. Good luck to them but they cannot now complain about the American Government peddling its wares here. If there is some paranoid fear about our being bullied by the might and wealth of America then there would be some comfort in knowing that if the Americans overplay their hand they will lose goodwill and support. It might also be salutary to compare any New Zealand charges of American bullying with the threats we are making against the Cook Islands should they change their constitution.

Any foreign-inspired subversive attempts to destabilise the Government through spying, blackmail and the rest would be a sinister, separate matter and one that if proven or at least reasonably certain would deserve protest and counter measures. Whatever the fears and suspicions some in the Labour Party and government might hold about such a possibility there should be no confusion with the free slow of official and unofficial information and views, however embarrassing that flow can prove to be.

MALAYSIA

SOVIET OFFICIAL DECRIES 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY'

BK050741 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (AFP) -- A senior Soviet official Thursday attacked what he called moves initiated by the U.S., Japan and South Korea to forge a Pacific community and said Moscow wanted the destiny of Southeast Asia decided by countries in the region. "History shows that the formation of such groups eventually leads to military blocs and confrontation," Akil Salimov, deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, said.

Mr. Salimov, head of a five-man Soviet delegation which visited Indonesia and Singapore before coming here, said Moscow felt that Asian countries should begin "confidence-building" talks free from external interference to decide their future. He told a news conference before leaving for Thailand that the discussions held bilaterally or multilaterally could lead to a formal security conference of Asian nations, although Moscow felt countries in the region were not quite prepared for such a conference right now.

Mr. Salimov added that while the security conference could work towards closer economic cooperation among Asian nations, Moscow would oppose any moves to forge "closed economic groupings like the Pacific community."

An Asian diplomat here said Mr. Salimov's statement underlined Soviet fears that any economic grouping of countries on the Pacific rim would result in a further consolidation of ties among non-communist nations leading to Moscow's isolation. "Their fears are not justified because the Pacific community has no military objectives," he said. The Soviet official also said Moscow had no objections to other superpowers, including the U.S., participating in discussions leading to a formal Asian security conference and said the Soviet Union would take "a role in the talks as a great Pacific nation."

Diplomats said Mr. Salimov's criticism of the Pacific community concept appeared aimed at reinforcing reservations expressed by Malaysia that the proposal could result in economic domination of smaller Pacific states by the U.S. and Japan.

Mr. Salimov told reporters Malaysian leaders shared "close and identical" views with Moscow but declined to elaborate on his discussions Tuesday with Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. He said Moscow was looking into ways of stepping up bilateral trade and economic ties with Malaysia "but such should be mutually beneficial." Moscow has asked Malaysia, which has a pro-Western foreign policy, to narrow a huge trade surplus in Malaysia's favour, officials said.

Ends Visit

BK051345 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet Union hopes the development of trade relations with Malaysia will bring mutual benefit. The leader of the visiting group of USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr Akil Salimov, says there is a lot of potential areas for development in the relations between the two countries.

He told a press conference in Kuala Lumpur that both countries can benefit in fields such as economic, cultural, and science sectors.

Mr Salimov and his 4-man delegation met Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, speaker of the Dewan Rakyat [Lower House of Representatives], and several members of Parliament. The group had earlier visited Indonesia and Singapore, and left for Thailand today.

BARISAN NASIONAL TAKES SABAH PARTIES AS MEMBERS

BK051335 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1317 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (BERNAMA) -- Sabah's ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) and the opposition United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) were Thursday accepted as members of the Barisan Nasional [BN]. The approval of their applications was made at a meeting of the Supreme Council of the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) Coalition, chaired by BN Chairman and Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed here. With the admission of PBS and USNO, the BN now has 13 component members.

For USNO, it is a return to the BN fold following its expulsion on April 15, 1984, for its opposition to the creation of Labuan Island (off Sabah) as a federal territory and the constitutional amendments.

Dr Mahathir told a press conference that USNO was accepted back as it had changed its earlier stand on the two issue. He said: "USNO has explained the reason why it took the stand before and that it no longer entertained such ideas and therefore accept completely BN's stand on these matters."

The PBS application to join the BN was proposed by Berjaya President Mohamed Noor Mansoor, who is also Sabah BN chief, and seconded by S. Samy Vellu, president of the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), a component party. Dr Mahathir said Mohamed Noor had also expressed willingness to relinquish the post of state BN head to make way for PBS President and Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan. "This means Pairin becomes BN chairman in Sabah, as other chief ministers are the BN chiefs in their respective states," he said.

Dr Mahathir said the BN Supreme Council decision would take immediate effect. To quetions from reporters, Dr Mahathir said he was confident the PBS, USNO and Berjaya, as BN members, would cooperate in developing the east Malaysian Sabah state. he said such cooperation had been seen when Berjaya was the state government and USNO the opposition.

Dr Mahathir declined to say much about the next general election, although he said it was discussed at Thursday's meeting. Asked if a date had been fixed, he said: "Yes, we all agree that it will be held sometime between now and June next year."

GROUP URGES BAN ON CONTAMINATED FOOD IMPORTS

BK051129 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1101 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Federation of Malaysian Consumers Association (FOMCA) Thursday urged the Malaysian Government to ban food imports from countries near Russia because of possible radioactive contamination resulting from the recent Chernobyl nuclear accident in that country.

FOMCA Secretary-General Hamdan Adnan said the government should adopt a firmer stand on import of food items from these countries as food having even a low degree of radioactive contamination would still have an adverse effect on the people who eat it. He said their import should be banned worldwide until the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had certified food products from these countries were free of contamination. "Malaysians will not die of starvation if they do not eat imported food as there is plenty of local food in the country," he added.

He was commenting on a newspaper report on Wednesday saying two samples of food imported by a leading hotel in the east Malaysian Sarawak state were found to be highly contaminated and unsafe for consumption. Samples from the food ordered from Italy and France were taken during a check at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport last week and sent to Puspati, the Tun Dr Ismail Atomic Research Centre, for tests.

This is the first confirmed discovery of radioactive contamination in imported food since the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union on April 25.

Hamdan regretted the attitude of certain countries which he claimed banned such contaminated food for their own consumption but exported it to other countries.

SINGAPORE

USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ASEAN DURING VISIT

BK021523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Singapore, June 2 (AFP) -- A Soviet delegation Monday said the United States and Japan were trying to form a military bloc in Southeast Asia and cautioned the region's non-communist countries against keeping Moscow at arm's length. Expressing displeasure about what Moscow considers U.S. and Japanese influence over the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the delegation said problems in the region could not be solved without apparently Moscow's involvement.

"Soviet Union is not only a European country but also an Asian country. Problems in this region are not to be solved by two powers but including all the powers in the region," delegation leader Akil Salimov told a news conference. "The United States together with Japan want to make an axis and dominate this area," and are taking steps to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries, said Mr Salimov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. "They are trying to use economic and cultural ties to make military blocs," he said.

China is not considered a threat in this regard, he said. "As far a we are concerned, China is not interested in closed groups," he said.

The five-man team, including a foreign policy consultant to the Presidium and a counsellor, is visiting Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand on a foreign policy review tour of Southeast Asia. Answering questions about the designs of the avowedly anti-militarist Japan, Mr Salimov said, "One shoiuld not minimise the military capability of Japan."

Delegation member Aleksandr Isayev, a Siberian scientist-MP, pointed out that Japan had provided bases to the United States -- the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet is headquartered in Japan -- and were conducting joint exercises close to the Soviet Pacific coast.

The parliamentarians denied that Moscow was planning steps to counter the preceived lack of Soviet influence. They also said no offer of capital investments or special favours were being made during their visits.

"We have come here to find out what is the latest thinking of these (ASEAN) countries," said Mr Salimov.

They refused suggestions that Moscow had military designs in the region, and said Moscow only used Vietnamese bases for change of crew and resupply.

ASEAN principal argument with the Soviet Union is over Moscow's backing for Vietnam which maintains troops in Cambodia where it toppled the pro-Peking Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot in 1978 and installed a pro-Hanoi administration under Heng Samrin which is supported by the Soviet bloc.

ASEAN and the United Nations does [as received] not recognise Heng Samrin and instead supports a guerilla coalition comprising the deposed Phnom Penh rulers, and the two non-communist groups under Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his former Premier Son Sann.

Asked about the Soviet role in the Cambodian conflict, the delegation members said Moscow continued to give material and other support to the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments.

They reiterated that the Soviet Union wanted a settlement of the conflict through negotiations among all the countries in the region, including the Indochinese countries Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. ASEAN has found this proposal unacceptable.

The delegation, which arrived Sunday after a two-day visit to Indonesia, met Singapore's junior Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeo Cheow Tong and a small group of MPs on Monday. The team is to leave for Malaysia Tuesday.

COVERAGE OF AQUINO 5 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

Agricultural Reform Emphasized

BK060543 Manila PNA in English 0346 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 6 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino has expressed optimism that her government and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), will gradually negotiate for a ceasefire at the national level.

The president, in a press conference Thursday [words indistinct] that one of their negotiators for peace talks is Satur Ocampo, former newsman and one of the political detainees under the previous regime.

The conference, marking the first 100 days of the Aquino administration, was attended by more than 100 local and foreign journalists.

Asked to identify the members of the government panel that would negotiate with the Ocampo group, the president said she would announce the names in 48 hours, probably in another press conference. It's not that I'm hiding anything but I do not want to upset the forthcoming dialogue, she said.

She told newsmen that after 100 days in office, the problem of insurgency and economic recovery still pose as the biggest problems confronting her administration, saying that she had inherited these from her predecessor.

On the economic front, Mrs Aquino said she was satisfied by the degree of concern given by the U.S. Government to the Philippines regarding financial assistance. She cited a news report saying State Secretary George Shultz is urging American businessmen to invest in the Philippines in a move to appease the country in its national economic recovery program.

In the same conference, the president also:

-- Announced she will forgive the conspirators and forget the slaying of her husband former Sen Benigno S. Aquino Jr., but declared she would like to know all the facts and would not allow a repetition of such assassination.

-- Announced she would ask foreign governments, including Hong Kong where Filipino domestics are based, to protect the rights of the Filipinos.

-- She announced the distribution of idle lands and military reservation for the poorest of Philippines society to tilt [as received] genuine land reform program. About 33,000 hectares of military reservations in Mindanao and 9,000 hectares of idle lands in Negros Occidental are being eyed as site of land reform program.

-- Lauded the presidential Commission on Good Government headed by former Sen Jovito R. Salonga for unearthing properties and ill-gotten wealth to which former President Marcos had been dubiously linked.

-- Cited the independence of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights led by former Sen Jose W. Diokno in trying cases of violations of human rights.

-- Announced she will respect the provisions of the RP-US military base agreement which will expire in 1991 and keep the option open in case there may be renegotiation of the use of Philippines bases by American military facilities.

-- Reiterated the government's continued support to agriculture which she described as the center piece of the government's economic recovery program. She said the government has decided to abolish export taxes on agricultural products and the removal of the surcharge on fertilizers per bag.

Optimism About Cease-Fire Talks

HK060301 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday expressed optimism that her government and the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm the New People's Army will gradually negotiate for a ceasefire at the national level. The president said she had received word from the CPP-NPA that one of their negotiators for peace talks was Satur Ocampo, former newsman and one of the political detainees under the previous regime.

The press conference was attended by more than 100 local and foreign journalists. Also at the press conference were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Mrs Alice Villadolid, officer in charge of the Malacanang press center.

In reporting the developments of the insurgency, Mrs Aquino had this to say:

[Begin recording] All along I have said and I have asked that we exhaust all peaceful efforts. Earlier this morning, when I was talking to General Ramos, I again inquired from him if the Armed Forces were in control of the situation as far as insurgency is concerned, and he assured me that they are in control of the situation. [end recording]

In the same conference, the president also announced that she will forgive the conspirators and the slaying of her husband, former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. But she declared that she would like to know all the facts and would not allow a repetition of such assassination.

[Begin Aquino recording] Well, I would still like to know the truth about the assassination of my husband. Um, by forgiving and forgetting, I am prepared to forgive and forget but I want to know all of the facts surrounding the assassination of Ninoy. I think it is not only I who am interested in knowing this, but I think a great majority of the Filipino people are also so that there will not be a second or a repeat of this assassination. From now on, nobody will even think of perpetuating a crime as they did on August 21, 1983. [end recording]

AQUINO LISTS 'FREEDOMS' OF FIRST 100 DAYS

HK051550 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday described her 100 days of freedom" but said her administration's greatest achievement is also its greatest danger because she said, "we are taking freedom for granted."

Speaking on nation-wide TV to assess her presidency, the 53-year-old Chief Executive who was swept into power in a nearly bloodless revolt last February, said her administration has achieved remarkable results despite over-whelming odds. But she said more hard work needs to be done, more sacrifices must be made, and while her government is willing to make them, she asked the nation what President Kennedy has asked the American people more than 30 [as published] years ago: "What are you going to do for your country in the second 100 days?"

She said she inherited a legacy of debt, a bankrupt government, poverty, corruption, and insurgency and said there are no instant answers to these problems. "We had a snap election, then we had a snap revolution, but I never promised you snap solutions," she said.

She then appealed to the people for cooperation. "Our country needs your hard work, your patriotism and your faith more than ever," she said. People power, she said, is exactly that: It is people acting together, not government alone, to press through change.

She said her presidency was an invitation to everybody to bury their differences and work together, but this call seemed to have been lost on some people. "I fear some have seen the new freedom, not as a privilege of a common commitment to rebuild the nation, but as a license to rake up old -- or light up new -- quarrels," she said. "Perhaps the great achievement of the first 100 days is also its greatest danger: We are taking freedom for granted."

She said the bloodless revolution may have created certain questions about the determination of her administration, how far it plans to go, but she assured her countrymen, "We will go all the way it takes to build a society free from corruption, oppression and poverty. There will no longer be one Philippines for the rich, and one for the poor, one for the strong and another for the weak."

Calling herself and her officials "meek revolutionaries," she listed the freedoms that were achieved in the first 100 days of her administration.

She said these were freedom under the law for having freed the courts, political detainees, and for coming out with the Freedom Constitution.

Freedom of the press for allowing the blooming of the freest press in the region.

Freedom for our farmers for eliminating cartels, lowering the price of fertilizers, implementing land reform, and providing cheap credit. Freedom of labor for repealing labor laws that are repressive.

Freedom of the military for allowing it to play their proper role as protector of the people and implementing an extensive military reform program. Freedom from the hills for giving insurgents the opportunity to return to normal life.

Freedom of our economy for improving the business climate and cutting down the inflation rate to just 2.1 percent from 50 percent in 1984, and for reducing the interest rates.

Aquino said there are more freedoms she could cite like those that come from the improvement of medical services or from the revived tourist industry or from protecting the natural environment and for instituting the writing of a new constitution. But she said all these could not have been achieved without the help of the power of the people. "And it is that power that I wish to summon again in the revival of our economy and the establishment of peace." she said.

AQUINO SETS UP COMMISSION TO PROVIDE JOBS

HK051123 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has announced the creation of a commission that will deal with ways to provide employment around the nation. She said funds for the project will come from this year's budget since her government's first priority is to provide employment opportunities for the people. The president also called on the private sector to help the government provide jobs for the unemployed.

LAUREL COMPLETES VISIT TO JAPAN, RETURNS

Calls Communists Main Threat

HK060528 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said that communists insurgents are the primary threats to the stability of the Philippines. He added that the Marcos loyalists are not considered major problem to the country's security and that the true enemies of the government are the Communist Party of the Philippines -- NPA and the MNLF. Laurel made the statement as he concluded his visit to Tokyo.

Japanese Aid Assured

HK040339 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel has returned to Manila after his 3-day mission to Japan. In an interview given before he left for Tokyo, Laurel said he believed Japan would grant Manila better loan conditions. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe have pledged increased economic assistance to the new government of President Aquino. The two countries have signed [words indistinct] to the yen loan agreement. Abe told Laurel Japan will soon release their 13th yen loan package to the country.

EDUCATION CHIEF ASKS MARCOS APPOINTEES TO RESIGN

HK060529 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing gave presidents of state colleges and universities appointed by former President Marcos 15 days to present their courtesy resignations. [Passage indistinct] The memorandum called for all political appointees to submit their resignation not later than 15 June.

PANEL MEMBERS OPPOSE SABAH CLAIM IN CONSTITUTION

HK060341 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Many members of the Constitutional Commission are against the specific mention of Sabah in the definition of the Philippine territory in the new Constitution. Views of the commissioners on the Sabah issue were reported by newsmen because of a resolution filed by Commissioner Hilario Davide asking for the mention of Sabah in the definition of national territory.

At least seven commissioners, namely Lorenzo Sumulong, Blas Ople, Francisco Rodrigo, Gregorio Tingson, Ambrosio Padilla, Florangel Braid, and Vicente Foz were opposed to the specific mention of Sabah in the definition of the country's territory.

CON-COM MAJORITY FAVORS PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

HK060037 Manila, MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[By Rod L. Villa Jr.]

[Excerpt] A presidential form of government emerged yesterday as the choice of a majority of members of the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com], but all 48 declared that whatever its form, the new government should be provided with strong checks and balances. Of 30 commissioners who responded to an early media survey, 19 favored the presidential system, seven were for a modified parliamentary form, and four reserved their decision.

Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma presided over a discussion on governmental form which the assembly decided is a condition precedent to all other constitutional issues during the assembly's third plenary session yesterday at the Batasan building in Quezon City.

Those who favored the presidential system were Commissioners Cristino de Castro, Alberto Jamir, Jose Laurel Jr., Regalado Maambong, Teodulo Natividad, Blas F. Ople, Ambrosia Padilla, Napoleon G. Rama, Florence Regalado, Rustico de los Reyes, Cirilo Rigos, Francisco Rodrigo, Decoroso Rosales, Rene Sarmiento, Lorenzo Sumulong, Ephraim Penas, Wilfredo Villacorta, and Eulogio Lerum.

Those for a modified parliamentary system were Commissioners Joaquin Bernas, Adolfo Ascuna, Hilario Davide, Vicente Foz, Christian Monsod, Minda Quesada, Christine Tan, and Bernardo Villegas.

Commissioners Roberto Concepcion, Jose Suarez, Serafin Guingona and Palma said they are keeping their minds open on the issue.

Floorleader Rama said today's session will again be devoted to debates on governmental form to make full use of time until the committee on rules headed by Commissioner Lorenzo Sumulong submits its report tomorrow.

Palma said the chairmen and members of the 15 standing committees will be announced tomorrow based on computerized data of Con-Com members. Early formation of the committees, she stressed, is pivotal as already more than 35 resolutions have been submitted for the committees' action.

AQUINO MEETS NAURU PRESIDENT DEROBERT

HK051035 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (AFP) -- Nauru President Hammer DeRobert Thursday met with President Corazon Aquino and said his country will invest in the Philippines to help hasten Manila's economic recovery, the presidential palace said.

A palace press statement quoted the head of the fertilizer-rich Central Pacific island as telling Mrs Aquino: "We look forward to further cooperation between our two countries, mainly in fertilizer production."

He added that Nauru was looking for opportunities to invest in the Philippines, whose economy was devastated after 20 years of rule by former president Ferdinand Marcos. "We can assure you that your ventures in the country will be attended to and you will be informed of the policies of the government," the statement quoted Mrs Aquino as telling Mr De Roburt.

The two countries currently have a joint venture in the form of a phosphate fertilizer plant in the central island of Leyte, designed to make the Philippines self-sufficient in phosphatic fertilizers. Mr De Roburt arrived in Manila Monday, the Foreign Ministry said.

KBL TO HOLD CONVENTION, REVAMP LEADERSHIP

HK060115 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Iloilo City (PNA) -- Former MP Arturo Tolentino said yesterday the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KEL) will be strengthened by revamping its leadership down to the local level.

Tolentino, who is acting president of the party, said the KBL national directorate and central committee are in the process of uniting all opposition groups and will hold a national convention within two months. He made the announcement during a get-together here Saturday of some 1,000 KBL leaders from the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique. Also present in the gathering was former MP Salvador Britanico, KBL head in Panay.

Tolentino, who was the running mate of deposed President Marcos in the Feb. 7 election, said the party is not participating in the Constitutional Commission because it believes that the present government and the commission itself as illegal. The Constitution must be drafted by a delegation elected directly by the people and not merely appointed by one person, he said.

On the coming local elections, Tolentino said there might be two sets of candidates on the side of administration with the Pimenel and Laurel factions, while on the opposition side, there will be different candidates of the KBL and the Partidong Nacionalista ng Pilipinas headed by Blas Ople. However, there is a bigger possibility of unifying all groups in the opposition than in the administration, he said.

Britanico said current indicators showed the possible downfall of the Aquino government before December this year. The current situation shows a possible coup d'etat with the Americans taking over the government, Britainco said.

The KBL get-together in Iloico City was attended by ranking officers of the KBL national directorates namely: former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, Edith Nakpil Rabat, KBL Secretary General Manual Garcia, former Mayor Perez of Cabanatuan City, former Governor Lorenzo Teves and Assemblyman Flores Bayot.

KBL REPORT CRITICIZES AQUINO'S FIRST 100 DAYS

HK051520 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] The Kilusang Bagon Lipunan (KBL) assessed yesterday the first 100 days of the Aquino government and reported negative results.

In a report submitted by a seven-man assessment body and which the party's 30-man central committee approved unanimously, the KBL claimed the economy "has sunk deeper into shambles," the people have been divided further, and the country has been brought closer to Communism.

The KBL report underscored what it called "deteriorating socioeconomic conditions" that have driven out both local and foreign investors because of the risks involved in an atmosphere of "extreme instability and confusing policies."

It was claimed that human rights "have been extensively violated in public demonstrations and rallies, civil service laws have been disregarded, and elected officials have been illegally and indiscriminately replaced by mere officers-in-charge."

"All these violate and nullify the new administration's commitment to govern by consultation and not by dictation, and its repeated calls for national reconciliation and unity," the KBL report said.

The report said the situation was made worse by mere appointment of members of the Constitutional Commission instead of electing delegates who truly express and reflect the will and sentiments of the people in framing a new constitution.

According to the KBL report, "even the Supreme Court has been gravely weakened because the members appointed under a revolutionary government are bound to consider as political question any and all challenges to the legality of the present government."

"This means that the power of judicial review, one of the most precious time-honored principles of constitutional law has been emasculated," the KBL report said.

Former MP Arturo M. Tolentino of Manila, KBL titular head, former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, and former Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez alleged that the Aquino government has "made itself the surrogate of the Philippine Constitution which it has abandoned to foist its dictatorial will upon the people."

"Knowing it cannot stay long claiming only revolutionary support," the KBL leaders said, "the new administration went through the motion of promulgating a 'bogus' Constitution under Proclamation No. 3 which it arbitrarily called 'Freedom Constitution.'"

They claimed the peace and order situation has deteriorated from bad to worse and that members of the New People's Army (NPA) have multiplied. They also claimed the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has so fortified itself into a position that it now threatens to fight on a larger scale if the Tripoli Agreement is not implemented.

Members of the special committee, headed by Perez, were former MP and Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia, and former Assemblymen Antonio Tupaz, Gualberto Lamauig, Mariano Logarta, Jose Tumbokon, and Gerardo Espina.

The committee said the report took into account consultations made with business, industry, banking, labor, youth, and student groups, civic and professional sectors, religious orders, and farmers organizations.

RAMOS ON LOYALISTS, HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

Loyalists Not Military Threat

HK050443 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said that the Marcos loyalists are not threats to the national interest. According to him, the new AFP could defend the country's security against military operations launched by Marcos loyalist supporters. He stressed that the activities of Marcos supporters are serious only in so far as staging demonstrations, mass actions and propaganda are concerned. He also ordered the creation of battalions composed of men from the different military services to prepare to counter mass actions by Marcos loyalists in Metro Manila.

Military Abuse May Still Occur

HK050847 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The military cannot guarantee that human rights violations by soldiers will be totally eliminated but all military abuses will be speedily investigated. AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said he cannot speak for the nature of different individuals in the new AFP since men are only human and commit mistakes. At a press conference at Camp Aguinaldo marking the 100th day of the new AFP, Ramos said it must be borne in mind that the nation faces grave problems of insurgency. He said human rights violations by the NPA and other rebel groups are will known and have been documented by the authorities.

ENRILE CLAIMS COMMUNISTS INFILTRATING GOVERNMENT

HK060526 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The communists are trying to infiltrate different government offices. This was announced by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in a speech before the Road Safety Club in Baguio City.

Enrile revealed that the communists are trying to infiltrate the bureaucracy during the governmental transition period. He added that members of the Communist Party of the Philippines are entering major industries such as transportation and communications, both vital to the economic stability of the country. The country is in a transition period following the toppling of the Marcos regime.

'FLOWERING' OF CAUSE-ORIENTED GROUPS VIEWED

HK060139 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jun 86 p 5

[By Marites Dangulan-Vitug]

[Text] Outside Malacanang, in the arena of cause-oriented groups, the first 100 days of President Corazon C. Aquino have been lively. There was a flowereing of political organizations, each one enjoying the newfound freedom to strengthen its ranks, advocate diverse views and stage mass actions.

It was a heyday for popular movements, which, after 20 years of Marcos, now find themselves in an enlarged "democratic space."

Many groups have emerged, committed to the institutionalization of people's power: the phenomenon of popular participation in government through a regular process of consultation on policies and problems.

But while President Aquino has encouraged conslutation and the transformation of people's power into a conscious and strong political force, she has been slow in harnessing this popular support. She has not yet formed the planned presidential arm on people's organizations, an office directly under her, in charge of meeting with cause-oriented groups as well as civic associations. This will provide the mechanism for direct consultation of non-governmental organizations with the President.

The President's first 100 days is a short time to make a definite judgment, but, as things stand, there is concern that people's power may not be able to stand up, in support of the government, against aimed threats, particularly from the right. Many in the cause-oriented sector realize the need to organize and strengthen their ranks.

The new government has also shown, so far, its openess and willingness to listen to diverse voices. Unlike the Marcos years when the government was distant from the people and access was limited to a few, it is relatively easy now to seek audience with Palace officials, not necessarily the President. Grievances can be aired; action is promised.

Lakas ng Sambayanan or Cory Aquino's People's Power (CAPP) is the most visible group in the cause-orented sector which has made known its position on various issues. Some observers say CAPP has the "franchise" and access to the President because it participated in the Feb 7 snap elections despite calls from the left to boycott it. CAPP also brings together moderate political forces as well as social democrats and socialists all supportive of President Aquino.

For the legal left, it was a time to shape up and rectify their admitted error of boycotting the polls. Bagong Alyansang Makabayan or Bayan [New People's Alliance] suffered a setback in its expansion and organization plans because many in the moderate groups perceived it to carry a stigma. There, too, was a feeling of isolation from mainstream politics.

But with the liberal atmosphere, the legal left has been able to make up for losses by organizing anew, not necessarily in strengthening or refurbishing Bayan, but in forming other like-minded groups.

Former political detainees Horacio Morales, alleged leader of the underground National Democratic Front (NDF) and Fr. Ed de la Torre, also linked with the NDF and Christians for National Liberation, immediately set up, after their release from prison, Volunteers for Popular Democracy (VPD), a group of professionals, mainly, lending their skills and talents to the bureaucracy as members of task forces, commissions or simply outsiders giving their proposals on policies and programs.

Morales and De La Torre, prominent figures in the left, were known advocates of cricital participation in the snap elections.

In a similar effort, Jose Ma. Simon, said to be the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), is setting up Partido ng Bayan [People's Party], a political party espousing nationalist causes such as removal of the American military bases in the country and implementation of a genuine land reform program.

Sison will be able to attract various individuals and groups which opted for participation in the presidential elections whom Bayan will find difficult to bring in. (Sison advocated critical participation in the polls.)

Adding to this flurry of organizing in the legal left is the birth of a new group advocating socialism: Bukluran sa Ikauunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa [Alliance for the Advancement of Socialist Ideology and Deeds] (Bisig), considered "ideologically close" to the national democrats.

Bisig has adopted a policy of critical support for the Aquino government. It is also launching an educational campaign on socialism in the Philippine setting, in preparation for the formation of a political party within three to five years.

Bisig is one of the founding coalitions of CAPP or Lakas ng Sambayanan. Chairman is University of the Philippines professor FRancisco Nemenzo Jr., known for his Marxist-Leninist leanings.

Apart from the frenzy in organization work and the sprouting of new groups those formerly operating underground, have chosen to come out in the open. The Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) [Philippines Democratic Socialist Party] with an armed group Sandigan, recently declared itself legal, claimed to have dissolved its army, and expressed support for President Aquino. PDSP plans to ascend to power through elections and placing its people in key positions in the bureaucracy. It plans to field candidates in the coming local and legislative elections.

Kasapi [Kapulungun ng mga Sandigan ng Pilipinas], another group espousing social democracy, joined the legal and open arena before the snap elections. Under President Aquino, however, it declared it has dismantled its urban guerilla unit, the April 6 Liberation Movement, which was responsible for bombing crony establishments and hotels in 1980.

But a three-year-old urban guerilla group advocating "democratic socialism," which calls itself Sandatahang Mandirigma sa Kalunsuran para sa kalayan ng bayan (SMK) [Urban Armed Warriors for National Independence] remains intact. It has, however, expressed support for President Aquino "on a case-to-case" basis. SMK maintains a defensive posture and does not intend to launch offensives yet.

The underground left -- CPP, New People's Army (NPA) and the NDF -- for their part, have started their rectificating process, admitting boycott was a mistake. They hope to emerge revitalized and the NDF, particularly, wants to be acceptable to moderate forces in alliance or united front building.

Many observes see the presence of a liberal democratic government as a setback to the underground struggle. The issue of fascism no longer carries much weight for, as the underground says, the Armed Forces is the only remant of the fascist regime. Nor could they chant "Down with the US-Aquino dictatorship." But the issues of imperialism, bureaucrat capitalism and feudalism are unchanged.

The non-ideologues, it is hoped, will be separted from the hardcore CPP-NPA-NDF members, once the ceasefire takes place and rebel reintegration programs are in full swing. But the Aquino government has moved cautiously and discouragingly slow on the ceasefire issue, failing to convene the proposed commission on national reconcilation within the first 100 days. The NDF has recently named an emissary to hold peace talks with the Aquino government, reports say, but it is not known when these meetings will take place, what they will achieve, if indeed, they are ongoing and are official.

There are two proposed documents on the reconciliation body now in Malacanang, an unsigned executive order proposing the creation of a presidential commission on reconciliation. The other is an unsigned public act from the Armed Forces and the Defense Ministry -- proposing the creation of an inter-agency reconciliation council to grant amnesty to rebel returnees and come up with a rehabilitation program.

Neither has been acted upon. So far, no guidelines have been given on the treatment of returnees; no funds have been allotted. Only Davao has started, on a regional level, its own program for for returning rebels. Thus many are pessimistic about the prospects for a ceasefire.

The restoration of freedom and civil liberties has been one of the most eminent achievements of President Aquino in her first 100 days. The President will need to defend these gains because, with all the daunting problems facing the country, she'll definitely need people's power on her side.

SALAS REPORTEDLY RESIGNS CPP CHAIRMANSHIP

HK051523 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Jose Ma Nolasco]

[Text] Two top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines, whom President Aquino had wantd to negotiate with have fallen from the party's graces. Inquirer sources in the underground yesterday said Rodolfo Salas, CPP chairman, and Rafael Baylosis, a member of the party's five-man executive committee, recently figured in a major reorganization of the party's leadership.

Salas, known in military circles as "Kumander Bilog," resigned as CPP chairman to make amends for his staunch advocacy of the boycott line in the Feb 7 special presidential election. The CPP leadership, which commands the 15,000-strong New People's Army, considered the boycott line "a serious tactical error" that resulted in the isolation of the revolutionary forces from the political mainstream.

Baylosis, another amjor proponent of the boycott, line lost his membership in the CPP's executive committee, the leading body that oversees the party's day-to-day affairs.

Unlike Baylosis, however, Salas was allowed to retain his membership in the executive committee. The Inquirer sources withheld the identity of the new CPP Chairman.

The same sources explained that the party's reorganization would hardly affect the CPP leadership's earlier decision to participate in talks for a possible ceasefire with the government. According to the sources, only a few regional party organizations and NPA units harbor reservations on the ceasefire negotiations.

Both the CPP and the NPA, the sources said, are reassessing their strategy in the light of the "February revolution," a spontaneous, peaceful uprising in Metro Manila that ended the 20-year Marcos regime. The CPP and NPA adhere to the revolutionary principle of waging a protracted people's war by surrounding the cities from the countryside. The two outlawed organization likewise consider the "legal" struggle in the cities as secondary to the armed struggle in the countrysides.

MINISTER PROPOSES TAXES TO CLOSE REVENUE GAP

HK051507 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[By Juanito Concepcion]

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has recommended to President Aquino the adoption of six new tax measures to raise additional P7.1-billion revenues for the government this year.

The additional income will be used to support a P109.4-billion expenditure program this year that aims for a positive 1.5 percent economic growth after close to a 10 percent negative growth suffered by the economy in the last two years.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said in a memorandum to President Aquino that the additional P7.1 billion will have to be raised from new taxes to be imposed on cigarettes, liquor, processed petroleum products, and undeclared foreign currency and other assets that will be allowed to enter the country.

The government is expected to raise P1.258 billion from new taxes that would be imposed on cigarettes and beer. The average increase of 39 percent in ad valorem taxes imposed since late last month will generate an additional P1.2 billion.

Ongpin told President Aquino that the government also stands to increase its revenues by allowing the Bureau of Internal Revenue to accept payment of amounts lower than what are demanded in disputed tax assessments. This compromise scheme, aimed at settling cases which have been pending since the end of 1985, will bring in P1 billion.

Ongpin also said that Executive Order 1042 will have to be revised in such a way that it provides a more effective incentive program to increase BIR's tax collections. BIR expects to raise an additional P3.3 billion from improved tax collection system.

The government expects to raise P83.2 billion in revenues this year, which is significantly higher than the P67.7 billion revenues collected last year.

Ongpin said that P8.8 billion to P17 billion will be allocated for capital expenditures to create jobs in the rural areas and the agricultural sector. He said some funds in the revised 1986 budget will be reallocated to increase the compensation rates of public school teachers, policemen, and soldiers.

SUGAR PLANTERS URGE ABOLITION OF MARKETING BODY

HK051121 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The National Federation of Sugarcane Planters are urging that the Philippine Sugar Marketing Corporation be abolished. They said the corporation is no different from the former National Sugar Trading Corporation which was recently abolished. The federation issued this statement after chairman Artemio Yulo of the Sugar Regulatory Administration said it is up to the sugar producers to decide if they wish the marketing corporation to remain. Former Bacolod Mayor Romero Guanzon said both Jaime Cardinal Sin and Bacolod City Archbishop Antonio Fortich strongly opposed the setting up of the news agency. Guanzon said the sugar industry is being undermined by this news agency.

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PRC DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW080813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO -- Xu Xin, deputy chief-of-general Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived at Narita International Airport Sunday afternoon for a week-long visit to Japan. Xu has come to Japan in return for last years' visit to China by Vice Administrative Defense Minister Haruo Natsume.

Xu is scheduled to meet Japan's Defense Agency Director General Koichi Kato Monday, agency officials said. Xu will also inspect the maritime Self Defense Force's Yokosuka Base and the Ground Self Defense Force's Fuji Training Field before leaving Saturday, the officials said.

Meets With Kato

OW090417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO -- Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato and Xu Xin, No 2 man in the Chinese People's Army, agreed Monday to make greater efforts to maintain peace in the Asian and Pacific regions. Xu told Kato that friendship between Japan and China is important to peace in the region, according to an agency spokesman.

The People's Army depouty chief of General Staff said, however, the international situation is still "difficult" despite a meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev last November, the first summit between the two superpowers in more than six years. Reagan and Gorbachev agreed at the time to meet again this year in the United States, but no date has been set.

Xu is in Tokyo as a guest of the Defense Agency, which has been promoting contacts between senior Japanese and Chinese military officials. Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the People's Army, visited Tokyo in May. But Xu did not invite Kato to visit China, though there was speculation he might, according to the spokesman.

SAPPORO GROUP RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL'S REPLY

OW061347 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Sapporo, June 6 KYODO -- A citizens' peace group here got a letter from the Soviet Union Friday answering letters sent by Hokkaido peace groups in April. The letter was handed to Shigeru Sugawara, leader of the Sapporo-based "Japan Peace Committee of the War Experienced," at the Soviet Consulate General in Sapporo. The letter, written under the name of G. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, said the Soviet Union will continue its ban on nuclear testing until August 6, the day Hiroshima was bombed.

The letter also said the Soviet Union is aiming at abolishing nuclear weapons in the world, cited General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's appeal to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit in Europe or Hiroshima, and accused the Reagan administration of proceeding with the militarization of space, Sugawara said.

Officials at the Soviet Consulate General said the Soviet committee has no relation to the Soviet Government, but said Zhukov is one of the members of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. The letter said the Soviet Union has no intention of invading Japan, answering a point specially raised in the groups' letters, Sugawara said. The Soviet Union declared a cessation of nuclear tests on August 1985, but failed to obtain a similar declaration by the United States.

In April this year it was reported that the Soviet Union is likely to resume the tests, and so worried peace groups in Hokkaido wrote letters to Soviet leaders demanding an extension of the voluntary ban on nuclear tests until August 6, Sugawara said.

Sugawara, a peace activist and a company director, said, "it is wonderful that the voices of ordinary citizens like us were heard by Soviet leaders."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 1985 ODA DROP

OW070815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO -- Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) decreased 12.1 percent to 3.79 billion dollars in 1985, the final year of a five-year ODA program, due chiefly to a sharp drop in multilateral ODA, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. The 1985 ODA on a disbursement basis accounted for 0.29 percent of the nation's gross national product, down from 0.34 percent in 1984, the ministry reported. As a result, Japan's ODA between 1981 and 1985 totaled 18.07 billion dollars against a target of 21.36 billion dollars under the five-year program to double the amount of ODA from the preceding five-year period.

The Foreign Ministry attributed the double-digit decline in Japan's ODA last year to a 34.4 percent fall in multilateral ODA in the form of capital subscription and similar payments to the international development association (IDA) and other international financial institutions.

MINISTER REFUTES U.S. CHARGE ON AIRPORT BIDDING

OW060609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Construction Minister Takami Eto Friday defended Japan's international bidding system as being open following U.S. criticism that Japan has restricted foreign firms' participation in planned bidding for the new Kansai international Airport project. Eto suggested at a press conference following a cabinet meeting that Japan will not review its present international bidding system on public works, saying, "I don't think Japan closes its door completely to foreign countries at all," Eto also hinted that Japan may consider the issue in the future, saying, "everything is included when Japan says it will open up its market to foreign access. It does not mean that a field is (to be protected as) a 'sanctuary.'" He also stressed that Japan will handle the participation issue under a law which stipulates that specified foreign bidders can participate in tendering for public works projects.

MIYAZAWA, ABE, TAKESHITA BEGIN CAMPAIGNING

OW061317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- All three prime ministerial hopefuls from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party plunged onto the campaign trail Friday in a bid to drum up party support for the upcoming Diet elections. LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa, his eyes apparently set on the LDP presidential race this fall, ventured into his native Hiroshima and unveiled an ambitious fiscal policy aimed at revitalizing the sagging the economy.

Miyazawa, known as a policy-oriented politician within the LDP, took the opportunity of a rally involving 1,500 supporters at Fukuyama, to warn of zero growth in the economy if the government fails to take emergency measures to cope with the yen-led recession. Fukuyama was the eighth campaign stop the 67-year-old Miyazawa has made in the past three days.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance [Minister] Noboru Takeshita -- the other two so-called "new leaders" vying for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's job -- also took to the road Friday, with Abe making two campaign stops at Nagoya and Handa, and Takeshita making a swing through four cities in Hokkaido.

Speaking at a news conference after a speaking tour at Sapporo, Takeshita said he was confident that the LDP would win in the July 6 elections. "I don't think the LDP is facing an ebb in its fortunes," he said. "We have high hopes." Takeshita also agreed with Miyazawa that the government should draw up a supplementary budget this fall but made no specific proposals as to how this should be done. Takeshita has been finance minister over the past three and a half years, but his strength lies more in political wheeling and dealing within the LDP, than in finance expertise, analysts say.

Abe too showed greater preoccupation with the election fortunes of the Fukuda faction than with policies during a news conference on the campaign circuit Friday. For the second day in a row, Abe complained about a tightening of the candidacy list that the LDP leadership is contemplating for the lower house poll. The Fukuda faction, which provides the power base for Abe, is backing 32 candidates for the lower house election -- the largest number among five major LDP factions.

While all the three "new leaders" have made it clear they want to contest the prime ministership when Nakasone's second term ends in October, they were discreet about their ambitions during the campaign tours. "Let's play fair," Miyazawa told his supporters at Fukuyama in the only significant reference he made on the LDP presidential elections.

FURTHER ON KIM IL-SONG PARTY BUILDING LECTURE

SK050350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts from the text of the transcript of DPRK President Kim Il-song's lecture entitled "Historical Experience in Building the WPK," released on 31 May on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song higher party school -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] 2. The WPK Is a Revolutionary Party of the Chuche Type

Achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is the most urgent fighting task assigned to our party. Only when the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is achieved can national sovereignty be realized nationwide, the social and political independence of the South Korean people be realized, and the unified development of the country and the nation be guaranteed.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we must struggle to further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic, to powerfully support the just and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, and to create an international environment favorable to our revolution. Our party makes all efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date and achieve the unified development of the country and the nation.

The ultimate revolutionary task of our party in realizing the chuche cause is to build a communist society by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. A communist society is an ideal society of mankind in which the legacies of the old society are ultimately eradicated and the independence of the popular masses is completely materialized. Only through the struggle to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea can a communist society, the ideal of mankind, be successfully built. Only when all members of society are turned into chuche-type communist men by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and society and nature are thoroughly reformed as demanded by the chuche idea can the ideological and material fortresses of communism be captured and a communist society in which the independence of the popular masses is completely realized be built.

Our party set forth building a communist society by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea as its supreme program and has vigorously pushed ahead with the work of remodeling man, society, and nature as demanded by the chuche idea. Along with carrying out the revolution of our country well, our party struggles to attain the victory of the world revolution. The world revolution is a struggle to eradicate imperialism and colonialism worldwide, realize national and class liberation, and build communism. World revolution is the common international cause of the communist and workers parties and the world's revolutionary peoples. Struggling for the victory of the world revolution is an international duty of the working class and popular masses of each country.

An important task arising in accelerating the world revolution is making the whole world independent. An independent world is a world where imperialism and colonialism are completely eradicated and the sovereignty of all countries and nations are fully realized. If the whole world is made independent, a broad road along which all countries and nations build a new independent and prosperous society and, thus, the independence of the popular masses is completely realized, will be opened.

An important question rising in attaining the victory of the world revolution is powerfully pushing ahead with the international communist movement. The international communist movement is a sacred cause to achieve the victory of socialism and communism worldwide and consummate the task of the liberation of mankind. Only when communism wins victory worldwide will the revolutionary cause for independence of the working class and the popular masses be ultimately consummated.

To achieve the victory of the world revolution, the working classes and peoples of many countries in the world should strengthen international unity and cooperation and vigorously stage a joint struggle against imperialism. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the anti-imperialist banner of independence, our party will firmly unite with the fraternal communist and workers parties and other progressive political parties in the world and continue to powerfully wage the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and all types of aggression and subjugation and for the independence of the people.

Our party's cause for the independence of the popular masses can be realized only through continuous struggle. Our party will fulfill its honorable mission to the end on the road of the sacred struggle for the independence of the popular masses.

3. Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Ranks

Consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically is the main content of the construction of the party and a central aspect of its tasks. The construction of the party is, in a word, the work of founding the party and incessantly strengthening the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. Only when the party ranks are constantly enhanced organizationally and ideologically can the party smoothly perform its leadership role and fulfill its historic mission. Therefore, the first priority in party work should be given to consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. We have vigorously conducted the work of consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically, always adhering to it as a central task of the party work, and have gained a precious experience and lesson in this course.

The most important thing in consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically is to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the entire party. Establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is a decisive guarantee for consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. Only when the monolithic ideological system is thoroughly established in the party can the party ranks be firmly consolidated, unity and cohesion in their ideological will be solidly realized, and a strong organizational discipline and an orderly organizational system be established throughout the entire party.

From the first days of its founding, our party set forth establishing the monolithic ideological system as a basic line in the construction of the party and has steadily struggled to this end. The entire party should be imbued with one idea to establish the monolithic ideological system in it. To this end, all types of evil ideas running counter to the monolithic idea of the party should be, above all, thoroughly overcome.

Establishing chuche as a struggle to embody the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and, at the same time, a struggle to overcome all kinds of evil ideas, including flunkeyism and dogmatism, and imbue the entire party with our party's revolutionary idea -- the chuche idea. Because of the peculiarities of the historical development of our country and the complicated circumstances facing our country, the tendencies of flunkeyism and dogmatism once manifested themselves to no small measure in our party.

Flunkeyism is a slavish subjugatory idea of serving big countries and the national nihilism of despising one's own nation. When one is tainted with flunkeyism, one unconditionally worships and follows others and uphold others' things, disregarding one's own things for no reason. Flunkeyists are, without exception, dogmatists.

As shown by historical experiences, if a person follows flunkeyism, he becomes a fool; if a nation does so, the country is ruined; if a party does so, revolution and construction and construction are ruined. Herein lies the fatal harm of flunkeyism. In the past, flunkeyism had an immeasurably harmful influence on the development of our nation and on the communist movement of our country. Looking back upon the history of our country, it was because of flunkeyism that the country was ruined and the communist movement failed in the initial period. Even after the country was liberated, flunkeyism hindered the revolutionary struggle and construction work and laid great obstacles in the way of building our party. Those tainted with flunkeyism and dogmatism tried to mechanically use others' things as a model, not relying on the lines and policies of our party, and to depend on others, not believing in our own strength.

The harm of flunkeyism was more seriously manifested during the war period, and became something that could no longer be tolerated as the socialist revolution and contruction was pushed ahead in a full-dress manner during the postwar period. Without uprooting flunkeyism, the entire party could not be imbued with the revolutionary idea of our party and the party's leadership over the revolutionary struggle and construction work could not be smoothly realized.

Since the first days of leading the revolution and construction, our party has steadily struggled to oppose flunkeyism and establish chuche. During the postwar period in particular, it put forward a resolute policy of establishing chuche and struggled determinedly to implement it. Our party did not overlook even the slight expression of flunkeyism and dogmatism, but timely staged an ideological struggle to overcome it. Our party has strengthened ideological work so that all cadres and party members might deeply study the specific conditions of our country and work in reliance upon our party's lines and policies, and has struggled to establish among functionaries the traits of solving all problems from an independent and creative stand.

With regard to introducing the experience of other countries, our party has seen to it that things are not mechanically used as models, but are introduced in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Through the struggle to establish chuche, a great turn took place in setting up the monolithic ideological system of the party. Our party's revolutionary idea, the chuche, idea, has filled the entire party, and all cadres and party members think and act as demanded by the chuche idea. Today the phenomenon of looking up to or yielding to others cannot be found in our party.

The main struggle of our party to establish the monolithic ideological system was also a struggle against all hues of sectarian elements, including factionalism. Along with realizing the embuing of the entire party ideologically, organizational unity should be achieved to establish the party's monolithic ideological system. Only through struggle against all kinds of sectarian elements, including factionalism, can the unity and cohesion of the party ranks be successfully realized.

Factionalism is an antiparty and antirevolutionary element which undermines the unity and cohesion of the party and destroys the revolutionary movement and has its ideological origin in bourgeois ideas -- individual heroism and the idea of seeking fame and a career in particular. For this reason, factionalists resort to all means and methods in displaying fame and realizing their wild ambition for a career.

If a factionalist element is tolerated even a little, the unity and cohesion of the party ranks cannot be achieved and, later, even the existence of the party cannot be maintained.

The reason why our party could not but strongly wage its antifactionalist struggle from the beginning is connected with the fact that it greeted the liberation of the country without overcoming factionalism that emerged in the communist movement in the initial period. There was no unified party of the working class in our country until the fatherland was liberated after the party, organized in 1925, was dissolved due to the factional strife of factionalists and the Japanese imperialists' suppression. For this reason it was impossible to check systematically the communists who were engaging in activities in a dispersed manner at home and abroad, nor was it possible to wage a struggle against factional elements in an organized and vigorous manner. Therefore, factionalism continued to remain, and the factional elements' maneuvers continued in various forms.

Our party was confronted with the historical task, after liberation from the Japanese, of overcoming factionalism, which has caused enormous harmful and poisonous effects on the communist movement of our country. With a view to forming a unity with as many people as possible, our party maintained a policy of generously accomodating, indoctrinating, and remaking even those who participated in factional strife in the past or who were affected by it, if they regretted their mistake and did not engage in acts of factionalism. However, despite the party's consistent indoctrination and repeated advice, the factional elements did not abandon their bad habits of the past but continued acts of factionalism, gravely hampering the party's unity and cohesion. The factional elements in particular openly challenged the party whenever our revolution was confronted with trials and difficulties.

In order to realize their malicious ambition, the factional elements followed the counterrevolutionary road in collusion with the enemy during the stern period of the fatherland liberation war, and even engaged in a plot to overthrow the party and the government during the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction. Seeing through in time the wicken maneuvers of the antiparty and counterrevolutionary factional elements, our party exposed and crushed them, mobilizing the party organizations and party members, and liquidated them in an organized manner. While liquidating the factional elements in an organized manner, we conducted a vigorous ideological struggle on a pan-party basis to root out the vicious ideological effect of factionalsim. Our party adhered to the principle of rigorously discriminating between the leading activist elements and the passive elements in the antifactionalist struggle and of dealing with them on an individual-by-individual and case-by-case basis according to their degree of crime. We handed down thorough and stern punishment to the leading activist elements and accomodated and indoctrinated the passive elements.

In opposing factionalism and strengthening the party's unity and cohesion, the plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee held during the fatherland liberation war, the plenary meeting held in August 1956 during the postwar period, the party delegates' meeting held in March 1958 were meetings of historical significance. By holding the plenary meeting of the fifth party Central Committee, we laid bare and purged the antiparty and counterrevolutionary spy ring, and by holding the August plenary meeting and the party delegates' meeting, we liquidated the last remnants of factionalism. By so doing, we overcame factionalism that existed historically, further strengthened the organizational unity of the party ranks, and firmly realized the unity of the Korean communist movement.

After liquidating facionalism, our party waged a vigorous struggle against the antiparty revisionist elements and boosted our party's unity and cohesion onto a new plane. Today, our party's unity and cohesion have reached a very high level. The entire party membership is firmly rallied around the party Central Committee, and is firmly united based on the chuche idea. No power can demolish our party's unity and cohesion formed on the basis of chuche idea.

Our antifactionalist struggle was a very complicated and arduous one. To be frank with you, the antifactionalist struggle carried out by our party was a struggle against the enemies within and without, and it was a difficult a struggle as the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists.

The main reason why we could successfully carry out the complicated antifactionalist struggle was that our party possessed a strong core. Because our party had strong core consisting of outstanding communists trained in the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party was able to successfully defeat the factional elements' maneuvers. The fact that we enhanced the political consciousness of the party members and workers and intensified criticism and self-criticism in the party, especially criticism from below, was a major factor which enabled us to lay bare and purge in a timely manner the factional elements who were maneuvering to split our party ranks.

Through the long struggle to establish the monolithic ideological system, our party has become a strong party in which the entire party membership is imbued with the chuche idea and which is in firm unity and cohesion in terms of ideology and will on the basis of it. It has become a revolutionary party in which the entire party organization and party members function consistently under the monolithic leadership of the party center. Even though we have attained great success in the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, we should not be self-conceited over this. We should never forget the fact that the antiparty and counterrevolutionary elements who were hiding within the party attacked the party when the situation within and without was complicated and when our revolution was undergoing trials.

We are still on the road of revolution. We may encounter unexpected difficulties and trials as our revolution advances. How can we definitely say that apostates will not turn up within our party in the future when our revolution experiences trials? Moreover, under the condition in which there are still remains of the old ideology within us and in which the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration from outside is continuing, there is no guarantee that there will not be a revival of various kinds of foreign ideological trends, including flunkeyism, dogmatism, and factionalism.

5. The Party's Leadership Over the Revolution and Construction

In the building of an independent national economy, our party has firmly maintained the basic economic construction line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously. Our party's basic line of economic construction is a just line advanced on the basis of a correct calculation of the inevitable demands of our country's economic development and of the practical possibilities. It is also a revolutionary line that is capable of successfully accelerating independent national economic construction.

Because we have firmly maintained the line of developing light industry and agriculture simultaneous while giving priority to developing heavy industry, we have been able to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and turn our country, once a backward agrarian state, into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short period of time after overcoming the ruins of war that was so tragic.

Realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy is an important task arising in building an independent socialist national economy. Only when the independence of the national economy is firmly guaranteed, the national econmy's technical aspects are ceaselessly modernized, and all production activities are science-oriented can we lay a firm material and technical foundation for socialism and communism.

By vigorously pushing ahead with the modernization and science-orientation of the national economy while at the same time giving priority to the chuche-orientation of the national economy, we have achieved great successes in socialiste economic construction. In the future, too, we should wage a vigorous struggle to realize the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy, while firmly maintaining the basic line of economic construction -- giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

An important task facing the party of the working class in pushing ahead with economic construction after the establishment of the socialist relations of production is to correctly solve the question of economic management. Only when the question of economic management is correctly solved according to the characteristics of a socialist society can we lay a firm foundation for the socialist economy and make production grow at high speed by fully displaying the superiority of the socialit system. Our party has brilliantly solved the question of economic management by creating the taean work system in conformity with the characteristics of the socialist society and the demand of the developing reality.

The taean work system is an economic management system in which the plants and enterprizes conduct all management activities under the collective guidance of the party committee, implement their assigned economic tasks with priority given to political work by mobilizing the production masses, and the upper echelons help the lower echelons with a sense of responsibilty. The essence of the Taean work system lies in having embodied the revolutionary mass line in economic management. The might of the taean work system lies in the very fact that the revolutionary mass line has been embodied in economic management.

Along with the system of industrial management, our party has established a new system of agricultural guidance and a scientific planning system, and through these systems, all the economic guidance institutions are led to give priority to political work, coordinate economic organizational work in conformity with the demands of the taean work system, and run and manage the economy scientifically and rationally by correctly utilizing the socialist economic laws and various economci levers.

Our party is seeing to it that party committees at all levels serve as good helmsmen over the economic work in conformity with the demands of the taean work system. To say that the party committees are serving as helmsmen over the economic work means that they are to define the directions and methods for the execution of the party policy on the basis of collective discussion by the party committees, to adopt correct decisions, and to provide political guarantees so as to mobilize the party members and working people to thoroughly execute the decisions. In other words, to say that the party committees are serving as helmsmen over the economic work with regard to which direction should be followed and what methods should be adopted on the basis of the party policy.

The party committees' taking the role of helmsmen enables them to smoothly realize the party's leadership over the administrative and economic work. It also enables the economic institutions to further raise their self-reliance and sense of responsibility. Party committees at all levels should thoroughly implement the party's economic policies by successfully assuming the role of helmsmen over the economic work.

What is important in the party's leadership over revolution and construction is to build revolutionary armed forces and realize the party's guidance of them. Revolution is a confrontation of strength with the counterrevolution, and revolutionary struggle and construction work are to be carried out in fierce class struggle against the class enemies, including the imperialists and domestic reactionaries. For the revolution to defeat the counterrevolution and to credibly defend the cause of socialist and communist construction against the imperialists' aggression and against the subversive maneuvers of the reactionaries, it is imperative to build Revolutionary Armed Forces without fail.

An important problem arising in building the Revolutionary Armed Forces is to build armed forces into those of the party and boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution. Loyalty to the pary is life itself to the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The chief mission of the Revolutionary Armed Forces is to safeguard the party and to defend the party's revolutionary cause. In order to make the Revolutionary Armed Forces those of the party loyal to their own mission, it is imperative to organize them with core members of the party as the cadre force, to organize their ranks with sons and daughters of the working people, including the workers and peasants, anda to thoroughly guarantee the party's leadership over the military domains.

The fundamental principle which must be consistently adhered to in building the revolutionary armedforces is to realize self-reliance in defense. Realizing self-reliance in defense means defending one's own country and people with one's own strength. Although it is mandatory to solve all problms arising in revolution and construction on one's own strength, it is particularly important to carry out defense work with one's own strenght.

Of course, we also can obtain some help from the fraternal countries for defense work. However one cannot possibly defend one's own country by relying on some other countries. If one's own strength is weak, assistance from outside also cannot prove its worth. It is imperative to base defense work on one's own strength from start to finish. Our party has energetically struggled to the build Revolutionary Armed Forces by applying the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in defense. The regular armed forces constitute the core of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and they play the leading role in a revolutionary war of justice. The building of regular armed forces was not only an indispensible demand for building a completely independent state in the wake of national liberation, but it also was an important and pressing question arising in connection with the situation prevailing in our country .

Proceeding from this, along with the work of building the party and establishing a people's government, we vigorously pushed ahead with the work of building regular armed forces in the days immediately following national liberation. An important task that faced us in the course of building the regular armed forces was to prepare able military political cadres [kunsa chongchi kanbu]. Without able military political cadres, it is neither possible to build regular armed forces nor strengthen their might.

We concentrated our efforts on giving priority to the work of training military political cadres over the building of the regular armed forces. In order to solve the question of the cadres required to build the regular armed forces on our own, we managed to found Pyongyang Institute and Central Security Cadres School against all odds in the days that followed national liberation. In these we have trained a great number of military political cadres from the workers and peasants. Basing ourselves on the experience gained in the course of the building Revolutionary Armed Forces as well as the experience gained in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we organized the People's Army, a reliable defender of the party and the revolution, to develop and strengthen the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular army after national liberation.

The work of defending the country is also work for the people as well as the people's own work. When all the people rise in defending the fatherland in rock-firm unity, they can ably repel any aggressors. We have founded civilian armed forces, including the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and have endlessly strengthened its combat capabilities. Our party set forth a military line, the keynote of which is to turn the entire army into an army of cadres, modernize it, arm all the people, and fortify the whole country. It has implemented this, thereby building up our People's Army to be a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

In order to realize self-reliance in national defense, it is imperative to properly combine economic construction with defense building. Of course, the important mission in building a new society is to carry out economic construction well. However, we cannot possibly afford to neglect defense building while stressing economic construction. An independent and sovereign state should adhere to economic construction and defense building simultaneously, combining them appropriately in conformity with the demands of the situation. Our party has always paid deep attention to economic construction and defense building. Whenever the dangers of war were felt as a result of the growing nakedly aggressive maneuvers by the enemy, our party put forward policies of combining the development of economic construction with defense building and concentrated great efforts on defense building.

By constantly strengthening the material and technical foundations of the defense industry, we have been able to produce and supply by ourselves the necessary weapons and combat and technical materials. The military and political situation prevailing in Korea today requires that our revolutionary armed forces be further strengthened. We should strengthen our revolutionary armed forces in all aspects in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and be fully prepared for war even if it should break out at any time due to the enemy's provocative maneuvers.

The party of the working class should conduct external activities and ensure the uniform guidance of the foreign affairs of the country as a whole. Each country's revolution is part of the world revolution, and the party of the working class in each country is a unit of the international communist movement. Revolutionary struggle by the party and people in each country is to be developed on the strength of international support and encouragement. The victory of the world revolution is to be achieved as a result of joint struggle by the parties and peoples of various countries in the world.

The party of the working class can provide a favorable international environment for the revolution in its own country and fulfill its duty borne before the world revolution only when it actively conducts external activities and correctly and uniformly guides the nation's foreign affairs as a whole. The basic idea consistently maintained by our party in external activities is independence, friendship, and peace.

In the past period our party has formulated foreign policy by embodying the idea of independence, friendship, and peace, conducted external activities accordingly, and has correctly led state institutions and social organizations in their external work. It is very important to firmly maintain independence in external relations. We have made a point of independently shaping all foreign policies in the interests of our people and in accordance with the demands of the revolution, dealt with all problems arising in the field of international relations on the basis of our own judgment and views, and developed relations with other parties and other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

We have made tenacious efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most potent revolutionary forces in our era, as well as a decisive factor that propels the development of human history. We have directed preferential attention toward the consolidation of friendly ties with the socialist countries. The socialist countries are class brothers which are struggling for common goals and ideals. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we have made every possible effort to unite firmly with the socialist countries and to develop friendly and cooperative relations with them.

Even when differences of views emerged among the socialist countries, we have done nothing that could undermine their unity, but encouraged them toward their unity. We have always called on the socialist countries to observe the principles of 1) opposing imperialism; 2) support for colonial national liberation movement and labor movement in countries; 3) continuing to advance toward socialism and communism; and 4) nonintervention, mutual respect, equality, and reciprocity, saying that if they observe such principles, they should unite on the basis of these four principles by putting differences in views behind. As a result of our tenacious efforts, the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the socialist countries are now developing in a good direction on a new and higher stage.

By solving problems arising in relations with the communist parties and workers' parties on the basis of mutual understanding and in the spirit of comradely cooperation through contacts and negotiations, our party is actively contributing to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. We are making positive efforts for the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement and for the development of friendly and cooperative relations with the Third World countries. On the basis of the noble idea of anti-imperialist cause for independence, we are strengthening unity and cohesion with the nonaligned countries and the Third World countries, while broadly developing economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges with them.

We have established friendly relations with the capitalist countries that respect our country's sovereignty and are friendly with our country and are now developing economic and cultural exchanges with them. It is our party and people's noble internationalist duty to support and encourage the struggle of countries engaged in fighting. We are helping the oppressed peoples' colonial national liberation struggle with whatever we can do, while at the same time supporting the struggle by the working class and working people in the capitalist countries for democratic freedoms and class liberation. We resolutely suport the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and for independence.

Our party is waging a struggle for durable peace and security in the world. Together with the world's peace-loving people, our party and people are ardently struggling against the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and, in particular, are actively struggling to eliminate the dangers of war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region. Our party also will constantly strengthen our revolution's international solidarity in the future by actively developing unity and friendly and cooperative relations with all the progressive countries of the world, including the socialist and nonaligned countries, by holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

7. The Party Is a Guide in Socialist and Communist Society.

The struggle of the popular masses for chajusong is the historical cause to be continued from generation to generation under the leadership of the party. To lead the cause of the chajusong of the popular masses to final victory, it is essential to continuously strengthen and develop the party, the vanguard organization of the working class, as revolution advances and society develops.

Based on the success and experience already attained in the construction of the party, we should continuously strengthen and develop our party to be a chuche revolutionary party that will lead revolution and construction to the end and that will dependably guide the socialist and communist society. In order to strengthen and develop the party to be a guide in socialist and communist society, we should correctly inherit the party's cause generation to generation. The basis of inheriting the party's cause is to correctly solve the problem of the successor [hugyeja] to the political leader [chongchijok suryong].

The problem of a successor in the construction of the working-class party is the problem of inheriting the position and role of the political leader. The leader's [suryongui] leadership [yongdojok] position and role should be inherited by the successor without change. By whom and how the cause of the working-class party, which continues generation to generation, is inherited is an important problem related to the destiny of the party, the destiny of revolution. The working-class party should have as a successor a people's leader [chidoja] who is boundlessly faithful to the party and revolution and who has the personality and qualifications to fully realize political leadership over the whole society. This is necessary to adhere to, inherit, and develop the party's cause without swerving and without vicissitudes no matter what difficult and complicated situation may be created in the course of the advance of revolution.

In order to correctly inherit the party's cause, it is imperative to lay a solid organizational and ideological foundation and to thoroughly establish the leadership system to realize the leadership of a successor, while correctly choosing him. Only when the work to lay the foundation of the party and to establish its leadership system is done well can the militancy of the party and its leadership ability be enhanced, the political and ideological unity and purity of the party ranks be defended, and revolution and construction be led to victory. Therefore, the working-class party should grasp this work as an important problem in the construction of the party.

Our party has satisfactorily solved the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause. The leadership [sunoebu] of the party has been firmly built up, the party's organizational and ideological foundation laid as firm as a rock, and the leadership [yongdo] system of the party firmly established so as to inherit the idea and the leadership [yongdo] of our party. This is a shining success and a great victory in the construction of our party. We should, in the future, further consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. In particular, we should pay deep attention to cementing the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party around the party Central Committee. All cadres and party members should defend the unity and cohesion of the entire party around the party Central Committee like the pupils of their eyes and should wage a resolute struggle, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee, against all the phenomena gnawing at the party's unity and cohesion. We should thoroughly establish the leadership system of the party Central Committee and should continuously carry out the work of consolidating this system.

KIM IL-SONG LECTURE EVOKES 'REPERCUSSIONS'

SK052244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The text of lecture "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea" authored by the great leader President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song higher party school is evoking great repercussions upon the people of all strata.

Chang Chong-yop, deputy director of the higher party school, stressed that the work of the great leader comprehensively summed up the feats and experience of our party and clarified the questions of principle which should be a guideline in strengthening and developing our party into a revolutionary party of chuche and carrying the cause of chuche to completion.

The work is, indeed, a classic of weighty significance in the development of the theory on the building of a revolutionary party of the working class, he said. Noting that thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the tested guidance of the glorious party centre our party successfully carried out the historical task to imbue the whole party with one idea, the chuche idea, and establish the monolithic ideological system of the party, Pak Chong-sun, secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, said this is a great joy and pride of the Korean communists.

Kang Un-pin, director of an institute of the Academy of Social Science, said: The work expounds that our party taking the chuche idea as its guiding idea and struggling for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche has been turned into a party of chuche type, a party of new type. Out social scientists are filled with a determination to firmly defend and add lustre to the ideological and theroetical feats of the great leader by developing in depth scientific studies to verify the greatness, vitality and enormous theoretical and practical significance of the work.

Pak Yong-son, chief secretary of the party committee of the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, said: as indicated by the great leader in his work, the complex party committee will thoroughly implement the principle of collective guidance of the party committee in accordance with the great taean work system and, in particular, skillfully steer the economic work.

Choe Chang-yong, vice-president of Kim Il-song University, said: In the whole system and content of the work, the passage stressing that the question of the inheritance of the revolutionary cause by our party has been successfully solved grips us with particularly deep emotion and confidence. This great victory achieved in the building of our party is specially emphasized in the work.

PARTY BUILDING LECTURE CONTINUES TO EVOKE PRAISE

SK072228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The text of the lecture "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea" published recently by the great leader President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Higher Party School continues evoking great repercussions upon functionaries and working people.

NODONG SIMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other papers in Pyongyang give extended coverage every day to their reaction to it under the titles "Immortal Encyclopedia Which Indicates Bright Road of Party Building and Revolutionary Cause," "Encyclopedia of Building of a Revolutionary Party, Militant Banner for the Victory of Revolution" and "Immortal Encyclopedia of Party Building Run Through With the Chuche Idea."

Chon Chu-nam, director of the Grand People's Study House, said the work is an immortal classic encyclopedia unprecedented in perfectness, profoundness and truthfulness of its content and system. He further said:

Comprehensively analysed in the work are historical experiences in our party building including experience in the struggle for founding the party, experience in consolidating the party ranks organisationally and ideologically and in achieving unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses, and experience in enhancing the leadership function of the party as the General Staff of the revolution.

Immensely rich and versatile exploits and experiences gained in our party building have invincible vitality in further strengthening the part as the guide of socialist and communist society, and enhancing its leadership role. For this, the work is a guiding principle which should be firmly adhered to in accomplishing the cause of building a chuche-based revolutionary party and energetically pushing ahead with the communist movement in our age.

Choe Kum-sun, president of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, pointed out that what is most pround and brilliant among the experiences achieved by our party is that the problem of the heir to the political leader has been correctly solved, organisational and ideological foundations for realizing his leadership laid and his leadership system established. She went on:

The cause of a party is one which continues through generations and, accordingly, there inevitably arises the question of succeeding the revolution. The essential point in carrying forward the cause of the party is to correctly solve the question of the heir to the political leader. Today the party's leadership has been firmly built in our country so as to carry forward the idea and guidance of the party.

Our people confidently see a bright future of the party and the revolution in the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song. The theory on the prospect of the party elaborated in the work is a precious ideological and theoretical wealth which gives deepest conviction and hope to our people and the revolutionary peoples, and an undying banner which guarantees an enternal prosperity to mankind, she stressed.

HWANG CHANG-YOP CONTINUES BEIJING VISIT

Tours Shaanxi, Shanghai

SK070716 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and his entourage on a visit to China, stayed in Xian and Shanghai from 28 May to 2 June. Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and his entourage toured the Museum of Models of Qinshihwang's horses and soldiers and the Huachong Lake in Xian and a television plant in Xianyang, Shaanxi Province. They saw a dance drama at the Shaanxi (Taeha) theater.

In Shanghai, they toured the Shanghai (Hosang) Steel Complex, a fountain pen plant, a spinning plant and an elevator plant, and went sightseeing along the Huangpu Jiang. They were invited to a banquet arranged by the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee.

(Zheng Minyi), president of RENMIN RIBAO, and cadres of the Shaanxi Province and the Shanghai Municipality accompanied Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and his entourage during their stay in the local areas.

DPRK Ambassador Hosts Banquet

SK070251 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to China, on 3 June, arranged a banquet at the embassy in connection with the visit to China by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and his entourage. Invited to this banquet were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Jiang Guanghua, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee International Liason Department; and functionaries of the relevant sectors.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and Comrade Qiao Shi spoke at the banquet.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, in his speech, noted that, during the past several years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have often met with the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and developed the traditional Korea-China friendship onto a new higher plane. He said that during his stay in China he personally witnessed the socialist modernization line and policy put forward by the CPC demonstrating their great vitality and attaining brilliant fruition and noted that the Chinese people's successes greatly encourage our people.

Comrade Qiao Shi, in his speech, mentioning the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties of China and Korea, expressed his conviction that these friendly and cooperative relations will be further solidifed, developed, and expanded. He wished the Korean people success in the struggle for socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The participants in the banquet toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader [chanaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

NPC OFFICIAL MEETS DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

SK070245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Ye Fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of China, met yesterday in the People's Congress Hall in Beijing the delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by U Kim-nam, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and vice minister of commerce.

The talks proceeded in an amicable atmosphere. Wang Fulin, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Gan Yetao, vice president of the China-Korea Friendship Association; and Song Pong-hwan, Councilor of our embassy in China, attended the talks.

FURTHER ON PRC SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL GROUP VISIT

Protocol Signed

SK061124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 26th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 5. It was signed by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Gue Shuyan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology commission of China.

Departs 7 Jun

SK080918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA) -- The Chinese Govenment scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Gue Shuyan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission of China, left for home Saturday by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN CONCLUDES USSR VISIT 4 Jun

SK070355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, and his entourage left Moscow on 4 June, successfully winding up their friendship visit to the Soviet Union. Nikolay Tarasov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, and other functionaries of relevant sectors saw them off at the airport. Also present at the airport were Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, and members of the embassy.

On 3 June, the day before his departure, Chairman Han Tok-su and his entourage visited the Orientology Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow. On that day, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a luncheon in connection with the visit to the Soviet Union by Chairman Han Tok-su and his entourage. Participating in this even were Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee International Department; Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other functionaries of relevant sectors. Also invited were the DPRK Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and members of the embassy. Deputy Chief Ivan Kovalenko and Chairman Han Tok-su spoke at the luncheon. The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The chairman and his entourage that evening saw an art performance at Moscow Bolshoy Theater.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, and his entourage arrived in Tokyo, Japan by plane winding up their friendship visit to the Soviet Union. Greeting Chairman Han Tok-su and his entourage at the airport were Yi Chin-kyu, first deputy chairman, and Yi Kye-PAEK, Pak Chae-no and So Man-sul, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; bureau chiefs and other Chongnyon functionaries of branch organizations and business groups.

A welcoming meeting was held at the airport. First Deputy Chairman Yi Chin-kyu made a welcoming speech at the meeting. Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech in reply to this.

MEMBERS OF DPRK-CPV SIDE OF MAC VISIT PYONYANG

SK061052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyonyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Officials of the GDR, Polish, Vietnamese and Bulgarian Embassies in Pyongyang helped farmers with farming respectively on the Korea-GDR Friendship Munhung Cooperative Farm, Korea-Poland Friendship Changsuwon Cooperative Farm, Korea-Vietnam Friendship Chamjin Cooperative Farm and Korea-Bulgarian Friendship Samjigang Cooperative Farm and the members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission and members of the Neutral National Supervisory Commission on the Tokam Cooperative Farm in Kaesong.

Tour Revolutionary Sites

SK090455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- The member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission and members of th CPV Liaison Office at the MAC and Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission inspected the revolutionary battle sites in Yanggang Province.

At the Pochonbo revolutionary battle site they went round with deep interests the battle commanding pace, the police substation, the sub-county office, the forest protection office and other places, hearing explanation about the course and brilliant victory of the Pochonbo battle waged on June 4, 1937 under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and its historical significance. Then they climbed Mt. Paektu.

The guests also visited Samjiyon and Taehongdan revolutionary battle sites and were deeply impressed to hear about the conversion of Yanggang Province into a wonderful grand open-air museum of education in the revolutionary traditions under the wise guidance of the Party Centre.

U.S. HOUSE RESOLTION ON KOREA BLAMES NORTH

SK080848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Sunday hit at the provocative "resolution" slinging mud at our republic, which was adopted by the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committe on June 5. In the resolution U.S. Congress stringed out rubbish, urging us to renounce the attempts to "take over" South Korea, ease the tensions in the Koean peninsula and "agree" to "simultaneous entry" of North and South of Korea "into the United Nations."

NODONG SINMUN says in its signed commentary that this is a base ruse to shift on to us the blame for the strained situation on the Korean peninsula by hurling groundless slanders at us and a foolish attempt to justify the U.S. moves of split and war against the Korean people. It continues:

The chorus about "threat from the north" in which the administration, military and even Congress of the United States have joined is no more than a smear campaign to lay at the door of our republic beforehand the blame for another war they are going to start in Korea.

The Korean peninsula is today a place where the danger of a new war, a thermonuclear war, is mot acute in the world. The constant arms buildup of the U.S. forces and the puppet army in South Korea and their large-scale war exercises there for the completion of nuclear war preparations are the main factor of the growing danger. As facts indicate, there exists on the Korean peninsula threat of northward invasion from the south, not "threat of southward invasion."

U.S.-SOUTH JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK070441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command announced that the U.S. Seventh Fleet and many war ships of the South Korean puppet Navy will hold a provocative military exercise from June 8 to 14 under the name of the U.S.-South Korean joint naval exercise.

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to hold another large-scale military exercise even before the powder smoke of the "Team Spirit-86" war rehearsal involving forces more than 200,000 strong died down patently shows once again that they are a wrecker of peace and a criminal opposed to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

WPK, DANISH PARTY GROUPS HOLD TALKS 6 JUN

SK061118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on June 6 between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Left Socialist Party of Denmark.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Inger Johansen, member of the Executive Committee of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on a series of matters of mutual concern. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

ABE REMARKS ON KOREA IN SHEVARDNADZE TALKS CITED

SK060820 Seoul YONHAP in English 0809 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Able said Friday Japan will continue to cooperate in having the Soviet Union allow Koreans in Sakhalin to visit their homeland or repatriate them in recongnition of his country's responsibility in the past for the Korean expatriates.

Abe said the Soviet Union repeated its previous stand that the issue is basically one to be dealt with between it and North Korea, when he asked his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze anew late last month to settle the matter.

An estimated 40,000 Koreans, taken to the former Japanese island during the World War II for Japan's war effort, have reportedly been stranded there.

Abe also called on Shevardnadze to positively cooperate in the staging of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics in light of the games' success in contributing to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and to promoting world peace.

In response, the Soviet foreign minister noted that a sports meeting was under way between South and North Korea and that consideration should also be given to North Korea's position on the matter.

Abe made the remarks while meeting with a group of visiting Korean reporters assigned to cover their Foreign Ministry. Outlining the latest conference with his Soviet counterpart, Abe said Shevardnadze expressed welcome for the promotion of dialogue between the two Koreas, when he suggested cooperation by powers surrounding the peninsula for the expedition of the inter-Korean contact. There are no diplomatic ties between Moscow and Seoul.

On the proposed visit to Seoul by Japan's Crown Prince Akihito, Abe said consultations were still in progress about the timing and other details, adding he hopes Akihito's visit could draw welcome from the whole nation.

Abe told the Korean reporters that he would announce a Japanese doctrine emphasizing unity and peace in Asia, when he attends an expanded foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) slated for late this month in Manila.

FURTHER ON JAPANESE HISTORY TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

Foreign Ministry To Investigate

SK070820 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- The Foreign Ministry will look into the alleged distortions of historical facts in a Japanese high school history textbook, a ministry source said Saturday. The ministry also plans to decide whether or not the Japanese Education Ministry should approve the new history textbook, which is scheduled to be released to the public on July 10.

The ministry's plan followed a decision by the ruling Democratic Justice Party to take issue with the contents of the new histroy textbook, which reportedly contains false descriptions of past relations between Korea and Japan. The DJP called on the government to investigate whether or not the concealment of Japan's wartime atrocities and the "historical crimes" it committed during its colonial rule over Korea reflects the official attitude of the Japanese Government. The ministry is trying to determine how the Korean-Japanese relations are described in the new history textbook, the source said.

According to reports from Tokyo, the textbook contains no accounts of Korean drafted for forced labor, the compulsory worship of Japanese gods at Shinto shrines, the forced renaming of Koreans, the forced use of Japanese language among Koreans or the expropriation of Korean land. Moreover, the textbook describes a Korean independence fighter who assassinated a senior Japanese politician held responsible by Koreans for Japan's annexation of Korea as a "hoodlum."

"We have grave concern about the contents of the textbook," the source said. "Therefore, it is very natural for us to keep a close eye on whether or not the Japanese Education Ministry will approve the textbook."

A similar controversy between Seoul and Tokyo took place some years ago, when the Japanese Government pledged to rectify any distortions of historical facts in Japanese history textbooks.

THE KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK070038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Breach of 'Textbook Pledge'"]

[Text] Another international controversy is stirring up over a renewed attempt by the Japanese to gloss over their past imperialism, as well as the wartime atrocities against their Asian neighbors, despite the Tokyo government's official pledge to rectify such moves in compiling history textbooks for Japanese high school students.

It was just about four years ago that a so-called "history textbook war" was waged by Asian nations, including Korea and China, against Japan's shrewd scheme to whitewash its devastating wrongs done before and during World War II, by rewriting history and using words such as "advance" in lieu of "invasion." After protracted diplomatic rows, the Japanese government formally promised the Asian nations to correct a number of erroneous and misleading descriptions which, in Korea's case, affect not only modern records but also the ancient history of binational relations.

Consequently, the latest instance of "history distortion" prompts serious concern as it constitutes a breach of the Tokyo government's diplomatic commitment, which in turn is feared to raise international misgivings about the credibility and trustworthiness, let alone the integrity, of Japanese records and intentions at large.

While granting that the compilation of school textbooks is essentially within the realm of domestic affairs of a country, it must be stressed that Japan's accounts, which directly concern the history of foreign relations, differ signficantly from those of other countries.

That is because of Japan's outrageous militarism and colonialism in the recent past, which devastated and tortured so many Asian nations -- with Korea having suffered the most.

What is crucial is that the postwar generation in Japan learn a precious lesson from the country's past, based on the study of accurate and factual historical accounts -- an approach that would help foster more friendly relations among Asians. Such a factual teaching, however disgraceful it may be for Japanese to acknowledge, is deemed all the more necessary as Japan has reemerged as a major power -- as an economic superpower, drawing international resentments over its trade surplus, amid indications that it is being armed with formidable military muscle.

To be noted in this regard is the undeniable fact that the Asian peoples, including the Koreans, still harbor negative feelings about what the Japanes did to them and are apprehensive of Japan's growing dominance today. As a saying goes, the Asians may forgive the Japanese wrongs, but they cannot afford to forget them altogether.

Thus, the Japanese government, having the authority to sanction the content of textbooks, is urged to take swift, corrective actions against the disputed history textbook accounts, in compliance with its earlier promises, for the good of properly educating Japanese students and for the sake of maintaining amity among the Asian nations.

JAPAN SAYS NKDP-JSP OFFICIAL CONTACTS DESIRABLE

SK070042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo -- The government of Japan deems it desirable for Korea's major opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Japan Socialist Party to hold official contacts, a senior Japanese official said Friday (June 6) Hiroshi Fukuda, deputy director-general for Asian affairs at the foreign ministry, flatly denied reports that his government had solicited Seoul not to issue visas to JSP chairman Masashi Ishibashi and his delegation who were invited by Korea's NDP to visit Korea around May 27-29.

"Such contacts will not influence the relations between Japan and North Korea," he said. "There is no correlation between the fact that the JSP is willing to improve its relations with the Republic of Korea and the possibility that Japan would do the same thing with North Korea," he said.

ROK NOT ALLOWED HONG KONG CONSULATE AFTER 1997

SK070014 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP) -- After the return to China of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, countries like Korea that have no diplomatic relations with China will be allowed to maintain only private representation here, a neutral newspaper said Thursday, indicating that Korea will not be able to keep its present general consulate.

The Chinese-language In BAO quoted an official who had attended a recent meeting of the commission on drafting Hong Kong's basic law in the Chinese special economic zone of Shenzen. At the session, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan addressed Hong Kong's future foreign relations in a speech.

The commission member, speaking on condition of anonymity, said after 1997, if a foreign country is to establish an official or semi-official agency in Hong Kong, it will be required to register it with the Chinese Foreign Ministry and to obtain approval from the central government. But foreign countries will be able to set up private bodies only with approval from the government of Hong Kong special administraive zone.

U.S. TEXTILE NEGOTIATIONS OPEN 9 JUN IN SEOUL

Proposal Runs Counter to GATT

SK072340 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Textile Meeting"]

[Text] The Korea-U.S. textile trade meeting opening Monday in Seoul draws our keen concern as it closely follows the 18-nation trade minister meeting held here to discuss the launching of the New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The bilateral textile talks are to discuss a U.S. proposal to freeze Korea's textile exports to America at the 1985 level for three years beginning this year, it is reported. The proposal was laready rejected by the Korean government last March when Charles R. Carlisle, the U.S. chief textile negotiator, visited Korea.

We note with particular interest that the United States is pressing once again for a three-year protectionist freeze on textile imports from Korea under a bilateral accord barely a week after many participants in the multilateral ministers' talks for the New Round called for a "standstill" on import restriction measures by all countries, and for a "rollback" in the future. The proposed freeze, it must be pointed out, goes counter to the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the backbone of the existing international trade order, that calls for international trade negotiations on the basis of "multilateralism," instead of "bilateralism."

What is more, it would involve scrapping the six-year Korea-U.S. textile quota agreement which will not expire until the end of 1987. Under this accord, Korea agreed to limit the annual growth of its textile exports to a mere one percent for wool products and 2.5 percent for other fiber goods. it must also be noted that renewal of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA), a 51-nation agreement governing textile trade that is due to expire next month, is being negotiated between the developed and the developing countries. As the MFA was orignially intended to be a temporary departure from GATT and has already been extended twice to allow enough time for the advanced countries to enhance the competitiveness of their textile industries, we see no justification for extending it again.

Under such circumstances, we view any bilateral negotiations between Korea and the United States on new textile import curbs as premature. We, therefore, urge that Washington reconsider its unilateral protectionist pressure against the Korea textile trade.

U.S., ROK Viewpoints Differ

SK090848 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- Delegates from South Korea and the United States expressed widely differing views on Monday, the opening day of the Korean-U.S. trade conference, in Kwachon, a suburb of Seoul.

In the bilateral talks, the U.S. delegates briefed their Korean counterparts on a U.S. proposal to freeze Korean textile exports to the United States at the 1985 level and strongly demanded that Korea, a major textile exporting country, cooperate on the matter before U.S. lawmakers override President Reagan's veto of the "Thurmond bill." U.S. congressmen are scheduled to vote on a motion to override the veto on Aug 6.

In response, the Korean delegates said that the U.S. demand contravenes the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) and the existing bilateral accord. They urged the U.S. side to drop its unfair demand, arguing that the issues between them should be resolved in accordance with the results of the ongoing MFA negotiations.

Kim Chul-su, first assistance minister at the Trade and Industry Ministry, leads a ten-member South Korean delegation, and Charles R. Carlisle, U.S. chief textile negotiator, heads a seven-member U.S. delagation.

In the Korean-U.S. talks in February, the United States demanded that Korea freeze its textile exports to the United States at the 1985 level for three years, beginning this year. The U.S. Government also argued that silk and linen should be classified under the category of items subject to additional import restraints. South Korea exported 2.6 billion U.S. dollars worth of textiles in 1985, accounting for 10 percent of the total U.S. textile imports. South Korea is world's second largest textile exporting country, following Taiwan.

STUDENTS ATTEMPT SIT-IN AT U.S. EMBASSY 8 JUN

SK090140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- Police arrested nine students who tried to break into the U.S. Embassy in downtown Seoul on Sunday night. According to police, Pak Song-pok, 22, a senior majoring in economics, and eight other students, including three coeds, from Korea University were caught trying to climb over the embassy wall at about 9:20 p.m. (12:20 GMT). Pak and six other students were arrested by guards as they rushed toward the right side of the front wall of the embassy compound after igniting a makeshift torch as a signal. Three other students were arrested 20 minutes later, after climbing over the wall, according to police.

Police said they confiscated five kinds of leaflets, six steel pipes and two makeshift torches from the students. The students' leaflets were titled "Our Position on Entering the U.S. Embassy," "Message to the New Korea Democratic Party" (leading opposition political party in Korea) and "Message to the Patriotic Citizens." On a street near the embassy, police found more leaflets, a headband, two banners and two empty paint thinner containers, which were confirmed to belong to the students.

Police said that the students had planned to stage a sit-in and to demand a press conference with both domestic and foreign news media, a meeting with the U.S. ambassador and debate on the current political situation. If their demands were not met, the students had planned to continue the sit-in indefinitely, until all of them were arrested, according to police investigators. The students' demands also included the cancellation of a plan to set up a special National Assembly committe on constitutional revision.

The police investigators said that Sunday's break-in attempt was masterminded by the head of a nationwide dissident students' organization that planned a similar break-in last Thursday.

MOKHTAR CONCLUDES TRADE VISIT, DEPARTS SEOUL

SK050702 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Thursday urged South Korea businesses to step up their efforts to sell more goods to Indonesia in order to reduce Korea's deficit in its trade with his nation. In a press conference held shortly before the conclusion of his three-day official visit here, Mokhtar said that if Korean businessmen do not try to market their products in Indonesia, the trade imbalance will deepen further, due to Korea's importation of Indonesian liquefied natural gas (LNG). "The correction of the trade imbalance is in the interest of both countries," said Mohktar. "It is up to South Korean businessmen to narrow Korea's deficit in bilateral trade."

He said that the trade volume between Korea and Indonesia has reached 950 million U.S. dollars per year -- more than seven times that recorded in 1973, when Seoul and Jakarta established diplomatic relations. Indonesia records an annual surplus of about 400 million U.S. dollars in its trade with Korea, according to the Indonesian minister.

Mokhtar said he was deeply impressed by Korea's continuous economic development and attributed its success in part to the leadership of President Chon Tu-hwan.

In their meeting here on Wednesday, Mokhtar and his Korean counterpart, Yi Won-kyong, discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation, especially in the fields of economics and trade, he said. The two foreign ministers also agreed to set up a joint commission to promote economic cooperation between their two countries.

Referring to the ongoing negotiations over the price of Indonesian LNG, Mokhtar said: "The most important thing is the stability of prices and delivery. We should wait until the present fluctuation of oil prices stops."

The decline of crude oil prices on international markets has triggered a renewal of negotiations over the price of imported LNG. Under a 20-year contract signed by Korean and Indonesian officials in 1983, the price of LNG imported into Korea is linked with the international price of oil. Seoul has insisted that the price of LNG should be linked to the spot market price of crude oil, which ranges from 12 to 13 dollars per barrel, while Jakarta asserts that the base price of crude oil is 20 dollars per barrel. Mokhtar also said that Korean and Indonesian officials will hold a meeting in Jakarta in July to resolve the matter of readjusting the price of Indonesian LNG.

Asked about the prospects for relations between Jakarta and Pyongyang, he said that Indonesia's relations with North Korea are reflected in their bilateral trade volume of 21 million dollars -- about 45 times smaller than the trade volume between Indonesia and South Korea. Indonesia maintains diplomatic ties with both Seoul and Pyongyang.

Mokhtar left here on Thursday for Hong Kong, where he made a brief stopover en route to Jakarta.

KBS TO REDUCE ADS, REORGANIZE ADVISORY BOARD

YONHAP Report

SK070826 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to drastically cut back on advertisements aired by the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) in an effort to break out of the prolongued controversy over the management of KBS. It has also decided to reorganize the network's Advisory Board, creating a more powerful body comprising lawmakers from both the ruling and opposition parties.

In a plan it finalized through consultations with the ruling Democratic Justice Party on Saturday, the Culture and Information Ministry announced that it will abolish 'block' advertisements aired between programs, beginning July 1, and will remove all commercials from the KBS' television station No 1. KBS will continue to run the advertisements of sponsors of sports programs and public message, however.

The ministry plans to boost KBS' Advisory Board membership from 21 now to 30. Three lawmakers from both the ruling and opposition parties will be appointed to the board in order to promote public interest and to balance the network's news programs. The revision of regulations concerning the operation of the new board, which will also comprise representatives from the press, judicial, religious and academic circles, will reflect the board's mandatory decisions involving the production of KBS programs.

Under the Culture and Information Ministry's plan, both KBS and the Korea Broadcasting Advertising Corp. will be required to submit their balance sheets to the board, which will open them to the public.

The plan would also improve the system of collecting the viewers' fee, exempting poor people and reducing the fee by 40 percent for viewers living in remote areas where reception is not clear.

Unlike the past practice of basing the fee on how many TV sets a household owns, KBS will collect the same fee from all families, regardless of how many sets they own. In addition, deductions will be given to those viewers who make payments in advance.

As a result of the reform measures, KBS will lose 25.6 billion won (28.8 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 890 won) per year -- 14.3 billion won from the viewer's fee account and 11.3 billion won from the advertising account, according to the ministry. Therefore, KBS plans to scale down all its investment projects, except for those involving Olympic broadcasting facilities, the facilities of local stations in provincial areas and facilities that improve reception in remote areas, the ministry reported.

A ranking official at the Culture and Information Ministry who announced the plan said that the government has worked out concrete measures for developing KBS' news programming, improving its system for collecting viewers' fees and enhancing advertising to meet the aspirations of the viewers. He said that the government will provide an institutional apparatus to maintain public interest in all KBS programs, in view of the fact that KBS is a public broadcasting network. In addition, the government will take the public nature of KBS into consideration in planning the network's programming.

THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK072353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The government will seek to discontinue the running of all commercials on the state-run KBS-1 TV after staging the Olympic Games in 1988 and decided to gradually curtail the advertisements until then. A comprehensive reform program of the KBS, announced by the Culture-Information Ministry yesterday, provides that the KBS-TV will discontinue "block spot commercials" shown during prime time from next month. But the Korea Broadcasting System will continue commercials for sports and public campaigns till 1988, the ministry said. The KBS-TV has been airing the block spot commercials twice a day, at 7 a.m. and at 8:30 p.m. for five minutes each.

In order to promote the fairness of news reports, the Advisory Commission on Brodcasts of the KBS will be invigorated to virtually control the composition of programs. It will be required to report the results of its activities to the Korea Broadcasting Commission, which will in turn report to the National Assembly annually.

Members of the advisory commission will be increased to 30 from the present 21. They will include three lawmakers to be recommended by the ruling and opposition parties. Other advisory commission members will be selected by the Korea Broadcasting Commission among those recommended by various functional circles.

The Korea Broadcasting Commission will be authorized to make public balance sheets of the KBS and Korea Broadcasting Advertising Corporation, an exclusive supplier of advertisements to the KBS and Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC).

The reform of the state-run KBS management has emerged as a major political issue recently as a campaign rejecting the payment of KBS-TV viewing fees due to the network's alleged "unfair and biased" news reports. The drive started by a religious organization turned into a new form of a civil disobedience movement, gaining nationwide support.

The KBS will continue to collect the subscription fees under the reform plan, which was finalized through a consultation between the Culture-Information Ministry and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday morning. But poor people who are subsidized by the government and those who live in blanket areas will be exempted from the fees from next month and from next year, respectively. Households with more than one television set will pay 2,500 won per month beginning July 1. Thus far, the monthly fee has been levied per TV set.

NKDP Says Reform Unsatisfactory

SK080001 Seoul The KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Taek-hui, chief policy maker of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that the government's measures to improve the operation of the state-run KBS-TV were unsatisfactory. He demanded an immediate abolution of the TV viewing fees across the nation, which is currently 2,500 won per month for one color TV set. Yi said, "The government measures should focus on making impartial news coverage take early root."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SRV'S HOANG BICH SON VISIT

Discusses Regional Issues

BK070302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has not yet set a date for the promised release of 300 Thai fisherman because it is waiting for procedural preparations by Thailand, said Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son before his departure for Hanoi yesterday. He claimed that in the past when Vietnam fixed a date, Thailand set it back because their procedures couldn't be completed. He cited in particular delays in the "collection of fines" to repay the expenses of local authorities connected with the fishermen.

Mr Son told Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphon that he "doesn't have the exact figure of the total number of Thai fishermen captured" by the Vietnamese. "The Vietnamese territory, especially in the South, is violated daily. Even as I set here there might be fishermen caught in Vietnam," he said.

The issue of the Thai fishermen was brought up by Mr Arun during a meeting at Don Muang on Monday. Mr Arun also had asked for Vietnamese help to secure the release of Thai soldiers being held in Kampuchea. The fate of the Thai soldiers must be "decided completely by Kampuchean Government," Mr Son said. During the meeting, he agreed to forward Thailand's concerns to the Heng Samrin government.

On other issues, Mr Son reiterated his government's assertion that Vietnam was not responsible for last weeks shelling of the Site 8 civilian refugee camp. "We did not shell from Kampuchean territory into Thai territory. International organisation sources assumed that the shelling was from the Khmer Rouge," he said. He also said that Vietnam has withdrawn one third of its Armed Forces from Kampuchea since the "partial withdrawal" begun, but he declined to say how many troops that fraction represents. He declined, too, to comment on possible changes in the Vietnamese administration, saying that the decisions rest with Vietnam's Communist Party congress in December.

Mr Son stopped in Bangkok on his return from New York. He said that his discussions with Mr Arun were "aimed at building up friendly and good neighbourly relations between the two countries."

Departs for Hanoi

BK061356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 6 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son left here Friday for Hanoi after a three-day visit and talks with his Thai counterpart Arun Phanupong.

During his talks with Mr Arun Thursday, Mr Son rejected Thai charges that Vietnamese troops in Cambodia were responsible for the cross-border shelling that killed 12 Cambodian refugees and wounded 45 others in a camp inside Thailand last week.

Mr Son said shells that hit Site Eight refugee camp, lying five kilometers (three meters) from the border, could have been fired by units of the Cambodian Army during a mopping-up operation against Cambodian resistance guerrillas in areas opposite the border. Mr Son reiterated Hanoi's pledge to respect Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SECURITY COUNCIL ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGE

BK060944 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The spokesman for Amnesty International, in a press release, charged Thai officials with torturing three Cambodian civilians taken into custody 17 March 1986 by Thai authorities for collaborating with Cambodian bandits in robberies and assaults of Cambodian refugees and rangers at Khao I-Dang Center and Site 7. The organization requested the Thai Government appoint an independent team to investigate the matter for fairness and safety of the three accused Cambodian based on the principal of human rights.

The National Security Council has investigated the charge made by Amnesty International. The results are as follows:

1. The three Cambodians, Sa Hoeun, Keo Mayura, and Keo Chantha, are registered at Khao I-Dang Center. They were taken into custody by Task Force 80 on 21 March 1986 following interrogations of other Cambodian witnesses. It was established that the three cooperated with Cambodian bandits who robbed Cambodian refugees at the center on 5 and 18 March. As a result, one ranger was killed, four others, both rangers and Cambodian refugees, were seriously wounded. Four Cambodian refugees were robbed of their material property. The crime was a serious case substantiated by individual Cambodian witnesses. The three were therefore arrested and detained pending legal action to be taken under Thai law. They are now awaiting trial.

2. The measure taken by Thai authorities is correct and within their scope of responsibility and rights. The National Security Council asserts that no torture was used against the three during investigations by Thai authorities and that they were not seriously wounded. The three are in good health and have no trace of physical injuries purportedly caused by torture by Thai officials.

3. The victims of robberies and attacks by Cambodian bandits has not been only cambodian refugees but also Thai border villagers and Army rangers who supervise and provide protection to the Cambodian refugees at the center. Similar incidents had taken place many times before. It is thus appropriate to take legal action against the culprits who are arrested, a practice which is common in all countries.

4. The accusation by Amnesty International may be the result of either one of the two following reasons. First, it may have received distorted information or an incomplete report and then jumped to conclusions without using good reason. Second, it may have purposely made the accusation to discredit Thailand for some reason. No matter what the rationale, the charge made by Amnesty International is unfair to the Thai Government, the Cambodian refugees at the center and the Thai rangers and border villagers.

As for the question of human rights posed by the organization, Amnesty International should in fact pay more attention to the human rights of the victims of the three Cambodians' acts of violence instead of trying to protect those known to have committed serious crimes.

5. It is Thailand's responsibility in providing security at the various refugee centers to guarantee peace and order for the refugees' own sake. The arrest of criminals inside Thai territory is based on law and international human rights. It is Thailand's sovereign right to conduct the affairs inside the country to achieve peace and order without outside interference.

6. The Thai Government stressed that it has abided by humanitarian principles in giving help to the refugees over the past 11 years. More than 500,000 refugees have safely taken temporary shelter in Thailand before being resettled in third countries. The Thai Government has fully cooperated with international and charity organizations in supervising and assisting the refugees, and they have come into close consultation each time specific problems or uncertainties arose. The same should apply with Amnesty International; it should have asked Thailand its questions so that Thailand could supply it with answers. The report released by Amnesty International reflects ill intent toward Thailand. The organization should review its operation on this matter.

1,400 CAMBODIAN REFUGEES MOVED TO HOLDING CENTER

BK070254 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- More than 1,400 Khmer refugees were transferred to Site 2 holding centre in Ta Phraya District yesterday. The relocation of the Khmers was carried out by the United Nations Border Relief Operations and the World Food Programme with the cooperation of the military Task Force 80 command. A total of 1,443 refugees were transported in a convoy of buses and trucks from Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani to the site at Tambon Tap Sadet where about 146,884 Khmers were camped.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN 27 JULY POLLS LISTED

BK090135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 June 86 p 3

[Excerpt] There are 20 political parties which are registered with the Interior Ministry and have announced they will run candidates in the July 27 general election. [names of leaders in parentheses; those with military ranks are all retired officers]

1. Pracha Seri (Watthana Khiaowimon)
2. Puang Chon Chaothai (Capt Somwang Sarasat)
3. Democrat (Phichai Rattakun)
4. Ratsadon (Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan)
5. Chat Thai (Maj Gen Praman Adireksan)
6. Prachakon Thai (Samak Sunthorawet)
7. National Democracy (Gen Kriangsak Chamanan)
8. New Force (Dr Prasan Tangchai)
9. Social Action (ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila)
10. Community Action (Bunchu Rotchanasathian)
11. Labour Democratic (Prasoet Sapsunthon)
12. Seri niyom (Prida Phatthanathabut)
13. Social Democrat (Col Somkit Sisangkom)
14. United Democratic (Buntheng Thongsawat)
15. Ruam Thai (Narong Wongwan)
16. Progressive (Uthai Phimchaichon)
17. Rakthai (Araya Phanitkun)
18. Prachathippati (Witthaya Kritlakkun)
19. Kasetkon (Sa-at Homsuwan)
20. Muanchon (Pol Capt Chaloem Yubamrung)

GUNS, AMMUNITION SEIZED IN CHIANG MAI

BK061328 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 6 Jun 86 p 16

[Text] According to a report from the Police Department, on the afternoon of 5 June Police Lieutenant General Niyom Kanchanawat, commander of the provincial police Region 3, reported to the police director general that at 0730 of the same day the Hot District police in Chiang Mai Province arrested Bunta Panyapo, 24 years old, resident of village Group 4, Tambon Piang Luang, Wiang Hae Subdistrict, Chiang Mai on charges of possession of war weapons. The report said Bunta was arrested in a Toyota pickup truck, license plate number Chiang Mai 5705, after refusing to stop at a police checkpoint. A search of the vehicle uncovered 55 RPG rounds, 55 RPG detonating devices 15,360 rounds of AK-47 ammunition , and 420 rounds of SKS rifle ammunition. Bunta is being held at the Hot police station. He refused to elaborate on who the seized articles belonged to. However, it is speculated that they belonged to a gun running movement which served minority groups.

Kuomintang Rockets, Ammunition

BK060513 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 6 (AFP) -- Police have seized a large amount of ammunition and rockets believed to belong to remnants of China's nationalist forces and arrested a truck driver in northern Thailand, police said Friday. Police said they seized about 20,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition and 55 rockets Thursday from the truck on a highway in Chiang Mai Province, 700 kilometers (420 miles) north of here.

The arrested driver, Bunra Panyabua, told police he was hired by Kuomintang (KMT) nationalists to transport the ammunition from Mae Hong Son Province, near the Thai-Burmese border, to their bastion in a district of Chiang Mai.

The KMT settlers fled Yunnan after the Chinese communists' victory in 1949.

About 13,000 KMT troops and their families are thought to be living in settlements set up in sensitive areas of Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son and the nothernmost province of Chiang Rai. According to Western narcotics officials, some of the settlers have been key actors in regional narcotics trade, as well as refining opium form the regions' notorious Golden Triangle into heroin.

CHINESE TROOPS SHELL CHILDREN'S SUMMER CAMPS

OW071545 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 7 -- At 3:00 p.m. on June 1, Chinese troops fired hundreds of artillery rounds at summer camps of Vietnamese school children and teachers in Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, killing two children and seriously wounding one teacher and five other pupils. This comes from a statement released here today by the commission for investigation of Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' war crimes against Vietnam.

The statement further said that the teachers and pupils belonged to the Quyet Tien basic general school and their camps were located more than 10 km deep inside Vietnamese territory. On the same day, it went on, Chinese troops opened artillery fire at the hamlets of Duong Tinh, Lao Giang, Bac Xim, Khau Kha, Tung and Dang in Quyet Tien village, burning down more than 20 houses of the villagers and devastating a good quantity of their rice and other property.

The Chinese troops' crimes were all the more brutal as they took place on June 1, the International Children's Day, and the shelling targets were Children's summer camps.

Together with other armed provocations including 10 intrusions by Chinese scouts into Vietnam's land and the wanton shelling of almost 3,000 artillery rounds on many areas inside Vietnamese territory from June 1-6, the statement said, these new cruelties of the Chinese troops have flayed the Beijing rulers' slanderous charges that "Vietnamese side continues armed provocations against China." "The Chinese authorities must stop immediately all hostile and criminal acts against Vietnam", the statement insisted.

HANOI SOURCES CITED ON SRV PARTY PLENUM TOPICS

BK070826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT 7 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, June 7 (AFP) -- A rejuvenation of the Vietnamese Communist Party leadership at all levels is expected during forthcoming local and provincial party congresses, a party monthly has said.

The reshuffle during local meetings to prepare a national party congress at the end of the year will be designed to ensure "continuity" in the party leadership and a smooth handover to a new generation of rulers, the TAP CHI CONG SAN said in its May edition. "Many comrades are old and feeble, and do not have the good health or competence to cope with the new demands of the revolution," the article said.

It stressed that the local and provincial congresses should elect "executive committees able to understand and apply party directives," particularly in economic matters.

The TAP CHI CONG SAN laid down guidelines for age limits at each level, saying that the majority of those elected at provincial level should be aged 40-50, with those at district level 35-45. Some members should be younger than the guideline average, to ensure the preparation of a third generation of leaders, it added.

According to rumours here fed by senior Vietnamese officials, aging leaders likely to relinquish at least some of their titles before this year's congress include party Secretary General Le Duan and State Council Chairman Truong Chinh, both 79, and the 80-year-old Prime Minister Phan Van Dong. Several sources here said that the 10th party plenum which ended here Friday after a 19-day session had evoked the question of "personalities" linked to the succession to these three leaders, the mainspring of power in the country.

There has been a virtual news blackout on the plenum, but reports from several sources said that the meetings had also revised the policy report to be presented at the party congress and discussed at length the party line. Observers here agreed that the length of the plenum suggested that there had been some problems, but that this was to be expected given the country's current economic problems and the power struggle evident for several months within the party hierarchy. Rumours have been flying here in recent days that the changes at the top were discussed during the plenum, but no concrete information. Most observers here have greeted these with caution, and said that it will be several days before details of the plenum begin to filter out.

Aside from the question of the leadership succession, any details which emerge on the outcome of the plenum's policy discussions should give some idea of the development of the internal party battle over economic and social policy.

The party is divided between proponents of decentralisation and a rapid economic and social opening up and the more "orthodox" who favour more cautious steps toward reform, analysts say here.

The problems of aging party members and internal struggles were raised last week by the SAIGON GIAIPHONG newspaper which covers the former south Vietnamese capital, Ho Chi Minh City. The number of party members in the city had multiplied by 15 since 1975 to more than 62,000, the report said. Half of them were under 40 years old and almost a quarter were workers, the newspaper said in an edition reaching here Friday.

However, "the party must face up to a major problem: It remains with little foothold among the masses," particularly in rural districts where its "role and influence are very limited," the reported added. It also said that a third of party members were "corrupt, incompetent or aging" while another third was made up of "poor quality" members. The article complained that the bourgeois lifestyle which persisted in the city was partly to blame, but it also cited the party's "lack of internal unity" and in-fighting for top posts which had "badly hit the party's prestige."

POPULATION RELOCATION DIRECTIVE ISSUED

OW071103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a directive outlining the tasks to be implemented in the months ahead in order to complete labor and population distribution in 1986.

After pointing out the efforts, initial results, shortcomings, and mistakes of various localities and services in labor and population deployment during the first months of 1986, the directive says:

In preparation for the relocation of population at the end of 1986 and in early 1987, the chairman of the Council of Ministers urges various provinces, cities, and ministries to urgently implement the following tasks:

1. Locations must be prepared, particularly in the central highlands, to receive laborers and people in accordance with the prescribed plan norms. The three Central Highlands provinces must secure sufficient locations for the reception of 150,000 people in 1986 and must continue to prepare sites for the relocation of others during the 1986-87 dry season.

Dac Lac Province should work out a plan and decide on the relocation sites for the people coming from Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh Provinces. Gia Lai-Cong-Tum Province should arrange specific locations for the people from Hai Hung and Thai Binh Provinces.

As Lam Dong Province has overfulfilled the local relocation plan norms and fulfilled the annual plan norms for relocating the people coming from Ha Nam Ninh and Nghia Binh, it should prepare additional locations to receive more people coming from these two provinces and other localities, including Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, and Binh Tri Thien.

The northern mountainous provinces should prepare specific locations to receive people from the lowlands in accordance with the prescribed plan norms.

Although the main task of the Mekong Delta provinces is to complete local labor deployment in 1986, they must prepare some locations to accept an additional number of people coming from the Bac Bo Delta beginning in 1987.

The directive stresses the need for the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and the Rubber General Department to immediately send their representatives to coordinate with the Central Highlands provinces in rearranging plans for grass-roots installations and determining the boundaries and sizes of state farms and state forests in order to effectively use lands in accordance with the Council of Ministers Chairman's Directive No 633-V2 of 14 February 1986.

2. The provinces and districts, which have planned to send people to the Central Highlands, should immediately dispatch survey and planning forces to coordinate with various districts in the Central Highlands in locating relocation sites and should appoint permanent work teams to coordinate with the Central Highlands provinces and districts in directing the task of preparing locations, solving problems encountered during the relocation of population, and organizing the deployment of laborers first. The assault youth force should coordinate with the local construction force in undertaking the building of infrastructural, communication, and irrigation projects and in preparing material bases for the relocation of population.

The directive also prescribes specific tasks for the State Planning Commission, various provincial and city planning committees, and the Ministries of Food, Supply, Building, Forestry, Home Trade, Labor, and Communications and Transportation as well as for the localities in the establishment and use of funds for new economic zones.

The directive also stresses the need to organize neat, light, and effective apparatuses and build unified sources of expenditures in order to meet the local labor and population distribution requirements.

VU DINH LIEU ATTENDS FLOODS COMMITTEE MEETING

BK061249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] On 5 June the Central Committee for Controlling Floods and Typhoons held a solemn meeting at the Hanoi Opera House to mark the 40th anniversary of the Central Committee for Dike Support, established by a decree signed by President Ho Chi Minh on 22 May 1946.

At the meeting, Minister of Water Conservancy Nguyen Canh Dinh, chairman of the Central Committee for Controlling Floods and Typhoons, reported on the situation of floods and typhoons in our country during the past years and on achievements in strengthening dikes and controlling floods and typhoons over the past 40 years. He also presented orientations, tasks, and targets on dike building and measures for controlling floods and typhoons for each region, zone, and locality during the monsoon season this year and the years ahead in order to minimize damage caused by natural calamity and ensure safety for production and the people's daily lives throughout the country.

On behalf of the Council of Minsters, Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, appraised the tasks on strengthening dikes and controlling floods and typhoons during the past period. He commended cadres and peoples of localities, organizations, and units for their outstanding achievements in coping with natural calamity. The Council of Ministers vice chairman also offered some advice and pointed out requrements for controlling floods and typhoons.

DO MUOI RECEIVES USSR EXPERTS DELEGATION

OW061704 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6 -- A delegation of Soviet experts who have helped Vietnam in designing and decorating the Ho Chi Minh Museum paid a visit here from May 6-31. During its stay in Vietnam, the Soviet guests had working sessions with leading officialis of the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

It paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. It toured several historical and cultural relics, and arts, archtitectural and industrial establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the central coastal provinces of Quang Nam - Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh.

It was received by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

TRAN QUYNH ATTENDS SWEDISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW061706 Hanoi VAN in English 1510 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6 -- Swedish ambassador to Vietnam C.E. Lindahl gave a reception here today in honour of his country's national day (June 6).

The Vietnamese guests included Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh and assistant to the foreign minister Vo Van Sung.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi were present.

The Swedish ambassador and the Vietnamese vice chairman raised toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples, and of peace and friendship among nations.

HOANG TUNG, VO NGUYEN GIAP VIEW SCIENCE EXHIBIT

OW071642 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 7 - The 1986 exhibition of scientific and technical achievements, the first of its kind held in Vietnam, opened here today. The exhibition, sponsored by the State Commission for Science and Technology in collaboration with other central services, provinces and cities, is scheduled for a month. On show are some 1,400 projects and products representing scientific and technical programs and advances applied to production, daily life and national defence.

The opening ceremony was attended by Hoang Tung, Secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Nugyen Giap, member of the party CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dang Huu, chairman of the host commission, and others.

FURTHER ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM DRIVE

In Minh Hai Province

OW071117 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Following the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, the Minh Hai Provincial party committee has set forth the urgent work that must be carried out immediately in order to overcome the shortcomings and deficiencies discovered in the drive.

For the immediate future, the provincial party committee will focus its guidance on all districts and sectors, particularly key districts and economic sectors, and will link the first-phase criticism drive to guidance over the summer-fall crop production. It has reminded all sectors and echelons, through the self-criticism and criticism drive, to accelerate political and ideological indoctrination in the entire party organization on the stance and viewpoint of the working class, service to the public, party members' sense of responsibility, and the leading cadres' key role as examplars. The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's committee have worked out specific schedules for meetings with people in their offices. Members of the provincial party committee Executive Committee must make trips to the grass-roots level to help resolve its difficulties. Nonspecified control stations must be abolished. Disqualified party members and cadres must be dismissed from government positions. Illegal arrests of people must be scrupulously handled. Party members and cadres must not drink alcohol. Organs must not hold sumptuous parties. Meetings with unrealistic agendas must be curtailed. Gifts and presents in any form are strictly forbidden.

In Lam Dong Province

BK070235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Lam Dong provincial party committee's report on self-criticism and criticism said: In the past few years, Lam Dong Province has scrupulously implemented all the directives and resolutions of the party and state.

In providing leadership and guidance, the party committee has concerned itself with improving the livelihood of the people, especially the ethnic minority people. It has motivated the people to uphold a spirit of self-reliance and self-support in overcoming difficulties in order to achieve the socioeconomic goals.

The Lam Dong provincial party committee sternly reviewed shortcomings in combat will, sense of responsibility, and leadership; bureaucratic manners alienating the masses; and failure to stay close to primary production units. The provincial party committee still prolongs its meetings and conferences without achieving high quality results, has not scrupulously observed its reporting system to ask for instructions, and has failed to perform good control and supervision The pilot program for building models has not been reviewed and thus experience has been derived for multiplying models.

Although the key leading members of the party committee show no arbitrary or paternalist attitudes some other members in charge of districts, towns, cities, and various sectors still follow various calculating and self-seeking practices to different degrees. Some of the leading cadres have bought used motorized vehicles, televisions, and radios at low prices and have used more housing space than they are authorized.

The Lam Dong provincial party committee has put forth some measures to overcome shortcomings such as improving the task of administering and distributing materials to promptly put an end to negativism; emphasizing the ideological and organizational tasks; intensifying the task of developing the party, especially the task of comprehensively consolidating various party organizations and chapters; and accelerating the task of mass motivation to create conditions for the people to give their views in developing the party andd criticizing cadres and party members.

The provincial party committee has paid attention to implementing the various 1986 socioeconomic tasks, using production results as the yardstick to assess the improvement of party committees and each cadre and party member.

AQUINO INTERVIEWED ON IMPRESSIONS OF 100 DAYS

PM061237 Paris LIBERATION in French 2 Jun 86 p 33

[Interview with Philippines President Cory Aquino by Patrick Sabatier in Manila -- date not given]

[Text] LIBERATION: You have been president for almost 100 days and you had no preparation for this role. Is it more difficult than you thought?

Cory Aquino: Much more difficult. In retrospect the election campaign seems like a picnic. During the campaign I only had to thing about Cory Aquino. I now have to think about the whole country. There is also the fact that Marcos left us with so many problems...

LIBERATION: What is the main challenge you are now having to face?

Cory Aquino: The economic situation is undoubtedly the main problem. If I succeed in solving the economic problems I will essentially have solved the problem of the insurrection at the same time

LIBERATION: Your government gives the impression of not always speaking with one voice. Are you really in control?

Cory Aquino (laughing): Yes. I think my ministers realize that. Allow me to explain: In the past, in fact since 1972, almost all the people in my cabinet have been known for their frankness. That was even why they were fired. It takes time to change some old habits. I sometimes have to remind them that we are now all in the same boat and that we must be united in action. But I am very democratic.

Indeed, I think it is a good thing for all disagreements to be expressed. It is by listening to all opinions that you can arrive at the best solution. Once again it is not easy to change the habits of several years, but I am sure that we will succeed. Every time a minister is cited by the press as having contradicted another minister, I summon them to discuss the matter with them. It is a question of time. The important thing is that we are all undoubtedly very anxious to solve the problems facing the country and that we are devoting all our efforts to that.

LIBERATION: You mention the time factor. People in the Philippines say that presidents are entitled to a 100-day honeymoon period. Do you think this honeymoon period is now over for you?

Cory Aquino: No. So far I have really encountered great popular enthusiasm during all the visits I have made around the country. The media are a different problem, but I ought not to attack the media. I think that everything stems from the fact that we suddenly have complete press freedom.

Perhaps I ought to remind some of our journalists that you cannot have freedom without responsibility. I am sometimes upset for the people: If they buy all the different newspapers they are plunged into confusion, because they all contradict each other, even on the facts. Since I took office I have constantly appealed to journalists to make an effort to check the authenticity and accuracy of some of their reports. But this takes time too....

AQUINO AFFIRMING RESOLVE NOT TO SEEK SECOND TERM

HK080556 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 8 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino will not seek a second term and intends to keep her cabinet intact despite criticism over some of them, according to an interview published here Sunday.

Mrs Auino told the SUNDAY INQUIRER magazine that she missed her privacy and that her relationship with the military, the strongest pillar of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos, was getting "better."

After completing her first 100 days in office, she also felt the time was now "fast approaching" when the people would blame her for everything.

On her political future, the chief executive said: "it would be so dishonest of me not to say what I've said even before that I'm just for a snap election. In fact my children always remind me, 'Mommy, you promised us that.'"

The 53-year-old widow, who had no previous experience in public office, accepted a draft by more than one million supporters to run in a snap February poll, the contested result of which triggered an uprising that toppled Mr Marcos. "I will be out of it," Mrs Aquino said when asked if whe would run again if a commission now drafting a new Philippine constitution were to decide to call a national election.

The 48-man panel, whose members she had handpicked from a list of names nominated by the public, will decide on the form of government the Philippines will adopt, and set the length of tenure of elected officials. The old constitution which she abolished in March prescribed a six-year term with options for re-election.

Mrs Aquino quashed suggestions of a cabinet reshuffle on allegations that some of her ministers were abrasive, saying: "Abrasiveness would really rank lower to me anyway, as far as effective administration (is concerned.)"

"Whatever I do ... even I don't get 100 per cent approval but I might as well do what I should rather than allow myself something which I don't really believe in."

Nationalists here are seeking the dismissal of Finance Minister Jaime Omgpin and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, who they charge are promoting U.S. interests, while conservatives are seeking the dismissal of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, alleging that his pro-labor stance was scaring away foreign investors.

PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY GRANTED TO 70 PRISONERS

HK061128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 6 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Friday granted clemency to 70 prisoners, including a suspected communist guerrilla, but largely ignored a six-day fast by 13 political prisoners for their immediate release.

Suspected communist guerrilla Noel Lumanting, serving three years for illegal possession of firearms, was granted conditional pardon with parole along with 51 common law prisoners, a presidential Palace statement said. Mr Lumanting is considered by the Roman Catholic Church-backed human rights group task force detainees to be a political prisoner.

Three convicts were granted absolute pardon while 15 others had their prison terms shortened, the palace statement said. The palace did not indicate the specific offenses committed by the 69 other clemency recipients, but the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said they were serving terms for various criminal offenses in national jails.

The clemency, issued by Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran on behalf of Mrs Aquino, came as 13 convicted political prisoners entered a sixth day of fasting to press for their immediate release.

The Task Force Detainees told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Mr Lumanting was released last week with nine political prisoners whose names did not appear on Mr Factoran's list.

Asked if Mrs Aquino was aware of the fast, presidential spokeswoman Alice Willadolid told AFD, "I don't think she is."

Mrs Aquino had earlier freed 517 dissidents who had been put in military jails without being convicted by the administration of Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled in a popular uprising last February.

"At least this is more positive. We are more hopeful now," Task Force Detainees worker Teddy de los Santos told AFP. His group maintains that more than 400 political prisoners have remained in jail despite Mrs Aquino's order because the military was dragging its feet in implementing it. Thirty-two other political prisoners are either awaiting execution or serving long jail terms after being convicted of ordinary crimes in connection with their work as communist or Moslem guerrillas.

EXISTENCE OF MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS DENIED

HK090659 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Aquino government has practically described as liars two cause-oriented groups that were among its most ardent supporters when it debunked the groups' claim that there were still 433 political detainees.

During President Aquino's bi-monthly press conference yesterday, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, in the presence of Cory, indicated that the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) and National Alliance for Justice, Freedom, and Democracy (NAJFD) were asking for the release of common criminals tagged "political prisoners."

The TFDP and NAJFD have been holding rallies demanding the release of all political prisoners in the country. They said 433 such detainess still remained in various detention centers.

In the first few days of the Aquino administration, Arroyo said he had sat down with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and other top officials of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) and pored over the list of political detainees thoroughly.

Based on the list recommended by Enrile, Arroyo said there were only 517 political prisoners, all of whom have been released by Aquino.

Arroyo wondered why there were still that large number of political detainees, adding that the claims of TFDP and NAJFD were "debatable." he said that since the defense establishment denies knowledge of any remaining political prisoner, the 433 prisoners claimed to be such are common criminals.

Aquino was asked on these allegedly remaining political detainees, but she tossed the question to Arroyo, who was delegated with the task of releasing prisoners jailed by the Marcos administration for political reasons.

In the same forum, Aquino indicated that her call for a strike moratorium to speed up the government's economic recovery program has been ignored by labor groups. She said she talked anew with Rolando Olalia, chairman of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), a few days ago and was only told that the militant labor organization would discuss it among its leaders. For this reason, Aquino said she "would continue appealing to labor leaders on the strike moratorium."

Aquino reiterated her confidence in Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, whose replacement has been demanded by some sectors. She said: "Sanchez has been doing a good job by settling many strikes and he has gone out of his way to prevent the breakout of strikes."

She pointed out, however, that if anyone could document charges of misdeeds against Sanchez or any other minister for that matter, she would immediately dismiss them.

Asked if the family-owned Hacienda Luisita could be offered for distribution under Aquino's new land reform program so that the communist rebels might see her sincerity on this, president gave a hesitant "no." She pointed out that since Hacienda Luisita is sugarland, it will not be feasible for small cropping. She said tenants would earn more when they till and own one hectare of rice land, adding that Luisita has no tenents.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES STAND ON U.S. BASES

HK090455 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The government will respect the provisions of the revised RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement until its expiration in 1991. President Aquino said she will keep her options open until such time that the Military Bases Agreement shall have expired. During the campaign for the February 7 presidential election, Mrs Aquino said she was in favor of the discontinuance of the existence of U.S. military facilities in Philippine bases. However, she gradually changed her stance for the abrogation of the agreement [words indistinct]. The president [word indistinct] the possiblity of renegotiation of the continued use of the Philippine bases by the Americans in a press conference in June 4, making her 100th day in office at Malacanang.

For his part, Vice President Salvador Laurel said the base agreement would be subject to the approval of the Filipino people in the form of a referendum.

POLICE, TROOPS BATTLE 20,000 MARCOS SUPPORTERS

HK082357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Four people were seriously injured and scores of others were hurt when police antiriot squads and military troops battled 20,000 Marcos loyalists trying to march to Malacanang yesterday [8 June]. The antiriot unit used teargas heavily to disperse the loyalist throng. Most of these injured were women and children. The four seriously hurt were youngsters. One of them suffered a gunshot wound in the abdomen, and another a stab wound in the back. It is not known who fired the shot that wounded the student.

The violence broke out when the loyalists stormed the barbed wire by the gate at Ayala Bridge on the way to the presidential palace where President Aquino resides. Police General Alfredo Lim ordered an investigation into the violence-marred demonstration by the loyalists. He has invited the loyalist leaders, including former Member of Parliament and Marcos lawyer Rafael Recto, for questioning. Also invited were former San Juan Mayor Joseph Estrada and former Ilocos Sur Governor Luis Singson.

ENRILE SAYS MARCOS RETURN WOULD BE 'PAINFUL'

HK090449 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 14

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said in Baguio City Thursday that he would be a "most foolish revolutionist" if he would welcome the return of deposed President Marcos to the Philippines.

This was his reply to a question asked during an open forum that followed his speech before the members of the Safety Organization of the Philippines (SOPI).

The question: "How true is the report that you and vice President Salvador "Dony" Laurel are welcoming expresident Marcos at a certain time?

"I do not wish him ill, but I will tell him most respectfully never to come back to the Philippines for as long as we are around because it is going to be a painful encounter," Enrile said.

Asked what he would do if Marcos does not heed his advice, Enrile said he knows Marcos will not come back. Enrile explained that three weeks ago, somebody told him that Marcos wanted to talk to him and asked him (Enrile) to return Marcos's call. But Enrile did not do.

Enrile added that his "somebody" told him that Marcos wanted "To tell me that he (Mr Marcos) is not coming back anymore to this country, not until he is wanted by the leadership to come and if ever he should be allowed by the leadership to return, he will come back but he will not engage in politics anymore."

"He (Mr Marcos) just wants to be a private citizen living the rest of his days in retirement," enrile said, quoting the message of Marcos to him. "Our course, I do not know whether you could trust that statement" Enrile added. "So I am just telling you what he said to me. I have no doubt that he probably meant it. I will give him the benefit of the doubt."

He then addressed himself to the youth of Ilocos Norte, saying: "You people should think of the future. You will never have a chance to rise as leaders of your province, let alone of Ilocandia, as long as you have the Marcos children around supported by their Marcos parents. Because they will always prefer the Marcos children to be leaders of the Ilocano votes. I think that is a realistic way of putting it."

Enrile also said that he has no more intention of playing politics other than what "I am doing now and I have no children who are playing politics and I have no relatives in my province playing politics. I have prohibited them from playing policies."

Asked to comment on what should be done to erring military personnel, Enrile said that "we should not stop at merely relieving erring members of this force." If there is evidence of anomalies, there erring personnel should be charged before a court martial, he said. "We can never clean our own organization if we merely transfer one person from one pace to another because what he did in the area where he came from, he will be dong in the area he is going," Enrile said.

GROUP URGES AQUINO TO OVERHAUL MILITARY

HK090627 Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 9 (AFP) -- A group of active and retired officers and prominent civilians have urged President Corazon Aquino to launch an immediate total overhaul of the Philippine military.

The group also urged Mrs. Aquino during a recent seminar here to give priority to land reform, bring justice to the masses and deliver services to rural areas in order to counter the 17-year-old communist insurgency. The proposals were contained in a seminar summar given to Mrs. Aquino and received by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Monday.

The seminar participants included Brigadier General Eudardo Ermita, the deputy to Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, prominent Roman Catholic Bishop Ferderico Escaler and national defense experts. They said that they "recognized the fact that the main cause of the deterioration of the nation's Armed Forces is its manipulation and corruption" by former President Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled by a military-civilian revolt in February. Urging an immediate "total overhaul" and reorientation of the Armed Forces, they also called for "prompt disciplinary action on all erring military men without cover-ups" and said "this action must start from the very top echelons,": although it did not name names.

Mrs. Aquino has retired top military officers identified with Mr. Marcos -- led by former Armed Forces chief Fabian Ver, who joined Mr. Marcos in exile in Hawaii -- and prompted several batches of officers, but many junior officers still await promotions delayed during the Marcos years.

PRO-AQUINO PARTIES REPORTEDLY AGREE TO UNITE

HK090740 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[By Jose Ma. Nolasco]

[Text] The feuding leaders of political groups which supported President Aquino's rise to power have finally agreed in principle to unite under a single ruling party. The ruling coalition, which shall carry a new name, will be headed by Ms Aquino herself.

A Cabinet official, who asked not to be identified, yesterday told the INQUIRER that the leaders of the pro-administration parties agreed to join forces in a recent meeting presided over by Jose Cojuangco, Ms Aquino's brother and chief political adviser.

Among those who attended the initial unification talks were Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Government Reorganization Minister Luis R. Villafuerte, representing Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]; Political Affairs Minister Antonio V. Cuenco and MWSS [Metropolitan Water and Sewage System] General Manager Jose Yap, for PDP-Laban [Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan]; Good Government Commissioner Raul Daza for the Liberal Party (Salonga wing): and Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado, for National Union for Liberation.

The meeting also agreed to draw into the unification process other pro-Aquino political alliances and regional parties. The groups include the Nationalista Party (Laurel wing), Pinaghisua, Mindanao Alliance, Laban ni Ninoy sa Central Luzon, and Lakas ng Bayan.

The INQUIRER source said Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. a PDP-Laban leader, has likewise agreed in principle to the formation of a single ruling party -- notwithstanding press reports to the contrary.

Pimentel, however, made it clear that the merger of his party with Unido and other political groups will have to be decided in a general membership meeting of the PDP-Laban.

According to the source, the unification talks were prompted by the strong possibility that local elections may have to be called this November, ahead of the plebiscite on the draft of the new Constitution.

Leaders of various pro-Aquino parties have decided on this new political timetable in the event the Constitutional Commission fails to finish its job by September.

Whatever the schedule of the local polls, the source said that Ms Aquino's political leaders are agreed that only by fielding a unified ticket for the local elections will the present administration succeed in consolidating its rule at the grassroots.

Unification of all pro-Aquino political forces, the same source explained, will also be the key to having the draft of the new Constitution ratified overwhelmingly in the plebiscite. Anything short of an overwhelming ratification could result in a crisis of confidence on the Aquino government, the source said. The unification talks will resume upon the arrival [from] abroad of Cojuangco, the source said.

OPLE CRITICIZES AQUINO'S RECORD; DISCUSSES PLANS

Raps 'Political Vengeance'

BK060603 Manila PNA in English 0401 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 6 (PNA) -- The opposition Partido Nacionalista ng Philipinas [PNP] Friday said President Corazon Aquino's first hundred days would have been more productive and satisfactory if she did not choose political vengeance as the central theme of her revolutionary government. Blas F. Ople, PNP acting chairman, said the Aquino government turned itself into an engine of retribution and persecution.

Ople said, it became inevitable for the Aquino government to abrogate unilaterally the Constitution of 1973, abolish the Batasan Pambansa (National Assembly) remove arbitrarily elected governors and mayors eliminate security of tenure for civil servants including the courts and other constitutional offices, and sequester a vast array of private business with abandon and without due process. All these acts constitue a presecription for political instability which insidious forces are fully exploiting to prepare the downfall of the Phiippine Government, Ople said.

Ople acknowledged, however, that President Aquino had made initial steps toward reconcilitation with her political adversaries and these are steps we have encouraged with the PNP's decision to participate in the constitutional commission.

He said with the forced departure of President Marcos after the February revolution, the country was wide open danger and it could have collapsed into chaos and civil war. The country did not collapse although constitutional democracy has temporarily perished, Ople said.

Cites Ways To Replace Aquino

HK090531 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 p 13

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga -- Opposition leader Blas F. Ople, acting chairman of the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas (PNP), told newsmen yesterday that the PNP is now recognized by President Aquino as the official opposition party and that it will field candidates in the coming local and congressional elections.

Ople also said that there are three ways by which the Aquino government can be toppled -- through "destabilization, coup d'etat, and elections."

He said that the PNP has opted to choose elections because "it is very remote to oust the Aquino government through destabilization or coup d'etat at this point in time, when it has the full support of the people and the world communities."

TRAVEL BANS ON TOLENTINO, OPLE, CENDANA LIFTED

HK070836 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Chit Estella]

[Text] The Aquino government, in power for over three months, has begun softening up its policy on officials under the Marcos administration.

It indicated it would allow the former president, now in exile in Hawaii, to return home "in a couple of months" after it restored the passports of former Ministes Arturo Tolentino, Blas Ople and Gregorio Cendana.

Vice President Salvador Laurel said the government was allowing the former president to "come home when the country is already stable and that would just be in a couple of months."

He said his homecoming would demonstrate that the government was not vindictive against officials of the previous administration. "We were just taking precaution because we are going through a difficult transition. We cannot afford to make mistakes or let anything explode into something violent," Laurel told reporters yesterday.

At the same time, the government lifted the hold-orders on Tolentino, Ople and Cendana by re-issuing their passports. Tolentino is reported to have left for Singapore while Cendana is planning to go to the United States for medical treatment.

Not included in Laurel's list of former officials whose passports were returned was ex-MP Rafael Recto, known lawyer for Marcos. The Vice President said moves like this was taken because "of the possibility that (some persons) may try to destabilize the new government (and) it is merely an exercise of self defense."

CARDINAL SIN URGES SUPPORT FOR AQUINO GOVERNMENT

OW070115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 7 KYODO -- Philippine Roman Catholic church leader Cardinal Jaime Sin Friday called on his countrymen to give President Corazon "Cory" Aquino a chance to rebuild the country and warned that internal divisions threaten the survival of the government.

In his homily during a thanksgiving mass at Manila Cathedral timed two days after Aquino completed 100 days as president, Sin asked for support for the new government's economic recovery program. "We need reconciliation and unity," he said. "Those of us who tried to give peace a chance, give Cory a chance.

He said that "every group and individual in the network of divisions and subdivisions, multiplications and subtractions that we Filipinos seem to have been entangled in ... threatens the survival of the new government."

A sharp critic of the excesses of the past regime, once accused by Marcos of instigating rebellion, Sin was the first religious leader to call on civilians to support the near bloodless military revolt which led to the ouster of Marcos and the installation of Aquino in February.

He said the national recovery program of the new government aims to alleviate mass poverty and generate employment and equality. "Let me commend this new campaign to all of you, dear friends," he said.

Sin characterized the nearly bloodless revolt "a revolution waged with rosaries and roses" and called the overthrow of Marcos a miracle. "If indeed we still need miracles, perhaps the greatest miracle is the inner miracle of reconciliation, a genuine reconciliation among the divided sectors of our society and the inner miracle of an authentic unity in common purpose... and common struggle," he said.

The Aquino government, which is nearing ceasefire talks with communist insurgents, is being troubled by supporters of Marcos, as well as by labor and peasant unrest, bickerings among parties that support Aquino and distrust between civilian and military authorities.

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION DISCUSSES TIMETABLE

HK090612 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 14

[By Rod L. Villa Jr]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) approved yesterday its house rules and timetables, and appealed to President Aquino to immediately fill up the two vacant seats to complete its mandated 50-man membership. Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, however, said the President will no longer appoint the two other Con-Com members.

In yesterday's session, the assembly likewise decided to increase its working committees from 15 to 17. The two new committees are those on human resources and social justice. It also decided to increase the membership of the committees.

The constitutional framers got entangled in debates on the election of a permanent floor leader, a position now occupied in acting capacity by Napoleon G. Rama, and assistant floor leader, a post occupied temporarily by Jose D. Calderon, and 17 committee chairman. The debates lasted up to evening.

Fr. Jaoquin Bernas was being groomed by a sizeable bloc for floorleadership. Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma hoped that the voting on these key positions would be finished when she convenes the sixth session of the body on Monday.

Palma opened the session at 9 a.m. to dispose of routine matters and then adjourned 30 minutes later for a marathon close-door caucus to thresh out organizational kinks.

The assembly has yet to select a method with which to solicit the widest public sentiments in the most expedient, economical, and exhaustive manner.

Palma was assisted by Calderon and Rama in what both described as the strongest debates yet to rock the body.

Lorenzo Sumulong, chairman of the committee on rules, said the house rules would abbreviate long and tedious procedures which led the 1971 Constitutional Convention to meander inconclusively until it was overtaken by martial law. He said the rules, which set the guidelines on the debates and amendments would make the commission finish its work within 90 days in compliance with Proclamation No. 9.

Based on a computerization of the preferences of the 48 members, the assembly decided on the size of the committees as follows: committee on preamble, national territory, and declaration of principles 7; citizenship, bill of rights, political rights, obligations, and human rights, 15; executive, 15; judiciary, 15; constitutional commission, 7; local governments, 7; national economy and patrimony, 15; general provisions, 11; amendments and transitory provisions, 7; human resources, 15; social justice, 15; public relations, 15; and public hearings, 11.

The work of the committees was planned to avoid conflict of time of the members, many of whom are into as many as seven committees. Sumulong said the assembly has set the deadline on Monday for the organization and immediate functioning of the 17 committees.

The following deadlines were set: July 7, completion of all public hearings and debates, and submittal of reports on resolutions and constitutional proposals.

August 15, completion of second and third readings on committee reports.

August 25, completion by the sponsorship committee of all resolutions and proposals and for the committee on style to finish its formulation and polishing of the final draft for an ultimate discussion by the entire assembly in plenary session.

These would allow ample time for the submittal of the new Constitution to President Aquino who is mandated by law to call for a plebiscite for its ratification by the people within the next 60 days.

Serafin Guingona, who sponsored the creation of the committee on human resources, said the assembly voted 27 to 7 for its creation in yesterday's caucus.

This committee will have 11 members who will have overall jurisdiction over proposals relating to education, national language, science and technology, scientific research and inventions, arts and letters, educational communications, national culture, intellectual rights and properties, and cultural minorities.

Rene Sarmiento said the assembly has decided to use the constitutions of the Malolos Convention and of 1935 and 1973 as working drafts.

Vicente Foz filed a resolution widening the ownership of newspapers and other media establishments to prevent the evils of cronyism, enhance employer-employee relations and productivity, Filipinize mass media, and prevent foreign influence and interference in political and governmental affairs.

In announcing the President's decision not to appoint the two other Con-Com members, Arroyo said that since the Con-Com has already started work on the charter, the President felt that appointing two more to bring the numbers to 50 might be construed as meddling in the affairs of the commission.

He said that the President was not committed to appoint 50 members. "She had said before that the commission will be composed of 30 to 50 members," Arroyo said. "So the President will leave the commission membership to what it is now."

Under Mrs Aquino's proclamation, members of the Commission are barred from running for public office one year after the drafting of the Constitution. They are also prohibited from being appointed to government positions for one year.

CON-COM MEMBERS FAVOR LEGITIMIZING GOVERNMENT

HK090540 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] It is almost certain that the Aquino government will be legitimized through a transitory provision in the new Constitution.

A random survey of the sentiments of the members of the Constitutional Commission on the issue during the break in yesterday's session showed that a big number of the members believed that President Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel won in the elections and should be given full six-year terms. A transitory provision providing their terms of office is necessary to provide them the constitutional basis for their claims to their present positions, having assumed power through the so-called people's revolution.

Among those who favor granting the incumbents full six-year terms are ConCom Vice President Ambrosio Padilla, Floorleafer Napoleon Rama and members Hilario Davide Jr., Fr. Joaquin Bernas, Roberto Concepcion, Jose Bengson, Jr., Jose Laurel, Jr., Francisco Rodrigo, Lino Brocka, Felicitas Aquino, Jose Nolledo, Gregorio Tingson, Cirilo Rigos and Jose Luis Martin Gascon.

Only member Jaime Tadeo, who is representing the farmers, expressed the need for both Aquino and Laurel to submit in a popular election after the approval of the Charter "to settle once and for all" doubts on their being elected legitimately by the people.

Members Blas Ople, who is one of the four oppositionists in the assembly, Serafin Guingona and Jose Calderon refused to comment on the issue for the time being.

The charter framers also agreed to limit their proposed allowances and expenditures to P10,000 each a month maximum upon presentation of proper receipts to enable them " to work within a budget and save funds for the government." Under the original proposal, the members were supposed to get P20,000 a month, the vice president P25,000 and the president P30,000.

Both ConCom President Cecilia Munoz Palma and Padilla agreed to have the same allowances as the members because "we are not here for financial interests."

Besides the reimbursement of expenses each member is entitled to P500 per meeting and P15,500 for staff support to be paid directly by the secretariat to the employees. Under Proclamation No. 9 creating the ConCom, a budget of P20 million is appropriated for the purpose.

Davide, one of the active members of the assembly, said Aquino and Laurel "really won in the elections." He admitted, however, that they were installed by the people's revolution in protest to what he called massive fraud and terrorism "and the implication is that they were installed for six years."

Bengzon said: "In my view, we should given them a full six-year term starting from the time the Constitution is ratified by the people.

Due to the enormity of the problems Aquino and Laurel inherited from the deposed President Marcos, Bengzon said that he will propose that they be given a "grace period" within which to familiarize themselves on the actual problems. Bengzon said that he is also in favor of granting a grace period, say six to eight months for the regular president and vice president in the next elections.

"I believe that they are legitimate and it is not necessary for them to submit in an election after the approval of the Constitution," Rama said. However, Rama said that if there is real agitation for them to seek a mandate, "I will go for it."

Tingson said that "they were put there by the people and they have the right to stay in office until the next elections. Of course, he said, the ideal thing to do is submit to an election.

Concepcion said that the terms of office of Aquino and Laurel will have to be placed in the new Constitution "one way or the other."

Brocka said the tenure of office of the incumbents "should be made clear in the new Charter." He wants a six-year term without reelection.

Both Rodrigo and Padilla said that there is no need for the two leaders to face an election. Besides, the country can save on election expenses, they said.

Deliberations on the form of government continued yesterday. Due to limited time, the assembly, on motion by Guingona, will ask responsible civic and religious organizations to hold public hearings on constitutional proposals in the next two weeks and submit the consensus to the ConCom. To ensure wider participation from the public, Tingson also proposed that individuals writing suggestions to the body be given franking privileges.

'LEGALIZATION' OF COMMUNIST PARTY OPPOSED

HK090509 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Former Member of Parliament and now Constitutional Commission member Hilario Davide said he would personally fight for the exclusion of any communist-backed political party that would seek legalization in the framing of the new constitution, even if it would denounce violence as a means of overthrowing the government.

Davide said the mere claim of the communist group seeking legalization and denouncing violence just to be legalized is not a guiding factor for acceptance. According to him, the Communist Party of the Philippines may denounce violence, which may appear on paper only, to achieve their own political goals. Davide, however, said he favors incorporation into the constitution of provisions that would give leeway for socialist concepts which aim to bring about economic, political, and social benefits.

COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT UNACCEPTABLE TO AQUINO

HK070831 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 May 86 p 1

[By staff member Joel Paredes]

[Text] President Aquino will reject a coalition government with communist insurgents as a precondition for a ceasefire in their peace talks, her political affairs minister said yesterday.

Minister Antonio Cuenco told MALAYA there is "no way" that the 53-year-old President would appoint communists in her governmemt. Cuenco noted, however, that Mrs. Aquino can assure rebel returnees a "chance to lead a normal life."

The political affairs minister noted that the new government has been mapping out reconciliation terms with communist insurgents, including their rehabilitation and resettlement areas where they can have "farms to till."

Meanwhile, Cuenco disclosed that there had been "unofficial" ceasefires in some regions since the President called for region-to-region truce. He cited the truce in the strifetorn city of Davao in Mindanao and Samar island's provinces.

But in Cebu province, Cuenco said all 300 armed New People's Army guerrillas had laid down their arms and went back to work in their farms. "There were no promises. We didn't even have to pay for their arms," Cuenco remarked. He noted, however, that there were still marauders and bandits operating in the central province's mountain villages.

Cuenco said his ministry is now concentrating its efforts in Samar where he gathered that the rebels were "willing to surrender provided there are conditions."

"We don't expect much trouble in Samar since there are only a few ideologies there, most of them are dissenters," the political affairs minister said. Cuenco also noted that President Aquino was also concerned over some military men who "need to be disciplined" to prevent disruptions in the government's ceasefire talks.

CPP REPORTEDLY UNDERGOING 'RECTIFICATION'

HK061511 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Jun 86 p 13

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is undertaking a rectification process, after having admitted it had erred in boycotting the Feb 7 presidential election. Through that process, it hopes to come out of its sectarianism revitalized.

The rethinking process can also lead to changes in the composition of the central leadership, party sources told BUSINESS DAY. They said a change of guards will resolve the crisis of confidence which was caused by the boycott stand. That stand was unilaterally decided by the five-man executive committee of the CPP central committee is the highest decisionmaking body of the party next to the national congress. Three of them had voted for boycott, including Rodolfo Salas and Rafael Baylosis, sources said.

The CPP central committee reached a consensus that [the] boycott decision was a mistake and that the party needs to initiate measures to encourage democarcy in decisionmaking, to pay heed to the masses, and to study Marxist-Leninist teachings. They also resolved to listen to initiatives from below, avoid mechanical analysis, and not to violate "democratic centralism."

Party sympathizers see the CPP as having only two options left: to mature or to deteriorate. At present, they see the rectification process to have gained momentum, an indication the CPP is on a positive track. "It is the beginning of something new," said one keen party observer, adding that the next few years will be exciting for the CPP in terms of its role under the new government and its growth away from sectarianism. The observer also said the CPP is expected to shed off its streak of dogmatism as a result of the rectification process.

The CPP central committee, party sources said, came up with a document moe than a month ago analyzing why it made a serious mistake. It was the first official effort at self-criticism. The document was popularized for the public in the most recent issue of ANG BAYAN, the CPP official publication.

The document is an honest and thorough analysis of their error and includes prescriptions to correct it, party sources said. The result of such self-criticism was positive, they added. "It enabled a lot of the members to air their grievances, release the tension and clear the air. We came out of it more forward-looking and unified," the CPP source explained. The CPP assessment said:

-- They did not correctly understand the character and operation of U.S. policy towards the Marcos regime since they overestimated U.S. capacity to impose its will on local politics.
-- They underestimated the capabilities and determination of the "bourgeoise reformists" to engage the Marcos regime in a decisive contest for state power.
-- They ignored the fact that the Marcos regime had become extremely isolated, and
-- They misread the people's deep anti-fascist sentiments and readiness to go beyond electoral process to end the Marcos dictatorship.

The process of self-critism, party sources pointed out, extends from the central committee to the politburo to all levels in the organization. Usually, after the responsible officials have admitted there mistake, resignation from the posts, not the CPP, follows, they said. But this also depends on whether their resignations will be accepted or not by the central committee.

From its boycott mistake, BUSINESS DAY gathered, the CPP learned a lesson: winning political power could be done through a combination of various forms of political struggle, including elections. In the past, the primacy of armed struggle as a means of attaining victory was the prevalent thinking. Other key isues for reevaluation by the CPP include the redefinition of a national democrat and the relations with leftist groups aborad.

A cause for the narrow perspective of many in the CPP, according to party sources, is their definition of what a national democrat is. Apart from being anti-feudal, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist; a national democrat should also carry a socialist perspective, believe in armed struggle, and accept the leadership of the CPP, they said. The sources said the CPP has to broaden "our friends and allies." It believes that a national democrat need not accept armed struggle, hold a socialist vision and accept the CPP's leadership. In retrospect, this narrow view partly caused the fiasco in the CPP's united front-building efforts in 1985 when moderate elements, social democrats, and independent personalities left Bagong Alyansang-Makabayan [New People's Alliance] or Bayan because of perceived domination by the left, observers said.

5 CIVILIANS CHOSEN FOR CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK070305 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The government has named five high-calibre civilian negotiators for the ceasefire talks with the Communist Party and the New People's Army. Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said the president has decided not to identify the government negotiators because the talks are very delicate and sensitive and too much publicity might jeopardize its success. However, Arroyo said, the talks will definitely start soon. The Communist Party and NPA have designated Satur Ocampo as their chief negotiator. Ocampo is an escaped communist leader and former journalist.

Meanwhile, former Communist Party Chairman Jose Maria Sison said the communists and the NPA will only agree to a coalition government in return for a ceasefire agreement. He said the coalition government will include all blocs in the Aquino government.

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NAKASONE VOWS TO RESTORE LDP RULE IN LOWER HOUSE

OW090724 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, saying that the upcoming Diet elections are important in setting the future course of Japanese politics, vowed Monday to restore his party's command of the key lower house. The call came as the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party announced a six-point policy centered on pledges for an early start to construction of more super-express Shinkansen lines and expansion of public works to spur the nation's faltering economy.

The six election commitments approved by the LDP leadership include:

-- Expansion of the Shinkansen network while privatizing the Japanese National Railways by April 1987 as promised by the government.

-- Expansion of public works, to be reinforced, if warranted, by a demand-boosting supplementary budget this fall. The plan calls for expediting the award of existing public works contracts and pumping more money into the economy through a supplementary budget which would total approximately 3 trillion yen, compared to the original 54 trillion yen budget for the current fiscal year.

-- Relief to small businesses hit by the rising value of the yen through low-interest loans and other fiscal and administrative measures.

Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, told the LDP meeting that these fiscal measures would be "quite effective" in expanding domestic demand as part of government efforts to cool the nation's export drive.

ABE MEETS NAKASONE; UNHAPPY WITH CANDIDATE LIST

OW100742 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone met three potential successors over lunch Tuesday in a bid to rally the Liberal-Democratic Party in the July 6 Diet elections. The lunch, held as a gesture of party unity, came amid strong dissatisfaction voiced by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe over the selection of official LDP candidates for the key lower house poll.

Abe, who saw more than a quarter of his men dropped in the first official LDP candidate list announced Monday, took up the issue with Nakasone in a meeting earlier in the day. Calling on the prime minister following the regular Tuesday cabinet session, Abe complained that LDP election managers ignored the wishes of local party chapters in the choice of candidates for the party ticket, sources said.

In announcing the 311-member candidate list Monday, the LDP gave official endorsement to 58 candidates from the Fukuda faction -- Abe's power base -- lopping off 22 from the list recommended by the local LDP chapters. The upcoming elections will decide all the 512 seats in the enlarged lower house and half of the 252 seats in the upper chamber. The candidacy list issue reflects intense rivalries among the major LDP factions which are backing their own men for the party presidential race in October -- just three months after the Diet election.

Nakasone's job as prime minister will be at stake in the LDP presidential election, and he is expected to be challenged by Abe and the other two guests at Nakasone's lunch Tuesday -- LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita.

During the luncheon meeting, Nakasone appealed for support from the three so-called "new leaders" to run an "all-party" campaign in the upcoming elections, and they expressed their agreement, sources said. The four also discussed election strategies, and agreed that the LDP should take a cautious approach over proposals for introducing large-scale indirect taxation, which has emerged as a focus of opposition attack.

The hour-long meeting also took up other potential election issues, notably education reform and government policies to spur the economy, sources said. The upcoming elections are seen as a run-up to the LDP presidential race with each of the new leaders trying to bolster his factional strength through the elections.

OKINAWAN 'REFORMIST' PARTIES PROTEST F-15 CRASH

OW100519 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0315 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of reformist political parties in Okinawa Prefecture visited the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] one after another today to protest the crash of an F-15 Eagle fighter from Kadena Air Base, which occured in the waters northeast of the main island of Okinawa yesterday evening, demanding measures to prevent a recurrence and ensure safety for residents.

Officials of the JSP Okinawa Prefectural Chapter, led by Secretary General Nakasone, at a meeting with DFAB Director Kobodo noted that the accident could have caused a major disaster if it had occured in a civilian residential area, and that the only way to ensure safety for residents is to remove military bases from Okinawa. Kobodo responded: Details of the accident are not yet available, as the U.S. Forces have just embarked on an investigation. In view of concern on the part of residents, DFAB has already asked the U.S. military to let it know the cause of the accident as soon as it has been determined.

Chairman Nakamoto and other officials of the Socialist Masses Party also visited Kobodo this morning. Nakamoto said: There was a fire at the Kadena Air Base on 1 June involving a refueling aircraft. Accidents continue to occur, threatening local residents with grave disasters. Similar accidents will continue to occur as long as military bases exist in Okinawa. Kobodo said in his answer that, while the government is in no position to consider removal of the bases, DFAB will strongly urge the U.S. military to see to it that similar accidents do not occur in the future. he emphasized DFAB's resolve to ask the U.S. Forces to enforce measures to fully ensure safety. Komeito and JCP officials are also expected to lodge a similar protest with DFAB this afternoon.

WPK MARKS 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHILDREN'S UNION

SK090838 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A grand joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union was held magnificently at Kim Il-song Stadium on the morning of 6 June to celebrate the 40th anniversary of its founding. Placed with due respect on the front wall of the meeting place which was packed with some 50,000 students, children, and working people from the city was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Students from the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute and members of the Children's Union from various districts of Pyongyang City stood in rows in the meeting place. Written on the backdrop on the front wall of the meeting place were letters reading "A Grand Joint National Meeting of the Korean Children's Union Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of Its Founding."

The meeting was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice Presidents Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu; members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Comrades Kim Hwan, secretary of the party Central Committee, and So Yun-sok, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Comrades Kye Ung-tae, secretary of the party Central Committee, Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; such functionaries concerned as Hwang Sun-hui, Kim Pong-chu, Yi Yong-su, O Chae-won, and Choe Tae-pok; and Japanese revolutionary fighters, Heroes of the Republic, and labor heroes; functionaries from the science, education, literary, art, and sports fields; LSWYK functionaries; and LSWYK and Chidren's Union members from all over the country.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Hwan conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee sent to all of the members of the Korean Children's Union on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union.

[Begin Kim recording] Congratulatory message to all of the members of the Korean Children's Union:

Marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union, the WPK Central Committee extends wholehearted congratulations to all of the members of the Children's Union who are doing their utmost to prepare themselves as the credible reserves for the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of our party [applause]

On the basis of the revolutionary traditions of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps established during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean Children's Union on 6 June 1946, thereby bringing the Korean juvenile movement to a new stage and providing all the children of our country with a revolutionary political organization. [applause]

Over the past 40 years since its founding, the Korean Children's Union has traversed a glorious road under the leadership of the party and wonderfully discharged its own mission and duty to prepare all the children to be reseres of our revolution.

During the period of democratic construction, the Korean Children's Union educated all the children in the country as the future pillars of a new democratic Korea by uniting them as one and helped in the work of carrying out democratic reform and of organizing the northern half of the Republic as a firm revolutionary base as best it could.

During the period of the arduous fatherland war, members of the Children's Union lent assistance to the front lines while continuing their studies, did various things to defend the rear, and demonstrated the spirit of Korean children by organizing children's guard units and bravely fighting against the enemy with these units.

In the period of postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction, members of the Children's Union, while exerting positive efforts to prepare themselves as socialist and communist builders equipped with knowledge, virtues, and physical fitness, helped run the national economy by actively launching various forms of good deeds movements, and helped erect a people's paradise on this land.

Members of our Children's Union are now well prepared to inherit firmly the blood lines of our revolution upholding the fighting program aimed at imbuing society with the chuche idea, and are actively contributing to the work of carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- as young revolutionary warriors.

Proudly ambroidering the happy lives of our people are the commendable deeds of members of our Children's Union who have devoted themselves to the struggle for the party and revolution on the heels of the WPK members and LSWYK members.

The core members [kolgan] of the revolution are appearing afresh from among our new generations, who have been tested in the course of serving in the Children's Union following the leadership of the party. Furthermore, countless heroes, unsung performers of meritorious deeds, and talented scientists, technicians, writers, artists, and sports figures have emerged from among them. The ideological and spiritual state of the members of our Children's Union is good, and the Korean Children's Union has further grown and developed as a communistic [kongsanjuijog] children's organization in charge of training the reserves for the revolutionary cause of chuche.

It is a great joy for our party and people to see the new generations growing tenaciously to become the future protagonists shouldering the future of the fatherland through participation in the Children's Union organizations.

The WPK Central Committee rates highly the fact that the Korean Children's Union has achieved great successes in training the children as the reserves of our revolution in a revolutionary manner and that all the members of the Children's Union have accomplished a great many exploits for the revolution and construction as true sons and daughters of the party and people during the past 40 years under the leadership of the party. [applause]

The members of the Children's Union are the petals of the revolution, and the future of our revolution and fatherland depend, in large part, on how the members of the Children's Union are prepared. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean Children's Union and its entire membership should improve and strengthen the work of the Children's Union and further develop the children movement of our country in accordance with the new demands of the development of the revolution.

The Korean Children's Union and its members should stage a more vigorous struggle in order to wonderfully discharge the heavy mission and duty assigned to them. All members of the Children's Union should prepare themselves thoroughly to become true revolutionary warriors, armed firmly with the revolutionary ideas of our party and deeply loyal to the party and leader. Members of the Children's Union should deeply study the works of Marshal Kim Il-song and the party documents, so much so that they become their own flesh and bones and dedicate all their strength and wisdom to implementing the party's policies. Members of the Children's Union should possess the revolutionary spirit of holding the party and leader in high esteem, of following them enthusiastically, and of strongly safeguarding and defending them by emulating the noble examples set by such young communists as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su.

All members of the Children's Union should prepare themselves as strong socialist and communist builders equipped with knowledge, virtues, and physical fitness by learning industriously and by training themselves in a revolutionary manner. By studying well in school and by reading a great number of good books, the members of the Children's Union should retain a wide range of useful knowledge and scientific technology and further broaden the knowledge they have already attained by actively participating in the extracurricular activities.

Members of the Children's Union should possess wonderfully the beautiful moral traits of being polite, of doing well in observing public order in society, of having a good appearance, and of liking to work. Members of the Children's Union should stay in good shape by making such sports activities as exercises for growth and sprints a part of their daily life. The socialist fatherland is a cradle of happiness and hope for the growing new generations. All membes of the Children's Union shoiuld wholeheartedly love the socialist fatherland and assist the nation's socialist construction to the best of their ability.

Members of the Children's Union should keep their own schools and villages in good condition by broadly launching various forms of good deeds movements, and should contribute to conserving national wealth and to further expanding it.

All the members of the Children's Union should never forget about the South Korean children for even a moment, actively support the struggle of the South Koran people and children against the U.S. imperialists and puppet clique, and deveote their entire strength to hastening the reunification of the country.

Children's organization life is a wonderful school for training the children as true revolutionary warriors. All members of the Children's Union should value the children's organizations, participate in various forms of organizational life, observe the rules of the children's organizations well, and discharge the division of labor given to them by the organization without fail.

In order to strengthen the work of the Children's Union, it is imperative to raise the role of the LSWYK organizations and guiding functionaries of the Children's Union.

The LSWYK organizations should lend great effort to the work of the Children's Union and actively struggle in order to make the Children's Union organization a fresh revolutionary organization full of life.

The guiding functionaries of the Children's Union should raise the level of their own political and work capabilities, improve their own methods, educate the members of the Children's Union, and lead them as a mother would. The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that all members of our Children's Union will firmly prepare themselves to be reserves for the revolutionary cause of chuche and fulfill with credit the honorable tasks assigned to them by keeping in mind the trust and expectations of the party. [applause]

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee
[Dated] 6 June 1986 [applause] [end recording]

MEETING MARKS MINJU CHOSON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

SK070934 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] On 3 June, a report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSON was held at the People's Palace of Culture. Respectfully placed in front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" were set up in the hall. Also hung in the meeting hall were letters reading "The 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSON."

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; other personages concerned; functionaries of the Central People's Committee; committees, ministries, and central organizations of the State Administration Council; and functionaries of the press and publication sectors in Pyongyang attended the report meeting together with the reporters, editors, and employees of MINJU CHOSON. Members of the visiting groups and delegations of the Chongnyon who are staying in the fatherland were invited to the meeting.

The meeting began with the signing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." At the report meeting, Comrade Pak Song-chol conveyed the congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government to the reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON. The message extended warm congratulations to all the reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON, who have actively contributed to strengthening and developing the people's government and to the victorious advance of our revolutionary cause by upholding the party's policy on press and publication, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSEN.

The message pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the newspaper MINJU CHOSON on 4 June 1946 on the basis of the revolutionary tradition achieved in the press and publication sectors during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. Thus, our people's government infiltrated the party's policy and lines of the state into the masses through its organ and organized and mobilized the masses to implement them.

Noting that for 40 years since its founding, the paper MINJU CHOSON traversed along the victorious path under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and excellently carried out the missions and duties as the organ of the government, the message said that the paper armed functionaries of state economic organizations and workers with the great chuche idea and contributed to strengthening our revolutionary forces by firmly uniting them around the party and the leader. Thus, it smoothly carried out the mission as the propagandist and defender of the party's policy in promoting the functions and role of the people's government and for accelerating the revolution and construction.

The paper inspired the broad strata of the people to the struggle for victory in democratic reform and for building the revolutionary and democratic bases by upholding the line for building a new fatherland put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after national liberation. During the arduous fatherland liberation war period, the paper honorably fulfilled the militant role in inspiring the people to the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors and safeguard the revolutionary gains.

After the war, the paper contributed to building a powerful self-reliant national economy out of the ashes and to achieving socialist reform in the production sector and the historic cause of socialist industrialization by upholding our party's lines for socialist construction and by organizing and mobilizing the masses to implement these lines.

Today, the paper MINJU CHOSON is vigorously inspiring our people to the struggle to achieve the chuche-orientation of the entire society and the independent reunification of the fatherland by accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and is playing an important role in strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution by implementing the foreign policies of our party and the Government of the Republic.

The message noted that it highly appraises the achievements of the reporters and editors of the MINJU CHOSON who contributed to winning the great victory in the revolution and construction by strengthening and developing our people's government and demonstrating their loyalty to the party and the leader and their spirit of patriotic devotion through persistent activities of press work and reporting. The message said that it firmly believes that the reporters and editors of MINJU CHOSON will effect constant innovations in press work and editing in the future, too. by upholding the party's leadership and demonstrating revolutionary passion and creative wisdom.

At the meeting, Kim Chong-suk, the responsible editor-in-chief of the MINJU CHOSON, made a commemorative report. Pointing out that the Kim Il-song medal was awarded to the MINJU CHOSON on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of MINJU CHOSON and the reporters and editors received the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee and the government of the Republic, the reporter said that this is the greatest honor and pride of all functionaries of the MINJU CHOSON. She stressed that the paper MINJU CHOSON is a chuche-type revolutionary paper that was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being guided by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and is the organ of the Government of our dignified Republic.

She pointed out that the great leader Comrade kim Il-song published and guided numerous revolutionary publications including the paper SAENAL and the magazine 1 MARCH MONTHLY in the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. On the basis of this tradition, he put for the policy for founding an organ of the government together with the establishment of the people's government after national liberation. He brilliantly achieved this policy, deeply understanding the great significance of the revolutionary publications and press work in achieving the revolutionary cause of the working class.

She noted that with the founding of the paer MINJU CHOSON, our people's government had a mighty ideological weapon for achieving the policies of the state and could more brilliantly implement the leadership of the party and the leader in the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade kim Il-song has taught: The paper MINJU CHOSON was founded with important missions as a genuine propagandist, instigator, and organizer serving the Korean people, who are struggling for the building of a new Korea, and educating our people with democratic ideas and inspiring them to the work of building the nation.

Recalling that the paper MINJU CHOSON traversed a victorious and proud path for the past 40 years, since its founding, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the reporter pointed out that the paper honorably fulfilled its duties as the organ of the government at every point of time in the development of the revolution, including the period of building a new Korea after the liberation, the arduous fatherland liberation war period, the postwar rehabilitation period and the socialist construction period.

She stressed that the fact that the paper MINJU CHOSON could traverse a glorious path filled with exploits is a fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader and our party. She noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elicidated the path for the paper to advance and extensively unfolded the direction of publishing the paper in accordance with the revolutionary mission and the trend of the situation arising at every point of time and every stage in the development of the revolution and that he extended great trust and various benevolences to the reporters and editors.

The reporter stressed that thanks to the great leader's wise leadership and parental benevolence, the paper MINJU CHOSON could vigorously inspire the functionaries of the state economic sector and all the workers to the revolution and construction by firmly adhering to chuche principles in all its activities and by thoroughly embodying the party spirit, working class spirit, and people-minded spirit.

Noting that the great leader's idea for building the chuche-oriented organ of the Government is being more billiantly implemented today, the reporter said that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth programmatic guidelines that we should firmly adhere to in building the chuche-oriented publications and in activities concerning these publications at a new historic time in the development of the revolution when the issue of the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being pushed ahead extensively and that he is energetically leading the paper MINJU CHOSON to contribute to achieving the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

She noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il helped to freshly edit the content of the paper and to organize the format of editorial work in accordance with the masses' revolutionary aspirations and put forth more important and grave missions before the organ of the government, deeply understanding the demands of our revolution, which is advancing at a new higher stage. Thus, he is vigorously encouraging the functionaries, reporters, and editors to successfully achieve their missions.

She pointed out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il extended great love and benevolence to the paper, deeply understanding all the questions, great or minor, arising in operation of the newspaper and in the work and life of the reporters and editors, including the issue of changing the appearance of the paper MINJU CHOSON, the issue of correctly reflecting the paper's characteristic nature, and the issue of adhering to the propaganda of the respected leader's greatness.

She stressed that the 40 years traversed by the paper MINJU CHOSON are 40 years of great victory during which the outstanding idea of the respected leader and our party for building the chuche-oriented organ of the Government and their wise leadership have been brilliantly embodied.

She said that they extend greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the chuche-type organ of the Government, leading it along the road of victory, and who extended honor and happiness to them and to the glorious party center.

The reporter stressed that the paper MINJU CHOSON has been accorded the glorious and responsible task of truly contributing to achieving the chuche revolutionary cause by upholding the tasks put fort in the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic and by promoting the militant functions and role of the organ of the Government in every way. She pointed out that all functionaries, reporters, and editors of the paper should permanently glorify the paper as the genuine chuche-type organ of the Government and should make the paper tenaciously defend and protect the party and the leader and uphold the party's intentions by effecting a new turning point in the work of publishing the newspaper and cherishing lofty loyalty to the party.

She pointed to the issues of propagandizing the greatness of the respected leader and our party at home and abroad; of more comprehensively carrying out education in loyalty and the revolutionary tradition; of arming the functionaries and workers with lofty class consciousness, with the spirit of tenacious struggle, with the lofty sense of collectivist spirit, and with socialist patriotism; and of carrying out propaganda work to promote national pride in many ways and forms and in a substantive manner.

She stressed that we should write more good articles that will contribute to promoting the functions and role of the organs of the people's governments at all levels and that we should contribute to strengthening the international solidarity with our revolution. A banner of congratulations in the name of CHOSON SINBO [organ of Chongnyon] was conveyed at the meeting.

LEADERS LAY WREATH AT KIM HYONG-CHIK TOMB

SK060400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] On 5 May, party and government cadres and workers laid a wreath before the tomb of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, and of mother Kang Pan-sok, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Kim Hyong-chik's death. A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was laid before the tombs of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok. Also laid there was a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The KPA honor guard was lined up before the tombs. Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kang Son-san, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, O Kuk-yol, So Yun-sok, Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Kang Hui-won, Pak Nam-ki, Kim Chang-chu, and Chon Mun-sop; responsible functionaries of the party, government organizations, administrative and economic organizations and public organizations; KPA generals; responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational, public health, and publication and press domains; responsible functionaries of the Pyongyang municipal party and government organizations, administrative and economic organizations, and workers' organizations and workers of the city participated in laying the wreath.

Amid the playing of music for wreath laying, wreaths were laid before the tombs in the names of the WPK Central Committee; the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; the State Administration Council; the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; committees, ministries and central organizations of the State Administration Council; public organizations; organizations of scientific, public health and publication and press; Pyongyang municipal party and government organizations; administrative and economic organizations and workers' organizations.

After laying the wreath, the attendants recalled the brilliant revolutionary activities and noble achievements of Kim Hyong-chik's struggle, in which he scored immortal achievements in the history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle for the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, and paid silent tribute to him.

The same day, wreaths were also laid before the statue of Kim Hyong-chik in Ponghwari.

ANIVERSARY OF 10 JUN DEMONSTRATION MARKED

SK100440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 60th anniversary of the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration was held on June 9. Hundreds of thousands of people including workers and students in Seoul turned out on the streets on June 10, 1926, breaking through a strict police cordon of the Japanese imperialists, and waged a powerful massive anti-Japanese demonstration, chanting slogans "long live the independence of Korea!" "Japanese Army, get out!" "Korean independent activists, unite!" and so on and scattering a great many copies of handbills and appeals. This fierce struggle rapidly spread to local areas.

Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said this in his report. He said the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration 60 years ago was an eruption of long pent-up resentment at the heinous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and a massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of the Korean people to regain the lost sovereignty of the nation and achieve the independence of the country.

He went on: The aspiration of the June 10 demonstrators has not yet been realized on a nation-wide scale owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the South Korean people have not yet been freed from miserable colonial slavery.

The extremely strained situation in our country created by the reckless war provocation moves to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is growing more acute due to the scheme to knock into shape the three-way military alliance involving the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

What is noteworthy in the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets rendering the situation in Korea strained these days is the fact that they are making North-South confrontation more acute, making the false propaganda that the North would "invade" the South with the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics as an occasion.

The people of all strata in South Korea should not harbor an illusion about U.S. imperialism but vigorously fight to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and put an end to their colonial rule, holding aloft the anti-U.S. slogans.

If the peaceful reunification of our country is to be accelerated at present, three-way talks among us, the United States and South Korea should be realized. If the United States truly wants the reunification of Korea, it should give up the "two Koreas" policy, stop encouraging the South Korean puppets to confrontation and division and accede at an early date to our proposal for three-way talks, stressed the reporter. He held that for a smooth holding of the 24th Olympic Games, our proposal for the co-staging of the games by the North and the South of Korea must be realized. Papers here today carry articles on this day.

SOUTH WAR EXERCISES VIEWED AS 'ALARMING MOVE'

SK091245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 5 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 June commentary: "Playing With Fire by a War Servant"]

[Text] On 4 June, the Chon Tu-hwan clique again staged a war exercise called "Pilsung Pangpae-86" ["Victorious Shield-86"] in downtown Seoul. The bellicose elements, including the puppet prime minister and defense minister, came to the site of the war exercise and ran amok to instigate the war frenzy while commanding the playing with fire.

Even before the gunsmoke of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise has vanished, provocative war exercises are being staged one after another in South Korea. This is a very alarming move. During a recent 20-day period, large-scale war exercises, including a civil defense drill and joint training for support of river-crossing operations between the U.S. and puppet armies, have been staged daily. The puppet defense minister blatantly instigated the frenzy of northward invasion while going around frontline areas.

Just a few days before, when the puppets were running amok with a war exercise, the U.S. imperialists infiltrated twice the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance airplane into the airspace above the territorial waters of the East and West Seas of our country, thus committing espionage activites.

Everything in South Korea has, in fact, gone into a wartime system in accordance with the northward offensive strategy which was worked out anew, and 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. forces and the puppet army have been massed in the frontline areas. Thus, the situation in the nation is in a state of super-tension, in which a war may break out even as a result of a minor clash.

At this very time, they openly invaded our territorial airspace, continuing war exercises assuming us as the target, and are openly instigating northward invasion. This is a reckless act to trigger a war after all [kioi]. The puppets' reckless act is shown by the fact that they, together with the U.S. imperialists, have made the provocation of a war against us a fait accompli.

With the approach of the 25 June to 27 July anti-U.S. joint struggle month, the peace-loving people of the world unanimously want to see the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea and an atmosphere of peace and peaceful reunification realized on the Korean peninsula. The South Korean students and people are persistently calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops, together with nuclear weapons, and for opposition to war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is scheming to ignite the flames of war against its fellow countrymen in collusion with aggressors, ignoring such aspirations of the time and the nation, is indeed a group of peerless warmongers and traitors.

The puppets preposterously slandered us by raving about someone's provocation and infiltration attempt with the approach of the Asian Games, just like a thief calling "stop thief!" This is part of the premeditated smears and maneuvers aimed at shifting the responsibility for the war that they will trigger against us. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's war frenzy has reached an extreme point.

The frenzy of the puppets' war rackets has something to do with their consciousness of crisis. The anti-U.S. and anti-fascist sentiment that has been enhanced among the South Korean students and people on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising is now a blazing mass resistance struggle to crush the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule.

The situation is further constricting the neck of the colonial stooges. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to find a way of survival in the path of adventurous war provocation. However, a war will never open a road for the puppets to survive.

SOURCES OF SOUTHERN RESISTANCE TO U.S. NOTED

SK091038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "Anti-U.S., Anti-Fascist Struggle Is an Independent Movement Which Has Originated and Is Developing Due to Internal Factor of South Korea". Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up an anti-communist row, linking with the North the massive and powerful demonstrations in South Korea against U.S. imperialism, fascism, war and nuclear weapoons, the article says: The South Korean student movement is their own struggle caused by the internal factor of South Korea, not on other's dictates.

It is an eruption of the national and social contradictions growing acute in South Korea and an independent and creative movement of the masses reflecting the law of the development of history. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and their interference in the internal affairs of South Korea, the national dignity and sovereignty of the South Korean people have been trampled underfoot for nearly helf a century.

Independence against U.S. imperialism is a paramount order of the nation. The anti-U.S. action of the South Korean students stems from the unavoidable national obligation. Only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, can the people free themselves from disasters and a peaceful phase open for the solution of the reunification question. The anti-U.S. movement for independence in South Korea reflects this urgent demand.

The anti-fascist movement for democracy gaining momentum in South Korea is also a resistance movement of the South Korean people themselves against the ever more serious violation of human rights. South Korea is a most horrible graveyard of human rights.

The student movement against war and nuclear weapons is their own struggle representing their will to save the destiny of the natiion from the danger of nuclear war.

The mass movement of South Korean students for independence against U.S. imperialism, for democracy against fascism and for peace against war and nuclear weapons is motivated by the mission they assume for the times and the nation. How can it be said that this struggle is dictated by others?

If the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and stop interfering in its internal affairs, the anti-U.S. struggle will be discontinued, and if the suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces is terminated, human rights respected, and the phase for democracy opened, the students will no longer shout "down with dictatorship". The anti-war, anti-nuclear movement will no longer exist when military exercises are discontinued, arms buildup stopped and nuclear weapons withdrawn.

VNS ANALYZES SOUTH-U.S. 'COLONIAL' RELATIONS

SK100435 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Roundtable talk among Madame Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol, and moderator Min Hye-chong in the "Feature Program": "South Korea, a U.S. Colony"]

[Text] [Min Hye-chong] Underground students reportedly are engaged in ideological debate on such social and political questions as national liberation and independence of the country, that is, whether South Korea is an independent country or a colony and whether or not this country is independent.

Superficially, these subjects of discussion, or, shall we say, themes, sound different from each other. However, both the former and latter seem to be themes that lead in the end to issues concerning relations between the United States and South Korea. Nevertheless, I believe that these themes are fundamental and significant in view of the need to arrive at a definition of a genuine view of the state, that is a view of the current situation, and in view of the need to correctly determine the direction and coordinates of the people. So, today I would like you to discuss issues related to these questions under the title "South Korea, a U.S. Colony," which is purely for the sake of expediency.

[Yun Chong-won] As you just said, it may be a question of either master-servant relations between South Korea and the United States or of how to view the United States, if I may say so.

If we are to talk about such questions, we should first of all begin with the issues concerning the Kwangju incident. This is because our people's view of the United States changed a great deal, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the days that followed the Kwangju incident. Even such people who had hitherto seen the United States as a helper and liberator of South Korea, as well as an advocate of human rights and democracy, came to realize the fact that the United States is an enemy of our people and ruler of South Korea, in the wake of the great Kwangju massacre. Today, students and masses of all walks of life are shouting stronger anti-U.S. slogans than ever before, and their struggle against U.S. domination and for the realization of independence in South Korea is expanding with each passing day. Such are, I believe, clear indications of a shift in their views of the United States.

Of course, it is hard to say that there never was any anti-U.S. sentiment and resentment against the United States among the people before the Kwangju incident.

[Min] Nonetheless, never before has the sentiment of rejecting the United States surfaced or been put into action as it is today. Or has it been?

[Ko Il-chol] It may have been either because people did not open their eyes to the illusion of the United States as an apostle of freedom and democracy or because they had an incorrect judgment on defining the course of the movement which has obviously given priority to extricating South Korea from U.S. domination and intervention, believing that such a task is something that must be done only after eliminating the comprador dictatorial power and after democratization has been achieved in South Korea.

However, the bloody incident that occurred in Kwangju has prompted the people to realize that they had hollow illusions and expectations of the United States as well as the fact that democratization of South Korea will be impossible as long as the United States remains in South Korea. This is the reason why the people's views of the United States have changed greatly in the wake of the Kwangju incident.

[Min] Do you mean that the brutal atrocities committed by the United States which instigated and controlled the great Kwangju massacre behind the scenes and the master-servant South Korea-U.S. relations whose true color was laid bare clearly for all to see through the Kwangju incident made our people open their eyes to the true nature of the United States and changed their views of the United States?

[Yun] As you mentioned master-servant relations, no nations in the world are so thoroughly bound by master-servant relations as are South Korea and the United States. Simply put, South Korea-U.S. relations can be said to be relations between the invaders and the invaded, relations between colonial imperialists and the colony and vertical relations of domination and subjugation between the master and servant.

[Min] As to the question of how to view the United States, as has been suggested by the underground students, it can be said, if we may jump to the conclusion first, that the United States is an aggressor and plunderer who has divided the Korean peninsula and dominated South Korea in its own interests.

Public relations books published by the Ministry of Culture and Information are devoted to such foolish and cheap propaganda, employing hackneyed words that the United States has never forced on the South Korean people things that are not in the interests of the Korean people, including invading our country or imposing slave-like colonial life. It simply is ridiculous.

[Ko] They may probably believe that invading other countries and occupying their land by the use of force is the only form of aggression. It is wrong. In the true sense of the word, an aggression is an act of invading other countries, holding a grip on power, and then indulging one's greed. An aggression has varied forms such as military aggression, economic aggression, and ideological and cultural aggression. People of the invaded countries are destined to have their national interests trampled underfoot and to suffer a slave-like colonial life in various forms.

[Min] You are right. Now, the question is whether it is possible to say that the United States has not invaded our country, or trampled underfoot our national interests, or forced on our South Korean people a slave-like colonial life.

[Ko] I find it unnecessary to talk about it long because it is proven by history, reality, and experience. First of all, the United States has lorded over the South Korean people as a de facto ruler for over 40 years since its illegal occupation of South Korea. Following this, it has converted this land into a complete U.S. military base and acted as a master in the political, economic, military, and cultural fields.

[Yun] Your description of the United States as a de facto ruler is very appropriate. A few examples will suffice to prove that the United States is the practical ruler of South Korea. Above all, the right to select the president in South Korea is a case in point. As you may know, the South Korean president is a running dog chosen not by the South Korean people, but by the White House. The same is true of the policies of the South Korean Government. Both domestic and foreign policies of the South Korean Government are like U.S. scenarios whose direction are determined by U.S. policy toward South Korea.

Besides, the South Korean Armed Forces are nothing but the Pentagon's mercenaries, with their prerogative of supreme command placed under the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea; the South Korean economy is a subordinate and contract economy totally dependent on the United States whose lifeline is placed in the hands of U.S. monopoly capitalists; and the South Korean culture is a carbon copy of the decadent and corrupt Yankee culture. Also, the land of South Korea is a fief annexed by the United States which can commandeer it as a military base without any constraints. Can you name any more serious form of aggression than this?

Indeed, South Korea can be said to be a model case of colonies as well as a typical colony. This is the reason why the United States is called the de factor rule of South Korea.

[Min] This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group is not only aware of its being an object of social contempt, but it also is noisily babbling about freedom or independence.

[Yun] This is true.

[Ko] No matter how frenziedly it may try to hide itself under the mask of independence and sovereignty, it can never veil the stark reality. It simply is an ignominy to describe South Korea, which is under the U.S. military occupation and completly subjugated to the United States in all aspects, as an independent or sovereign country. To describe it with a metaphor, it is an act of arguing that a scarecrow is a real man. What a foolish act it is!

[Min] Nevertheless, more often than not some people seem to fail to understand the stark reality that South Korea is a U.S. colony. Why do you think people misunderstand, or, shall we say, are confused about, this stark fact?

[Ko] Simply put, it is because they do not have clear knowledge of what new ruling tactics colonialists of today use as opposed to those that were employed by colonialists of yesterday. While maintaining the same colonial ruling system as they did in the past, today's colonialists, I mean, the neocolonialists, pretend that they are different from their predecessors, at least superficially. This is the reason.

Let me put it this way. By making it appear to be different from the past form, today's colonialists make it difficult for the people to distinguish between the outward appearance and contents of colonial rule, although nothing has changed in the substance of their colonial ruling system.

[Yun] That is precisely the reason why people fail to differentiate between the present and past colonialism. In fact, past colonialism was so clear in its nature that nobody had any doubt about it. Past colonialism openly refused to recognize sovereignty of other countries and exercised suzerain power over them. The Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in our country in the past is a case in point. With regard to colonialism of the past, it was clear whether a country was a sovereign country or colony. There was no such thing as a disguise or ambiguity of hiding subordination under cover of sovereignty.

[Min] Do you mean to say that there was a clear line drawn between the suzerain power and colonies and that there could not have been any uncertainty about the objective of the colonialized countries with regard to sovereignty?

[Yun] It is precisely what I am talking about.

[Ko] Right. As indicated by the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea, neocolonialism does not deny independence or sovereignty in word and form. On the contrary, it claims to be the advocate of independence and sovereignty. Herein lies one of the reasons that causes misunderstanding among the people about South Korea being a U.S. colony.

[Yun] The neocolonists grant a bogus title of independence to colonies instead of denying them official country names and establish puppet regimes in the colonies instead of placing governors general as their rulers. Positioning their own perpetrators inside the subordinate regimes, the neocolonialists are realizing their rule over the colonies, indirectly, with the help of these perpetrators.

[Ko] Their methods of plundering these colonies are similar to this. Instead of directly and openly coming out into the open as the plunderers of colonies, the neocolonialists often appear under the mask of a helper. Superficially, they appear so. However, as the reality of South Korea clearly demonstrates, the various forms of assistance that the neocolonialists grant to the colonies in the name of economic assistance, military aid, and technical assistance are not for the people of the colonized counries, but for their own interests. Loans are no different than this, though they have a different name.

[Yun] A closer examination of the true picture of relations between South Korea and the United States clearly reveals the fact that the United States is none other than the incarnate of neocolonialism. As long as such neocolonial domination by the United States continues to remain in force, South Korea's independence has no substance.

[Ko] Even though it has a government, in name only, hangs out an official name called "The Republic of Korea," and has established diplomatic relations with various countries, the South Korean regime, which is in a position where it is influenced by the United States in all aspects and where it cannot continue to exist without depending on it, cannot be an independent country. This is clear to everyone.

Such a regime, which is politically controlled by the directives issued by the White House and which, in military terms, has no choice but to follow the order of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea in such fields ranging from commanding rights for operations to the right to troop movement and the supply and distribution of military equipment, cannot be an independent regime. Also, there is no doubt that a regime whose economic foundation is so dependent on foreign capital and technology as well as on imports of foreign goods, and which is submerged in an alien culture, cannot be an independent regime.

[Yon] You are quite right. Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group and progovernment press describe the subjugation of South Korea to outside forces as an independence, dependence on outside forces as self-reliance, and flunkeyism and national identity -- the logic of placing the cart before the horse -- while babbling that the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule serve as strength to guarantee the sovereignty of South Korea. This amounts to the argument that the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule helped South Korea develop.

[Min] To sum up what has been said, we arrive at the conclusing that a remark by THE WASHINGTON POST that the South Korean Government and National Assembly are nothing but a fantasy designed to make themselves appear to be independent under the domination of the United States is perfectly right.

For South Korea to put an end to U.S. colonial domination in this land and to advance on the road of independence, sovereignty, national liberation, and national reunification in accordance with the trend of the times, it should, first of all, not allow itself to be placed under U.S. military occupation and colonial rule, and should bury the pro-U.S. traitorous regime of Chon Tu-hwan at an early date.

STUDENT ATTACKS ON KOREAN-AMERICAN BANK LAUDED

SK061245 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the Seoul National University [SNU] students' struggle of attacking the Songdong branch of the Korean-American Bank.

As has already been reported, the patriotic SNU students staged a daring anti-U.S. demonstration last Sunday evening, throwing Molotov cocktails at the Songdong branch of the Korean-American Bank, located in Hawangsimni, Songdong-ku, Seoul. This struggle waged by the SNU students was an explosion of the accumulated and pent-up spite and indignation against the 40-year-old U.S. occupation of South Korea and colonial rule, and a manifestation of the burning will of our students determined not to tolerate the U.S. oppressors, who are continuously imposing the fate of colonial slaves on our masses, and to realize the sovereignty of the masses under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

As you know, the United States is the source of misfortune and a sworn enemy that is imposing all sorts of unhappiness and pain on our masses. Since the very first day of its occupation of this land, the United States has been ruthlessly trampling upon our nation's sovereignty, thoroughly obliterating the democratic and civil rights of our masses, while instigating the fascist dictators. Furthermore, adhering to the two-Koreas plot, it is attempting to permanently divide the country and the nation.

Besides, the United States has turned this land into a nuclear arsenal housing some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and is aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula by continuously conducting aggressive war exercises against the North, leading the situation to the brink of war. In particular, the United States is the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, in which it instigated and manipulated the Chon Tu-hwan group from behind the scenes.

Through this barbarity -- one incurring the wrath of both heaven and man -- committed by the United States, our masses came to realize clearly that the United States is the sworn enemy of our masses, and they more firmly resolved to wage an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Therefore, the students who love justice and who have strong patriotism are waging a daring struggle daily, holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, waging, in particular, a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle, attacking and seizing such U.S. institutions as the American Cultural Centers and U.S. banks, burning U.S flags, and crying out "Yankee go home."

This is a patriotic act demonstrating the indomitable will of our masses, determined not to tolerate the U.S. aggressors, who are trampling upon the nation's sovereignty, democracy, and civil rights, imposing the fate of colonial slavery on our masses, and driving them out of this land and bringing about a new independent world and a new democratic society. The anti-U.S. demonstration waged by the SNU students who attacked the Songdong branch of the Korean-American Bank is part of such as anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Therefore, this struggle waged by the students is a just patriotic struggle reflecting the consistent aspiration and demands of our masses who wish to oppose foreign forces and to live in an independent and democratic new society free from fascism. The patriotic students' struggle, therefore, should not be regarded as a crime.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group committed the fascist suppression of dispatching the suppressive police, suppressing the student's just struggle, and arresting the patriotic students. The Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist savage act is an intolerable fascist brutality aimed at obliterating the student's sacred nation-saving struggle for independence and democracy, and a criminal act that can be committed only by the pro-U.S. traitors who are attempting to sustain their filthy remaining life by acting against the country and the nation, trying to win the favor of their U.S. masters.

No matter how desperately it may engage in fascist suppression, the Chon Tu-hwan group will not be able to block the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation which is heightening with each passing day among the students and the masses of all strata. The Chon Tu-hwan group should stop the anachronistic fascist suppression and step down from power without delay in accordance with the consistent demands of the masses.

The students and the masses of all strata will be firmly united under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and wage a daring anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle to force the U.S. aggressors out of this land, to bring an end to the fascist dictatorship, and to bring about a new independent world and a new democratic society.

VNS DENOUNCES CHON TU HWAN-YI-MAN-SOP TALKS

SK081134 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the exclusive talks with Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, on 3 June, Chon Tu-hwan met Yi Man-sop, president of the KNP, on 4 June. That day, Chon Tu-hwan also made lengthy and boring remarks about the issues of constitutional revision, relase of detained persons, the lifting of the political ban, and so forth. The remarks made by Chon Tu-hwan at the so-called exclusive talks are, in a word, hackneyed utterances aimed at covering his filthy intention with a ridiculous and deceptive cloth and at concealing his dictatorship with the hood of democracy.

Repeating the same remarks on that day, Chon Tu-hwan said that efforts should be made to have the issue of constitutional revision passed at a regular Assembly session in September and that the sooner this issue is passed, the better and so forth, as if he is interested in constitutional revision.

Why is Chon Tu-hwan, who became enraged by even a word about constitutional revision, and who arrested those who called for constitutional revision, hastily advocating constitutional revision even by putting forth the time of passage of the issue? Has he suddenly become an angel? The people became dubious. However, the true nature of the dictator who is attempting to prolong his power will never change. Chon Tu-hwan's remarks about constitutional revision are a trick to appease the developing mass movement demanding constitutional revision and the pressure of public opinion and are a plot to weaken the mass movement for democratization by dragging it into the National Assembly and wasting time on empty words.

What we should not overlook is that Chon Tu-hwan defiled the detained people by branding them as pro-communist leftists, a radical faction, and so forth. How can the people who aspire for an independent society without outside forces and for a new democratic world be branded as pro-communist leftists and how can their act be branded as violence?

Those who should be imprisoned are the Chon Tu-hwan group, and those who should be judged by the people for their crime are none other than the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which committed various atrocities and violence against the people by dominating them with wicked and repressive rule. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan defiled the detained people. This is by all means an intolerable crime. At the talks that day, Chon Tu-hwan also made sweet remarks on implementing the minimum wage system to ensure the worker's livelihood, on increasing the income of farmers and fishermen, and so forth. All his remarks are a preposterous sophistry.

Not only once or twice were our people deceived by such empty words. Chon Tu-hwan, instead of putting forth such empty words, should apologize for his crime of reducing the economy and the people's daily life to a miserable state, of turning this land into a kingdom of foreign loans, and of causing several million to be unemployed, and should step down from power.

That day, Chon Tu-hwan also made preposterous remarks on the campus issue. In order to basically settle the campus issue, we should overthrow the incumbent fascist system and establish a democratic government. Only by so doing can campus freedom and democracy be ensured and can the campus problems be settled.

Chon Tu-hwan's remarks at the talks with the KNP president are aimed at settling the crisis in his power through appeasement, deception, threats, and menace and at further intensifying the colonial fascist rule. Righteous remarks cannot be made by a dictator. There has never been a dictator with strong ambition for power who voluntarily stepped down from power and who presented freedom and democracy to the people. Chon Tu-hwan is no exception. Chon Tu-hwan is pretending that he is going to voluntarily transfer power by revising the Constitution while raving about grand compromise. However, we should not have even the slightest degree of fantasy and should not be fascinated by his sweet utterances. The true nature of a dictator cannot change, just as a wolf cannot change into a sheep. In order to achieve democracy, we should more boldly and fiercely carry out the anti-dictatorship struggle together with the anti-U.S. struggle to basically reform the present colonial fascist system.

UNC REPORT CITES NORTH HOSTILITIES AGAINST ROK

SK100129 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] United Nations, June 9 (YONHAP) -- The communist North Korea continued its offensive military buildup close to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and deliberate hostilities against Korea last year, thereby undoubtedly heightening military tensions on the Korean penninsula, the United Nations Command (UNC) in Korea reported here today. In an annual report of its activities to the United Nations Security Council, UNC charged that the North Koreans had committed "no less than 11,000 substantiated violations of the Korean Armistic Agreement in 1985."

The report, submitted by the commander-in-chief of UNC Gen William J. Livsey Jr., was distributed Monday to 159 UN member countries by this month's president of the Security Council, Mr Blaise Rabetafika of Madagascar as its official circulating document. The report said "the capability of North Korea to initiate military actions against the UNC and the Republic of Korea remains real, with its massive military forces forward deployed and offensively postured." The offensively postured North Korean military buildup includes more than 20 attack submarines, 80,000 to 100,000 highly trained commandos, more than 250 special An-2 Colt airplanes for carrying commandos, newly acquired helicopters, over 100 amphibious craft, 3,000 plus taks, 1,500 armored personnel carriers, 1,500 self-propelled artillery pieces, 3,300 towed field artillery weapons, and 2,000 multiple rocket launchers, it pointed out.

It stressed that the UNC had presented various "contructive" proposals to reduce military tensions on the korean peninsula, despite continued North Korean violations of the Armistic Agreement and their provocations against Korea. "However, the North Koreans have not only failed to respond positively to any one of these UNC initiatives, but also have consistently refused to investigate jointly any serious armistice violations," it noted.

The report said the major tension-reducing proposals of the UNC included mutual prior notification of major military exercises and exchange of observer teams by both sides, joint investigation tems of the military Armistice Commission (MAC) and the Neutral Nations Supervisory commission (NNSC) to investigate serious incidents occuring in the DMZ, a viable mutual verification system for compliance with the Armistic agreement in Panmunjom, and mutual inspection of the DMZ with an ultimate goal of returning it to a buffer zone as intended by the Armistice Agreement.

In the face of continued North Korean hostilities and military buildups, however, "The UNC intends to keep in its present course of seeking progress in reducing military tensions and fostering a stable environment conducive to South-North dialogue," the report said.

CAPITAL LIBERALIZATION PLAN TO BE POSTPONED

SK070202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is considering a plan to postpone the implementation of its capital liberalization program until the overheared buying activities on the domestic stock market cool off. Under the plan, the government will delay the establishment of Korea's second close-end type investment fund for foreign investors until early next year, a Finance Ministry official said Saturday.

The government had originally planned to set up the second Korea fund in Europe this year. The first such fund for foreign investors opened in New York in 1984. The liberalization of foreign capital investments in Korean stocks through the planned Korean fund in Europe will further fuel the overheated Korean money market, which has been flooded with "imaginary demand," the ministry official explained.

Under the plan, the government will allow only one private business to float foreign currency-denominated convertible bonds on overseas money markets this year and to limit the ceiling of such bonds to a certain level, according to the official. Earlier this year, the government set its target for the inducement of foreign capital through the purchase of Korean stocks at 150 million U.S. dollars. The target figure comprises 40 million dollars from the Korea Fund in New York, 60 million dollars through the issuance of convertible bonds overseas (40 million dollars by Dae Woo Heavy Industrial Co. and 20 million dollars by Yukong) and 2.5 million dollars through the issuance of beneficiary certificates for foreign investors.

If the second Korea Fund is established in Europe with an initial capital of 30 million dollars this years, as the government originally planned, Korean firms will be allowed to float only 20 million dollars worth of bonds overseas this year. The government will use flexibility in implementing its capital liberalization program. The opening of the domestic money market will reflect changes in market conditions, the official said.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENT POSTPONED UNTIL OCT

SK100206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has decided to postpone until after Oct 1 the implementation of a plan that would allow foreigners to invest in an additional 35 to 40 business fields, a Finance Ministry source said Tuesday. The decision was unavoidable because of the differing views held by the pertinent ministries concerning the opening of some business fields to foreign investment. As part of its domestic market liberalization program, the government had originally planned to begin opening 35 to 40 business areas to foreign investment on July 1.

Although there have been no objections to the liberalization of the synthetic fiber market and about 30 other business fields, some government agencies, including the transportation and Education Ministries, strongly oppose the opening of the advertising industry, private foreign language institutes and the cargo transportation business to foreign investment. Even the ruling Democratic Justice Party opposes opening these business sectors to foreign investment. The three cited areas are among the sectors that the United States has been pressuring Korea to liberalize, the source said.

There are no time limits for implementing the market opening plans. Therefore, the concerned government agencies will engage in ample consultations before these business areas are opened to foreign investment, perhaps until after Oct 1 of this year, the source said. At present, foreign investments are prohibited in 237 of the 999 Korea standard industrial classification business fields. If the liberalization plan is implemented, it will boost the foreign investment liberalization ratio from 76.3 percent now to 80 percent.

Foreign investments here last year totaled 530 million dollars on an approval basis. At the end of 1985, Korea had induced more than 2.6 billion dollars in direct and indirect foreign investments on an approval basis, according to the Finance Ministry.

LABOR MINISTER SAYS ROK HOPES TO JOIN ILO

SK070040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Republic of Korea hopes to join the International Labor Organization (ILO) in the near future to step up its active participation in various ILO programs, Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday. In his keynote speech at the 72nd session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Cho noted the Seoul government has exerted all-out efforts to "observe the fundamental principles and objectives of the ILO constitution." The ILO meeting, opened June 4, will continue through June 25.

In addition, the minister said, "Korea has made progress in observing most of the ILO conventions and recommendations for the protection of workers' rights and for the achievement of social justice." In an effort to even further promote workers' interests and to improve working conditions, the government as well as employees and employers "keenly feel the necessity of strengthening the cooperative relations with the ILO and all its member states." Cho said. "I assure you that the strengthening of cooperative relations between Korea and the ILO will contribute to enhancing workers' interests all over the world by sharing with its member countries the experience and technology that we have acquired in the process of the economic and social development," Cho said.

The minister said Korea has been "vigorously" fostering the activities of small- and medium-sized industries by "providing direct financial support, numerous tax incentives and various forms of technical assistance." He said the present Labor Standard Law articulated detailed protective measures for industrial youths and the government has extended various programs designed to help them learn and receive education at schools while working at industrial plants.

DISCUSSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION CONTINUES

No Tae-u Urges Decentralization

SK100017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] DJP Chairman No said that the Constitution should be revised in such a way as to guarantee the people's basic rights substantially, by allowing the people's wider participation in politics and by decentralizing powers of the state. "The National Assembly and political parties should be activated through the amendment, and other major democratic systems functions should be strengthened," he said.

Baring the DJP's five-point basic position on the constitutional revision issue, No said, "All systems have to be studied and debated thoroughly under the principle that a fair and free election is the very starting line of democratic politics." "It is never a democratic attitude to make a premise with a specific system," he said.

He also said, "We have to keep the principle of a free economic system firmly and to realize social justice more boldly through the amendment." In particular, the DJP chairman stressed that the new Constitution should be able to guarantee the national security and the survival of the people first of all.

"The DJP will do its best and exert every patience to realize the amendment on the basis of partisian agreements as soon as possible," he said.

However, the ex-general noted that the rival parties should work for the amendment from a long-range viewpoint for the "genuine democratization of this country," which means the comprehensive practice of democracy in all sectors of society.

The most important task for the democratization of the nation is, according to him, the decentralization of powers. "We should realize the idea of checks and balances by dividing equally powers of the state among the administration, legislation and court," he said. "Powers should be extended also to regions away from the center, so that inhabitants in rural areas can display their creative ability and contribute to the development of their regions for themselves," he said.

He further said that the deadlocked South-North dialogues would be possibly resumed when the constitutional revision is achieved through partisan accords. "North Korea will come to the negotiation table, judging that it will be difficult to further prompt internal disturbances in the South," he observed.

As to the NDP-demanded release of "political detainees," he said that the DJP would strive to persuade the government to treat the arrested students leniently within the boundary of laws. But, he made it clear that the government should resolutely deal with forces attempting to destroy order and systematic frames of Korea, whose national policy is free democracy. "We, politicians, have to assume initial responsibility to renovate social atmosphere and promote reformative policies consistently in order to prevent radical outcries from gaining public sympathy," he said. "On the other hand, however, the opposition camp is required to clarify that it clearly severs relations with the left-leaning revolutionary line," he said.

DJP Seeks Talks With Dissidents

SK100045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to seek dialogue with dissident leaders as part of its effort to take the initiative in constitutional revision. DJP chairman No Tae-u said yesterday, "We will expand the scope of dialogue with various strata of society without any limits. We will go anywhere, if necessary, for dialogue." No made the remarks while presiding over an informal meeting of the party's Central Executive Council.

Briefing reporters on the meeting, party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "When we say we will not put any limits on our dialogue, we do not refer to Kim Tae-chung or any other specific persons." Sim said, "It is an overall expression of our willingness to have dialogue with all dissident or antigovernment elements."

Earlier this month, No said he is willing to meet with Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. As leader of the largest faction of the opposition party, Kim sets the tone of negotiation between rival parties.

The DJP spokesman also quoted No as stressing the need for greater cooperation between the government and the ruling party. "The government has led the political situation up to now. From now on, however, the party will increase its role in leading the political situation," No said. The ruling party will maximize its capabilities to lead national administration as well, the DJP chairman said.

No Sin-yong on State Affairs

SK070234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Saturday that his government will respect agreements reached by the ruling and opposition parties on the planned revision of the Constitution and that it will do its best to provide necessary measures on behalf of the revision. In a report on state affairs that he presented to the National Assembly's special plenary session, No said he expects the rival parties to work out a revision bill that transcends the interests of a particular individual or political party. He also said that the revision bill should be acceptable by the people and should not be subject to disputes until national reunification.

No said that the government will consider the release of detained dissidents through legal procedures, depending on the seriousness of their offenses and how much repentance they have shown. The enforcement and application of the law cannot be the subject of political negotiations, however, he added. The prime minister said that the government can never overlook the leftist student activists who are agitating and leading violent demonstrations. The government will deal strictly with anti-national destructive student activities that are riding on political events, he said.

The rival political parties intend to form a special National Assembly committee to work on revising the Constitution in the special plenary session, which opened Thursday. The session is scheduled to continue until June 24. The leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has demanded the release of detained dissidents to pave the way for the formation of the special committee.

No pointed out that Pyongyang has further strengthened its military relations with Moscow and has completed preparations for launching a preemptive invasion into South Korea. He said that the government will continue to promote inter-Korean dialogue, using maximum patience and sincerity, in an effort to consolidate the nation's security posture.

On the economic front, No predicted that Korea's economic growth will surpass 8 percent and that its exports will exceed the government's target of 33 billion dollars. He also forecast that Korea will record a 500 million-dollar surplus this year in its balance of international payments, thereby paving the way for independent growth without increasing its net foreign debt.

DJP To Seek Referendum in 1986

SK070619 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to seek a national referendum on the forth-coming constitutional revision bill before the end of this year. To achieve this goal, the ruling DJP intends to finalize the amendment bill by November in negotiation with the opposition. The bill will be referred to a national referendum in December after approval by a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly.

The current Constitution stipulates the proposed amendments shall be submitted to a national referendum no later than 30 days after passage by the Assembly and determined by a majority in a referendum. Political sources said yesterday the proposed completion of constitutional reform this year means the advancement of political schedule.

During his meeting with opposition leaders Tuesday and Wednesday, President Chon Tu-hwan said the Constitution may be revised during a regular National Assembly session starting Sept. 20, the sources recalled. "If rival parties work out an agreement, they will be able to advance the timing for constitutional reform," they said.

They said the DJP plans to form a special constitutional committee in the Assembly before June 20. The committee will draw up a final amendment version. The majority party plans to design its own version before the start of the regular session, they said. The sources said the DJP is scheduled to hold public hearings in July and August to reflect a broad spectrum of opinions in its version. As soon as the party finalizes its draft, it will launch active negotiations with the opposition party, they said.

At present, rival parties sharply disagree over the form of next government. A number of DJP lawmakers are recommending a parliamentary government system, and ranking DJP officials are tilting toward a presidential government system. The opposition NKDP is calling for a presidential government system and direct presidential election. Not any of the three major parties holds the needed two-thirds majority, and it is inevitable for them to negotiate for constitutional revision.

The current basic charter, which was adopted in 1980, provides the President be elected indirectly by an electoral college. Meanwhile, rival parties are expected to redress various laws on conjuction with constitutional revision. Political sources said an estimated 120 laws will need to be revised as a result of constitutional amendment. Among them are the National Assembly Election Law, the ruling party has already started collecting materials needed for the modification of the laws, the sources said.

Referring to the rewriting of the Assembly Election Law, they said the current medium-sized constituency system will definitely be overhauled. At present, each of the 92 electoral districts elects two lawmakers and the party which wins the largest number of seats automatically pulls off 61 of the 92 seats reserved for an outline of a proportional representation system. The sources said there are two alternatives: one lawmaker for each constituency or more than three lawmakers for a constituency larger than the present one.

Yi Min-u Sees Compromise

SK070028 Seoul THE KOREA HEARALD in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party said yesterday that the direct presidential elections system could be a subject for compromise in the upcoming negotiations with the ruling party over the constitutional revision. During an exclusive interview with MBC-TV, NDP president Yi Min-u, when asked if the direct presidential election formula could be a subject for compromise, said affirmatively, "I think there is room for compromise."

But he made it clear that "the NDP's attempt to attain constitutional amendment to provide for a direct presidential election by popular vote is aimed at returning to the people the right to select a government, not for a specific person but for the nation as a whole." He recalled he had criticized the basic law of the Fifth Republic in a resolute manner in his recent talks with President Chon-Tu-hwan.

Asked if the NDP is confident of taking power in the presidential election under the projected new basic law, the NDP president said, "I don't think the NDP will definitely take power in the projected new Constitution." He reiterated that the Constitution should not be rewritten for a specific party or person, but for ensuring the people of their basic rights.

Yi said that he has never thought of becoming a candidate for the presidency, adding that he would devote himself solely to attaining democracy in the nation.

Yi said the two opposing parties will be able to work on the constitutional amendment in the special House committee on the basic law "if 'ground' for grand politics is formed as our party has demanded." The 'ground,' he cited, includes the release of political detainees and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for "democratic figures."

"Political parties should not reject a major negotiation by setting up preconditions in advance, Yi said, indicating that the NDP will agree to form the special House panel on the basic law revision in the ongoing extra House session.

As for the increasing radical students' anti-American slogans, Yi said that such slogans will disappear only if the democratization of the nation is achieved. But he added that it is not reasonable for the radical students to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea right now, as long as there are possibilities that North Korea will provoke a war against South Korea.

Rival Party Officials To Meet

SK072348 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders and secretaries-general of rival political parties will huddle jointly within a couple of days on matters related to the creation of a special House committee to work on constitutional amendment. Rep. Kim Tong-yong, whip of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, proposed the meeting at a floor leaders' get-together at the Manhattan Hotel in Yoido yesterday.

Kim's counterpart, Yi Sei-ki, of the Democratic Justice Party gave an affirmative answer to Kim.

Rep. Kim made the proposal in line with party president Yi Min-u's instruction to have multi-channel dialogues with the ruling party to tackle the core problem of freeing political prisoners who were arrested for calling for democraccy. The NDP held out the release of the imprisoned persons as a precondition to the formation of the special House panel.

Emerging from the meeting, DJP whip Yi told reporters, "We reached an accord to make our best efforts to establish the committee within the current extraordinary House sitting." The ongoing National Assembly session will continue until June 24.

In the gathering, NDP floor leader Kim strongly demanded the early release of the political prisoners, including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, leader of a united dissident group. Kim noted, "They were all arrested for calling for amendment of the Constitution. As your ruling party declared itself in favor of revising the basic law, it is very natural to release them at the earliest possible date."

He also demanded the prompt cessation of the police investigation of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon], which is led by Rev. Mun.

Kim requested amnesty for "fighters for democracy," including Kim Tae-chung, and the withdrawal of indictments against NDP lawmakers on charges of "floor violence."

Yi replied, "If the NDP forms the special House committee jointly with our party, those matters will be solved naturally."

Party Leaders Outline Positions

SK090750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- The leaders of South Korea's three major political parties Monday revealed their parties' fundamental positions on the proposed revision of the Constitution in the ongoing special session of the National Assembly.

In his keynote speech, Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), urged the lawmakers to discuss and review all constitutional system "open-mindedly" within the framework of the National Assembly. No did not advocate a specific form of government, but he said that a new constitution should ensure the decentralization of national power, the basic rights of the people, the fair distribution of income and the invigoration of the functions of the political parties and the National Assembly itself.

"Free and fair elections are the basis of democratic politics," he said. "Under this cardinal principle, unreserved discussions and review of each and every constitutional system should be made in the National Assembly to create the nation's new basic law." "The current Constitution should be revised in the direction toward maximizing the protection of the people's basic rights by decentralizing national power," No added. The system of free competition should not be endangered under any circumstances, and wealth should be distributed fairly in order to ensure social justice, the DJP chairman said.

In another keynote speech, Rep. Yi min-u, leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic party (NKDP), emphasized the need to replce the existing indirect presidential election system, which involves electoral colleges, with a direct election system involving popular votes in order to ensure the people a free choice of government.

Yi noted that constitutional revision is supported by a national consensus and that "the breach of this solemn national consensus in the interest of partisian or personal goals for the long seizure of power would lead to more violent anti-government and anti-state campaigns."

In considering the specific political and cultural conditions of Korea, Yi said, he is convinced that the election of the president under the presidential responsibility system is "the most recommendable system" and that it would fully ensure the people's right to select the form of government through their own will.

Meanwhile, Yi Man-sop, leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), expressed his party's support for the presidential responsibility system involving popular votes.

Yi said, however, that the NKDP's basic position reflects the people's hope for democratization through constitutional revision. "But it should not be a required precondition. It should be necessary condition for the creation of an amicable atmosphere for a grand national concilliation," Yi said.

He called for fundamental solutions to the nation's protracted campus unrest, labor-management disputes and farmers' disturbances. These political and social confrontations and frictions are no more than an outlet for the structural discrepancies of the Korean economy, he said.

The 130th extraordinary National Assembly session, which was called into session on June 5 with the purpose of setting up a special parliamentary panel on constitutional revision, will include a week-long question-and-answser session concerning overall state affairs in the fields of politics, foreign policy, national security, economics and society.

Yi Min-u Urges Direct Election

SK100042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] NDP president Yi Min-u stressed yesterday that as presidential government with a direct popular vote is the best system for assuring "the people's free choice of government." The main opposition party leader said that the envisaged amendment to the Constitution should should be made in the direction of guaranteeing the free choice as rival parties agreed earlier.

He warned, "If the spirit of the agreement is violated for the interest of a political group or prolongation in power, more violent and fiercer anti-government and anti-state movements will take place, even after the basic law is rewritten."

The 70-year-old Assemblyman said, "In view of the specific circumstances and political culture of our nation, I am convinced that the direct presidential election system will most faithfully assure the people's right for free choice of their own government."

Enumerating fundamental principles under which a new Constitution should be written, Yi also accented that guarantees for people's basic rights have to be strengthened. On top of this, he noted, the independence of the judicial power should be guaranteed and the spirit of the separation of the three branches of the government should also be stressed.

He then strongly proposed to insert a new phrase of "the people's right to resistance" against military takeover of power to put an end to the army's intervention into politics.

Asserting that those principles are no less significant than the structure of power, Yi warned, "If those points are not given full consideration, the new Constitution will invite a prompt objection."

Yi went on that a special parliamentary committee to work on the constitutional amendment should be formed during the current extra House session without fail. He reiterated his standing demand for an early release of "fighters for democracy," including Kim Tae-chung, who were imprisoned for demanding constitutional revision. It will demonstrate the government's willingness to rewrite the basic law, he asserted. "They were arrested for calling for the constitutional amendment while the current regime vowed to safeguard the Constitution.

"Now that the revision of the basic law has been agreed, it is only natural that they be set free. I declare here again that whether or not the government will free them will be a touchstone measuring its will for the constitutional amendment," Yi stressed. He said that the fetters of dictatorial rule brought serious adverse effects to the social, economic and cultural areas.

Yi Man-sop Urges Passage by Fall

SK100027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] KNP president Yi Man-sop claimed that an amendment bill to the Constitution should be acted on during the regular fall session of the National Assembly by all possible means. "Then," Yi said, "a national referendum should be held by next January, at the latest, to finalize the revised Constitution, taking into consideration the heavy political schedule subsequent to constitutional amendment."

He went on, "the projected revision on the basic law will have to be based on a 'grand compromise' between the ruling and opposition parties," because no single political party can meet the quorum of more than two-thirds of National Assemblymen required for the passage of the revision bill. He stressed that "A schedule for the democratization of the nation" should not be at the mercy of the government and the ruling party any that the National Assembly should take the initiative in working out the political schedule. "To that end, the special House committee on constitutional revision should be set up at any cost during the on-going extraordinary House session," said he.

As for the content of the new basic law, Yi said that it should ensure the people's right to select their government and provide for expanded basic rights of the people. The KNP president reiterated that his party will seek to adopt the presidential government system, including direct election by popular vote, in the new Constitution, "as most of the people have wanted to elect the president directly by their own hands since the birth of the Fifth Republic (in 1981)."

He praised the leaders of the major opposition NDP for having agreed in principle to form the House panel on the basic law during the on-going House session.

Yi said that political detainees should be released at the earliest possible date, "because it is very natural for the government to take steps to release those who were arrested for demanding democracy and constitutional revision, once the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to revise the basic law."

He strongly called upon the people to do away with what he termed "five anti-democratic evils," along with the nation-wide campaign to revise the Constitution, in order to attain genuine democracy in the nation. The "five evils" are: prolonged rule by one man, military intervention in politics, the vicious circle of political retaliation, repression by authoritative power and social polarization through black-and-white logic.

Yi focused his address on the restoration of public confidence in politics and politicians and stressed dialogue and compromise between the ruling and opposition parties on the constitutional revision issue.

COVERAGE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE 10TH PLENUM

VNA Report

OW091514 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- The 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held in Hanoi early this month. In his opening address, party General Secretary Le Duan pointed out that the plenum's main task was to prepare the contents of the upcoming 6th C.P.V. Congress and, therefore, its success would be a decisive factor for the triumph of the congress.

The meeting discussed and unanimously adopted the draft political report to be submitted to the 6th C.P.V. Congress.

The Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the C.P.V. and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, by promoting the spirit of self-criticisms and criticism, analysed the shortcomings and weakness of their leadership, guidance, and execution and worked out measures to enhance the efficiency of their work.

The party Central Committee discussed a number of questions relating to the supplement and revision of the party statute aimed at further heightening the class and militant characters of the party, the vanguard and exemplary characters of each party member, and ensuring the party's principle of democratic centralism.

The plenum, after reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the 8th plenum on prices, wages and money, insisted that with its correct content the resolution has demonstrated the party's strategic resolve to abolish bureaucratic centralism and the mechanism of subsidy-based management and shift to socialist economic accounting and business transaction. These things actually marked the party's growth in economic leadership.

The 10th CPV Plenum called on the entire party and people to actively take part in labour emulation drives to fulfill the 1986 State Plan and welcome the party congress at different levels and the 6th National Congress.

Hanoi Domestic Report

BK100308 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 86

["Notice" [thoong baos] of the 10th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, Fifth Term]

[Text] In late May and early June 1986, the CPV Central Committee, fifth term, held its 10th plenum. CPV General Secretary Le Duan delivered an opening speech. He said: This party Central Committee plenum is held to prepare the contents of the Sixth CPV Congress. As a result, its success will be a decisive factor for the triumph of the coming congress.

The party Central Committee plenum discussed and unanimously adopted the draft political report to be submitted to the Sixth CPV Congress.

With the high sense of responsibility and for the party's and people's revolutionary cause, the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat of the CPV, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers scrupulously conducted criticism and self-criticism, pointing out strengths and profoundly analyzing shortcomings and errors in leadership, supervision, and execution of tasks, while taking effective measures to overcome these difficulties.

The plenum firmly believed that conducting satisfactory criticism and self-criticism in the entire party from the central level to various echelons and grass roots units will create an encouraging atmosphere to enhance the people's confidence in the party leadership.

The party Central Committee discussed a number of questions relating to the supplement and revision of the party statutes aimed at further heightening the class and militant characters of the party and the vanguard and exemplary characters of party members, while firmly maintaining the party's principle of democratic centralism.

After discussing and analyzing shortcomings and errors in supervising tasks relating to prices, wages, and money, the party Central Committee affirmed that the spirit and basic contents of the party Central Committee eighth plenum's resolution are correct and bear a profound revolutionary significance. The resolution has demonstrated the party's strategic resolve to abolish the bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shift to socialist economic accounting and business transaction, thereby marking our party's growth in economic leadership.

The party Central Committee plenum set forth targets to be attained by the entire party and pointed our urgent tasks to implement the policy on prices, wages, and money in order to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation and correctly implement the resolution of the party Central Committee eighth plenum and resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

After this party Central Committee plenum, our entire party will concentrate their efforts on preparing the Sixth CPV Congress. The immediate task now is to ensure fine success for congresses of delegates of various echelons.

The CPV Central Committee 10th plenum called on the entire party and people to uphold the revolutionary impetus, strive to overcome difficulty, enthusiastically participate in labor productivity, improve management, practice thrift, fulfill and overfulfill the 1986 state plans, and strive to score concrete achievements to welcome the congresses of delegates of various echelons and the Sixth CPV Congress, thereby contributing satisfactorily to the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK100555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[10 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Let Us Do Our Best To Ensure Fine Success for the Sixth CPV Congress"]

[Text] The fifth party Central Committee's 10th plenum has ended successfully.

Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said in his opening speech: This time the party Central Committee's plenum is held to prepare the agenda for the Sixth CPV Congress. The success of this plenum will constitute an initial step of decisive importance for the success of the forthcoming party congress.

The success of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum is of great significance in many respects:

First, the party Central Committee approved a draft political report to be presented at the sixth party congress, clarified many big problems, unanimously agreed on policies and viewpoints and on the evaluation of the situation in all respects over the past 5 years, affirmed great achievements, and, at the same time, analyzed shortcomings and errors in providing leadership and guidance for work implementation, pointed out the reasons for these shortcomings and errors, and set forth the orientation and tasks for our country's revolution for the years ahead. The unanimous approval of the draft political report by the party Central Committee's plenum is regarded as an important step in holding party organization congresses at all levels as scheduled and in organizing a broad gathering of views from our entire party, people, and Armed Forces to be presented at the party congress following efforts to make these views look perfect.

Second, with its scrupulous attitude of look directly at the truth and with its high sense of responsibility toward the undertaking of the party and the people, the party Central Committee conducted self-criticism and criticism in a frank manner, asserted the revolution's gains, pointed our errors and shortcomings in the providing of leadership and guidance for work implementation, and decided on specific correctional measures. This self-criticism and criticism spirit of the party Central Committee serves as a good example for the entire party to carry out satisfactorily the self-criticism and criticism drive, and to take severe disciplinary actions against those units and individuals committing errors. The sense of responsibility of the highest leadership organs of the party shows that our party has always been steadfast and has always concerned itself with fulfilling its lofty duty toward the fatherland and the people in accordance with the highly treasured tradition built up by esteemed Uncle Ho.

Third, after discussing and analyzing shortcomings and errors in providing guidance for the implementation of the resolution of the party Central Committee's plenum on prices, wage, and money, the party Central Committee's 10th plenum once again strongly asserted that the spirit and the basic contents of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum are correct and are of profoundly revolutionary significance. The resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum reflects the thoughts and determination of our party and people to discard the system of centralization, bureaucracy, red tape, and state subsidies and to shift to the system of economic accounting and socialist business in economic managment.

In order to implement correctly and scrupulously the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum and other resolutions of the Political Bureau, the party Central Committee's 10th plenum carefully analyzed the situation and unanimously set forth a number of urgent measures on prices, wage, and money aimed at gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and spurring production and other fields of activity.

Fourth, the party Central Committee's plenum discussed a number of points on amending and revising the party statute to be presented at the sixth party congress in order to increase the party's fighting strength, maintain the principle of democratic centralism, heighten the vanguard and exemplary role of party members, and ensure the party's political, ideological, anhd organizational steadfastness.

This is the initial step in the process of renovating the oganization of cadres with view to deploying high-quality and competent cadres at all levels -- from the central down to the lowest levels. This is to ensure the continuity and succession [tinhs kees thuwaf] and to make it possible for our party to fulfill all its tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

The socialist construction and the building of the collective mastery system by the laboring people in our country through enjoying many basic advantages, has encountered numerous great difficulties. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' attempt to weaken and annex our country constitutes a long-term threat to our people while imperialist and reactionary forces continue to pursue their hostile policies against our people. It is the sacred duty of our entire party, people, and Army to implenent victoriously the two strategic tasks -- building socialism successfully and defending the socialist fatherland firmly.

We must constantly concern ourselves with consolidating our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, intensifying militant alliance and all-round cooperation with the fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia as well as the rest of the socialist community and supporting the struggle of the peoples in various countries against imperialism and reactionary forces for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

At present, we are faced with numerous great and important tasks. In the light of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum and following the pattern set at the plenum, let our entire party further uphold its sense of responsibility, conduct the self-criticism and criticism drive carefully, and make necessary preparations to ensure that the party congresses at all levels and the national party congress produce fine results.

The success of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum serves as a source of encouragement for all of us. The party Central Committee's high sense of responsibility encourages us to overcome all difficulties and to do our utmost with the motto: All for the Socialist Fatherland and for the People's Happiness.

Responding to the earnest appeal by the party Central Committee's 10th plenum, let our entire party, Army, and people enhance our unity and singlemindedness, enthusiastically emulate in engaging in productive labor and practicing thrift, renovate the system of economic management, and concentrate our efforts on resolving urgent tasks in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, fulfill and exceed the 1986 State Plan targets, and score realistic achievements to welcome the party congresses at all levels and the national party congress.

OFFICIALS VIEW CAMBODIAN POLICY, AREA ISSUES

PM091120 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Hanoi Explains Cambodian Policy"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang, who is Nguyen Co Thach's immediate deputy, is an expert on Cambodia. He explained Vietnam's viewpoint to me: "The U.S. and Chinese Policy aims to make Vietnam pay dearly through an economic blockade and diplomatic isolation, if it rejects a solution in Cambodia based on the so-called coalition government, which is a UN-supported front for Pol Pot. This carrot and stick policy is not new. It is doomed to failure. The economic embargo is causing us additional problems but it is not killing us.

Moreover, it is not the UN support which will be decisive but the situation in Cambodia.... Time is on our side. But it is working against those who are trying to force our hand. Indeed, we will withdraw all our troops in 1990 whether or not there is a political solution in Cambodia."

With regard to a request from Heng Samrin's regime for some of the Vietnamese troops to be kept in Cambodia after 1990 if the Khmer Rouge are still active, Vo Dong Giang said: "There will be no such request even if small Khmer Rouge Groups are still active. After all, the existence of small groups of rebels is almost natural in Southeast Asia, in the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and even Vietnam with FULRO (Footnote) (FULRO: United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Peoples -- an organization of Montagnards in the Ban me Thuot region which is not very active), but it would not be serious, merely an irritation. That would not prevent us from withdrawing our troops."

In reply to a question on the meeting in Bangkok on 21 April between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach, Vo Dong Giang said: "We appreciate the fact that the meeting took place, although it did not produce anything new. Let us say that Thailand has taken one-fourth of a step forward because it is likely to be isolated sooner or later. With regard to the clear hardening of China's line, we think that it is in a position of weakness because ASEAN is in favor of negotiations. China reminds us of cowards shouting in the dark to allay their fear of ghosts. Beijing's tougher line is aimed at curbing dialogue between Indonesia or ASEAN and Vietnam."

After a pause, the minister continued: "As far as we are concerned, we prefer a negotiated political solution in Cambodia, which would give us more time and would be less costly.

Border under Control

"In this solution there are bound to be two aspects to consider: one is internal and is the Cambodians' affair. The other is the external aspect, formed mainly by the presence of our expeditionary corps in Cambodia and the maintenance of sanctuaries for the 'Pol Pot-ists' and others on Thai territory. vietnam could discuss the external aspect with either Thailand or China since everybody knows that Beijing is supplying the weapons. It is possible to discuss the two aspects one after the other, the internal aspect then the external aspect, or in the reverse order, or simulataneously. In the same way the Cambodian question could be settled first and then that of stability in Southeast Asia or stability in the region could ber negotiated first and then a solution for Cambodia. We would prefer the two problems to be solved at the same time."

With regard to the role played by Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, Vo Dong Giang said: "Only thos who had separated from Pol Pot by then could take part in drafting a solution. With regard to Sihanouk, an attempt to arrange a meeting with Hun Sen in Paris in 1984 failed. We could still try to arrange it. But what is Sihanouk's game? I wonder."

With regard to the military situation in Cambodia, General Iran Cong Man, editor of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the Vietnamese army paper, told me in impeccable French -- he was planning to be a French literature teacher in 1945 -- "None of the 16 border bases which we captured well over 1 year ago has been reoccupied by the supporters of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk. We have remained in the area and, on the whole, we control the border (between Cambodia and Thailand). However, it is very difficult to prevent minor infiltrations of 10, 20, or even 50 men. There has been no major offensive by Pol Pot's troops inside Cambodia.

These are not occupying major bases but small positions in the Battambang and Pailin Provinces, in the mountains close to Pouthisat, and northwest of the great lake of Tonle Sap. They mine the roads from time to time and attack villages, especially those where there are no Vietnamese troops, kidnap young people, who they enlist, and steal food."

Still on the subject of the Khmer Rouge, Gen Tran Cong Man told me: "They lay ambushes and launch harrassment attacks. There was even a small-scale attack near Oudong, 40 km north of Phnom Penh. In the region southwet of Pouthisat control is difficult because the Khmer Rouge have weapons and munitions which are brought in from Trat (in Thailand). We are also seeing some activity north of Kompong Thom, but it is no real threat. But northwest of Tonle Sap, which is a marshy region, it is difficult to carry out mopping-up operations."

With regard to the situation on the Chinese border, Gen Tran Cong Man told me: "there have been very few (Chinese) infantry attacks in the past year -- three or four involving a company in the province of Ha Giang, in the Ha Tuyen District. This bears no relation to the situation in 1984 when the Chinese put battalions into action."

Gen Tran Cong Man continued: "We have received artillery fire in the Ha Giang Province and some in Cao Bang and Lang Son Provinces from guns with a range of 10 km and from mortars. In fact they used mainly mortars because our positions are very close to those of the Chinese. The border is very calm in Lao Cay Province."

The general concluded with a broad smile: "There will be no second lesson but we must remain very vigilant. On the other side of our common border China has two army corps, each comprising five infantry divisions, one armored division, artillery regiments, and air defense corps. But our own defense is very strong and has even been improved."

NHAN DAN RECALLS THAI OCCUPATION OF LAO HAMLETS

BK080921 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 7 June Commentary: "They Should not Forget the Lesson of the Three Lao Hamlets"]

[Text] Two years ago the Thai administration dispatched troops to seize three Lao hamlets -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Sayaboury Province. Faced with the gallant struggle of the heroic Lao Army and people and a wave of protest from the peace-and justice-loving public in the world, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles were compelled to declare the withdrawal of their troops from these hamlets.

Despite their fabrications and distortions, the Bangkok authorities can in no way justify their occupation of the three Lao hamlets. More than 100 years ago, the Kingdom of Laos set up Ban Taseng in Sayaboury Province. This hamlet was later renamed Ban Mai -- name that has existed until today. At the beginning of the 20th century as a result of the expansion of Ban Mai, another hamlet known as Som Puai Pai was set up. Later, the hamlet changed its name as Ban Kang. Some time in 1945, a third hamlet was established under the name Ban Savang. The residents in these three hamlets belong to the Lao Lum tribe and they speak the Lao language.

The Thai administration itself has also admitted that these hamlets are under the administrative and military jurisdiction of Laos.

However, in later May 1984, the Bangkok authorities produced new evidence to claim that Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang are part of Thai territory. On 6 June of the same year, they sent troops to attack and seize these hamlets.

That brazen act of aggression was part of a scheme to build a greater Thailand by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. It was also coordination between Bangkok and Beijing in launching military counterattacks against the three Indochinese countries.

Not long after, the Beijing reactionaries launched an extremely barbarous and fierce land-nibbling attack along Vietnam's northern border and instigated various groups of Khmer reactionaries to perpetrate crimes at the Cambodian-Thai border in April 1984, the Thai reactionaries dispatched troops to attack and seize the three Lao hamlets in an attempt to reverse the situation in a way favorable to them. However, Bangkok and Beijing made an error in their calculations and received a heavy rebuff. Although the Thai authorities declared the withdrawal of their troops from Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, they urged that Laos take responsibility for the losses and prevented Lao citizens forcibly taken to Thailand from returning to the native places. In fact, Thailand still persists in its scheme of turning those hamlets into a contested area in order to demand reconsideration of the whole Thai-Lao border. This act is part of the hostile policy of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles against the LPDR, against the three Indochinese countries, and against the trend of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, abetted by Beijing, has turned down Laos' proposal to resume negotiation on the issue and continued with acts of provocation against the LPDR, including violations of Lao airspace, artillery shelling of populated areas, intrusion into Lao territorial waters, and attacks on islets in the Mekong River. They also continue to provide support for the Lao reactionaries in exile in Thailand to harass Laos. Working hand in glove with Beijing and Washington, Bangkok continues to spread fabrications and slanderous allegations against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Recalling the incident took place 2 years ago at Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, the Lao people once again affirm their unchallenged sovereignty over these hamlets, clearly expose the reactionary nature of the Thai ruling circles, and heighten their vigilance and determination to defend the territorial sovereignty of their country. It is the unswerving policy of the LPDR Government to always consider peace and friendship with neighboring countries, including Thailand, as its loftiest interest in accordance with the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communique.

A broad sector of public opinion supports the constructive efforts of the Lao Government and people in relations with Thailand. The efforts of the LPDR, Vietnam, and Cambodia to solve existing regional problems -- which were expounded in various Indochinese foreign ministers conferences -- menifest the definite stand, good-will attitude, and high sense of responsibility of the three countries. These efforts have drawn great attention from the peoples in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

Our government and poeople consistently support the unflinching and good-will stand of the Lao Government and people. As long as the Bangkok authorities still follow the U.S. imperialists and Beijing reactionaries in pursuing a frantically hostile policy toward Laos, Cambodia, and vietnam, they will continue to court new failures. They should not forget the lesson of the three Lao hamlets.

AQUINO BRANDS KBL CRITICISM 'SOUR GRAPES'

HK091546 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Jun 86 p 19

[Excerpts] President Corazon Aquino branded yesterday as "sour grapes" the leaders of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan for their assessment of her first 100 days in power. In a press conference in Malacanang marking the end of her three-month self imposed transition period, the President said that she "feels sorry" for the leaders of the party of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos. "They're just sour grapes," she said. "Let them say what they want."

The KBL leaders said in a press release last Wednesday that the Aquino government "have sunked (sic) the national economy deeper into shambles, further divided the people into confusion, despair and hate, and delivered the country closer into the waiting open arms of the communists."

The assessment was made by a KBL special committee composed of former Members of Parliament Loenardo Perez, Manual Garcia, Gualberto Lumauig, Mariano Logarta, Gerardo Espina, Antonio Tupaz and Jose Tumbokon.

President Aquino added, however, that if she were to start all over again, she would travel around the country more than she did in the first two months of her presidency.

During the press conference, Mrs. Aquino also said she is willing to "forgive and forget" those who perpetrated the assassination of her husband, former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. as long as she finds out all the facts about the murder.

She also stressed that those involved would have to come forward and make amends. "In the business of forgiving and forgetting, there is the necessity for the guilty party to admit its guilt and to ask for forgiveness," she said.

Responding to a question, the President revealed that some military men have expressed the desire to "tell the truth." She did not elaborate. However, she said that the matter of going after the conspirators is not for her to decide but for the committee on Human Rights headed by former Sen. Jose Diokno.

AQUINO CLAIMS MARCOS BEHIND LOYALISTS' RALLY

HK091346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Manila, June 9 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Monday blamed her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos for violence during a march by his supporters Sunday, and denied a claim she had sent emissaries to Mr. Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino's remarks followed the discovery of 19 petrol bombs at the venue of a Philippine independence day parade she is due to attend.

At least eight persons were injured in clashes Sunday between riot police and Marcos supporters marching on the presidential palace here to press for Mrs. Aquino's resignation and the return of Mr. Marcos from exile. The march followed a rally in Rizal Park here of some 10,000 Marcos loyalists.

Said Mrs. Aquino in a written statement: "It is so clear to me and to others in government -- as it must be to many of our citizens -- that these loyalist troubles are caused by the deposed president's urgings to his followers here conveyed by telephone and by other means." She added: "I truly deplore the ways in which the former president continues to foment trouble in this ravaged country."

Opposition leader Blas Ople criticized the forcible dispersal of the Marcos supporters, saying this was "beginning to define a pattern of repression." Mr. Ople, labor minister under Mr. Marcos, said in a written statement Mrs. Aquino should offer to enter into dialogue with Marcos loyalists.

"As to Marcos's statements that my government has sent some emissaries to him or that my campaign was financed by the Roman Catholic Church, not a grain of truth can be found in them," Mrs. Aquino said. Mrs. Aquino came to power in a popular uprising that toppled Mr. Marcos in February after she lost a presidential election widely considered fraudulent.

Mr. Marcos, who fled to the United States after the revolt, told a U.S. journalist in an interview that Manila had "sent some emissaries" and sent him messages by telephone, but that he was "not free to talk about it." He also asserted that the Roman Catholic Church had contributed 30 million dollars to Mrs. Aquino's election campaign in the last two weeks of February, and called the church a communist hotbed. He added that he was "ready to negotiate on political matters." Mr. Marcos is said to be planning to return to his country.

"All I know is that the report is not true. We did not send anybody," Mrs. Aquino's Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told reporters.

Earlier, 19 molotov cocktails were found in Rizal Park, police Corporal Edgardo Javier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Government television quoted police officers as having said Marcos supporters could have planned to use the petrol bombs on the palace Sunday.

Cpl Javier, a member of a police detachment at the seaside park, replied that he had "no opinion" when asked if he thought the petrol bombs were intended for use against the palace, or against Thursday's parade. Spokesmen for the Marcos supporters could not be reached for comment.

Police and paramilitary forces set up checkpoints on roads around the capital Sunday to search for unlicensed firearms before Thursday's Independence Day parade.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 16 ON MONETARY BOARD

HK090615 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 pp 7, 14

[Executive Order No. 16 signed 9 May by Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo]

[Text] Executive Order No. 16

Amending Section 5 of Republic Act No. 265, As Amended, to Increase the Membership of the Monetary Board.

Whereas, the present government is confronted by serious budgetary constraints as a result of the adverse financial situation;

Whereas, these constraints will be alleviated by the adoption of necessary and responsive fiscal, monetary and credit policies by the economic group, particularly the Central Bank of the Philippines, and such policies will have a critical impact on the budgetary process;

Whereas, there is need to harmonize and coordinate budgeting with monetary, credit and fiscal policies;

Whereas, considering the crucial role of the Ministry of the Budget in the inter-play of monetary, credit and fiscal policies and budgetary measures, the Minister of the Budget should be ex-officio member of the Monetary Board.

Now, Therefore, I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order the follow:

Section 1. Section 5 of R. A. No. 265, as amended, is hereby further amended, as follows:

"Sec. 5. Composition of the Monetary Board. -- The powers and functions of the Central Bank shall be exercised by a Monetary Board, which shall be composed of seven members, as follows:

(a) The Governor, who shall be the Chairman of the Monetary Board. The Governor shall be appointed for a term of six years by the President of the Philippines. Whenever the Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, the Senior Deputy Governor shall act as Chairman;

(b) The Minister of Finance. Whenever the Minister of Finance is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a deputy to attend as his alternate;

(c) The Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority, Whenever the Director-General is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a deputy director general of the Authority to attend as his alternate;

(d) The Chairman of the Board of Investments. Whenever the Chairman of the Board of Investments is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a governor of the Board of Investments to attend as his alternate;

(e) The Minister of the Budget. Whenever the Minister of the Budget is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall designate a deputy to attend as his alternate:

(f) In lieu of any officials named in subh-section (c) or (d) above, such head of any other financial of economic agency or department of the Government as the President of the Philippines may determine;

(g) Two part-time members from the private sector to be appointed for terms of four years by the President: Provided, however, that the first member appointed under the provisions of this sub-section shall have terms of office of two and four years respectively.

In making appointments to the monetary board, the President of the Philippines shall base his selection on the integrity, experience and expertise of the appointee."

Section 2. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 9th day of May in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(sgd.) Corazon C. Aquino, President

By the President:
(sgd.) Joker P. Arroyo, Executive Secretary.

BARANGAY LEADERS SUPPORT AQUINO ADMINISTRATION

HK090331 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 p 11

[By Precy M. Yadan]

[Text] The country's 42,000 barangay governments have pledged to give all-out support to the administration of President Aquino following the official announcement made by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. that there will be no indiscriminate replacement of the 42,000 barangay captains.

The tenure of office of almost 500,000 elected village government officials, including barangay captains and councilmen, which has yet to expire by 1988, has been assured by President Aquino.

Earlier, the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Barangay (PKB), national organization of the country's barangays, through its official spokesman, PKB national director Nick T. Enciso, submitted a memorandum to President Aquino through Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, that earlier suggestions made by some government quarters to change barangay captains after the municipal officials have been replaced, would contribute greatly to the political destabilization of the country.

Enciso, who is also the president of the association of barangay captains in Tagaytay City and president of the Federation of Barangay Councils of the 11 provinces and 8 cities in Southern Luzon (Region 4), emphasized the invaluable services of the barangay officials, who work for free and are mainly responsible for the peace and order and the economic improvement of their villages.

Premature replacement of officials with grassroots support, who were elected mostly because of their own personal leadership in their respective villages, will also court anger from their followers, which would result in untold divisiveness among the people, he said.

Lawyer Alvaro G. Abenes, PKB vice president of Mindanao, and Hadji Sacar Asnar Basman, PKB director and president of the federation of barangay councils of Region 7, said Pimentel's announcement assuring stability of the present barangay captains is very timely.

Barangay captains, who at first had been lukewarm in supporting the present administration after being informed by previous newspaper reports that they would also be replaced, he said, can now start anew.

Florencio B. Sales, assistant spokesman of the PKB and president of the barangay federation for Northern Luzon (Region 1), stressed that the country's barangay captains whose terms expire in 1988 and who have been assured of their term unless removed for cause, can now give their all-out support and contribute to the overall progress and stability of the nation.

Other regional presidents of the country's national federation of barangay councils who are now ready to help the administration of President Aquino and prepared to work with Minister Pimentel head of the Ministry of Local Government are: Wilfredo T. Dayrit, Region 2; Col. Filemon L. Velencerina, Region 3; Benjamin Imperial, Region 5; Mira Ford, Region 6; Lawyer Romulo Senning, Region 7; Nora Petinez, Region 8; Democrito Plaza II Region 10; and Robert Alan Lismo, Region 11.

USSR ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT OF MELCHOR AS ENVOY

HK091547 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 18

[Text] The Soviet government has formally accepted the appointment of Alejandro Melchor Jr. as the Philippine ambassador to the Soviet Union.

This was confirmed by Soviet ambassador to the Philippines Vadim L. Shabalin to the members of the Philippine-Russian Friendship Society at a recent gathering.

Melchor, former executive secretary, undersecretary, Ministry of Defense, ambassador-at-large, and until last month, a director of the Asian Development Bank is no stranger to Moscow. In 1970, he was sent there to start the first official links to the Soviet Union.

A graduate of the US Naval Academy in Annapolis, Melchor served in the Philippine Navy from 1952 to 1967. He received many awards and citations, including the "E" awards as a commanding officer of a naval ship and the "Bronze Cross" for bravery for his role in the surrender of Kamlon. He spent two months tracking down Kamlon in the jungles of Sulu.

In 1969, in a speech at the Philippine Military Academy, he hit the political interference which he said, was destroying professionalism in the Armed Forces. He was then the undersecretary for national defense.

El-Tohhamy, secretary-general of the Islamic Council, asked for him to negotiate with the MNLF. He met with Nur Misuari and he refused to give in to Misuari's demands in spite of the latter's threat to hold him hostage.

Emmanuel Pelaez and Sixto Roxas then tapped Melchor to help organize the country's first serious attempt at economic development. He was appointed deputy director general for operations of the Presidential Economic staff.

The early Marcos years marked serious development plans and reforms for its various institutions. Melchor served as executive secretary. He always said he was ready to step down anytime once the objectives were attained. When he resigned from the Marcos administration, he was appointed ambassador at large and later went on to the ADB. Melchor is married to the former Rosario Hechenova who is the secretary-general of the Rosary Movement in the Philippines. They are both Opus Dei members.

AQUINO LAUDS CARDINAL SIN'S ROLE IN REBELLION

HK100614 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Catalino F. Makabenta]

[Text] Jaime Cardinal Sin warned yesterday that the Filipino nation runs the risk of being divided if President Marcos will return to the Philippines. Mr. Marcos' life would also be endangered by his return, the Cardinal told Malacanang reporters in a brief interview after attending the oath-taking of Howard Dee as the new Philippine envoy to the Holy See.

The Cardinal said it would be better for all concerned if Marcos remained in Hawaii where he has been living in exile since he and his family fled from Malacanang at the height of the military-civilian uprising against his regime last February.

Dee, 55, is the president of Bahay Maria, a civic organization involved in Marian works in the Philippines. He is a management graduate of the University of the East. He replaced former Ambassador Bienvenido Tantoco.

The President also inducted into office Antonio Arizabal as director-general of the National Science and Technology Authority. Arizabal, a chemistry graduate, of the University of the Philippines, replaced Emil Javier. A licensed industrial chemist, he also holds a doctorate degree in metallurgical engineering from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In the evening, the President paid tribute to Cardinal Sin, citing the role played by him in the February rebellion that toppled the Marcos dictatorship.

"On behalf of the Filipino people, I thank you for what you have done for us. We hope we shall always enjoy your blessings and sage advice," the President said at a dinner marking the 10th anniversary of Cardinal Sin's ordination as a prince of the church.

The President observed that Cardinal Sin "follows in the great and controversial tradition of Cardinal advisers and spiritual guides to sovereigns."

By serving God through his people, she said, Cardinal Sin resolved the dilemma of the English martyr Thomas More, enabling him to avert a bloodbath and save many lives last February.

More, chancellor of England, when Henry VII was killed, had refused, to go along with the king's plan to divorce the queen and marry Anne Boleyn. More's dilemma, as he himself put it, was: "I am the king's good servant, but God's first." He lost his head at the chopping block.

CON-COM COMMITTEES ORGANIZED, MEMBERS NAMED

HK091543 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 21

[By Rod Villa]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] has completed the lineup of 15 of its 17 working committees, and expects to affirm their chairmen and members when it reconvenes at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Six of the chairman are veteran politicians, three are civic leaders, two are economists, and the others are a former chief justice, a former ambassador, a newsman, and an educator, it was learned yesterday.

Jose F. S. Bengzon Jr., was named chairman of the executive committee; Hilario G. Davide Jr., the legislative committee; and Jose F. Suarez, the amendments and transitory provisions group.

While Con-Com members stressed that these committees are pivotal in framing a new Magna Carta, they said these bodies are bound to be the most controversial.

The executive and legislative committees will determine the future form of government which will be discussed before other constitutional issues, said Floorleader Napoleon G. Rama.

The Amendments and transitory provisions group will settle questions on the incumbency and tenure of President Aquino and Vice President Salvador G. Laurel as heads of the transitional government, he said.

Blas F. Ople, representing the opposition as president of the Partido Nacionalista ng Philipinas, warned that the Con-Com's unity could crack as debates on the transitory provisions may spawn political alignments.

The assembly failed to select the chairman and members of the committees on human resources and of social justice as their creation was approved just before it adjourned last Friday.

Some commissioners said they expected some last minute changes on the membership of the committees. Rama said the members were assigned to committees in accordance with a computerized tally of their preferences.

The commissioners were farmed out to the committees as follows:

1. Executive: Bengzon, chairman; Florenz D. Regalado, vice chairman; Rama, Jose D. Calderon, Ahmand Domocao Alonto, Roberto C. Concepcion, Vicente B. Foz, Regalado E. Maambong, Alberto M K. Jamir, Davide, Teodulo C. Natividad, Rene V. Sarmiento,, Felicitas S. Aquino, Joaquin G. Bernas, and Eulogio R. Lerum, members.

2. Legislative: Davide, chairman; Adolfo S. Azcuna, vice chairman; Lorenzo Sumulong, Yuao R. Abubakar, Jose Calderon, Francisco A. Rodrigo, Domocao, Alanto, Aquino, Alberto M. K. Jamir, Concepcion, Eulogio Lerum, Rustico F. de los Reyes, Jr., Serafin V.C. Guingona, Edmundo G. Garcia, and Efrain B. Trenas, members.

3. Amendments and transitory provisions: Suarez, chairman; Ople, vice chairman; De Los Reyes, Foz, Ambrosio B. Padilla, Regalado, Maambong, Crispino M. de Castro, members.

4. Preamble, national territory, and declaration of principles: Decoroso R. Rosales, chairman; Gregorio J. Tingson, vice chairman; Bernardo M. Villegas, Felicitas S. Aquino, Florangel Rossario Braid, Jose N. Nolledo, Minda Lur M. Quesada, members.

5. Citizenship, bill of rights, political rights and obligations, and human rights: Jose B. Laurel Jr., chairman; Joaquin G. Bernas, vice chairman; Yusup R. Abubakar, Sarmiento, Garcia, Davide, Rodrigo, Lerum, Padilla, Christine Tan, Jose C. Colayco, Jaime S.L. Tadeo, Bernardo M. Villegas, Ponciano L. Bennagen, and Teodoro C. Bacani, members.

6. Judiciary: Concepcion, chairman; Ricardo J. Romulo, vice chairman; Jose C. Colayco, Lorenzo M. Sumulong, Alberto M.K. Jamir, Regalado, Suarez, Efrain B. Trenas, Sarmiento,, Lugum L. Uka, Davide, Natividad, Aquino, Bengzon, and Adolfo S. Azcuna, members.

7. Constitutional commissions: Vicente B. Foz, chairman; Cirilo A. Rigos, vice chairman; De Castro, Monsod, Abubakar, Villegas, Teresa F. Nieva, Regalado,, Concepcion, Serafin V.C. Guingona, and Jamir, members.

8. Local governments: Nolledo, chairman; Calderon, vice chairman; Tingson, Rosales, Alonto, De Castro, and Colayco, members.

9. Accountability of public officers: Monsod, chairman; Nieva, vice chairman; Azcuna, Padilla, Tan, Colayco, Calderon, Tingson, Romulo, Brocka, Nolledo, members.

10. National Economy and Patrimony; Villegas, chairman; Tadeo, vice chairman; Jose Luis Martin, C. Gascon, Bennagen, Romulo, Monsod, Sarmiento, Bengzon, Maambong, Suares and Uka, members.

11. General provisions: Braid, chairman; Bacani, vice chairman; Rigos, Brocka, Natividad, Uka, De Castro, Gascon, Nieva, Ople and Bennagen, members.

12. Amendments and transitory provisions: Suarez, chairman; Ople, vice chairman; Rustico F. de los Reyes Jr., Foz, Padilla, Maambong, and De Castro, members.

13. Steering: Sumulong, chairman; Rama, vice chairman; Bengzon, De Los Reyes, Guingona, Romulo, Bernas, Rodrigo, Nieva, Quesada, and Alonto, members.

14. Privileges: Abubakar, chairman; Quesada, vice chairman; Calderon, Tingson, De Los Reyes, Nolledo, and Concepcion, members.

15. Style: Francisco A. Rodrigo, chairman; Wilfrido V. Villacorta, vice chairman; Efrain B. Trenas, Sumulong, Guingona, rama, Nolledo, Padilla, Abubakar, Davide, Garcia, Ople, Azcuna, Sarmiento, and Gascon, members.

MARCOS WISHES TO 'BUY PEACE OF MIND', RETURN

HK100606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, June 10 (AFP) -- Ex-President Ferdinand Marcos wants "to carve his niche in history" and "Buy peace of mind" by turning over 2.1 billlion dollars to the Philippine Government, a lawyer said here Tuesday.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, lawyer Juan David said that during five days of talks May 19-23 with the deposed president in Honolulu, he succeeded in convincing him it was futile to try to topple President Corazon Aquino.

President Aquino has remained silent on the talks between Mr David and Mr Marcos, although Mr David sad he expected to call on her sometime this week and discuss the possibility of a dialogue with Mr Marcos in Honolulu, where he is living in exile.

Mr David, a former lawyer of Mrs Aquino's murdered husband Benigno, said that any such dialogue would last a week at most and could result in Mr Marcos agreeing to turn over 2.1 billion dollars to the Philippine Government, 70 percent of the Marcos fortunes, and keep the remaining 900 million dollars.

He indicated that the ex-president and his wife Imelda had admitted to him that they indeed had assets worth three billion dollars.

Mr David said he told the ousted president that any effort on his part to return to power in the Philippines was futile since the U.S. Government would "never allow him to do so" and was supporting the Aquino government. "Your luck has ended," Mr David said he told the deposed chief of state who ruled the Philippines for 20 years until a non-violent "people power" four-day revolt led to his fleeing the country for Honolulu in late February.

Mr David said Mr Marcos did not flinch as he said this, and he added that "the Lord God created a miracle" in the ascent of Mrs Aquino to power and it was time Mr Marcos came to terms with politically reality here.

He said Imelda Marcos was all for the transfer of Marcos wealth and during their conversations reportedly said: "We do not really care if we lose all our wealth so long as we can return to the Philippines."

The lawyer said the Marcoses were seeking to extricate themselves from all legal problems having to do with their wealth, which the Aquino government said was "plundered" from the Filipino people. The main items of this alleged wealth are choice real estate properties in New York's Manhattan area and other U.S. cities, 800 million dollars reportedly deposited in Swiss banks, not to mention jewelry and art collections.

Mr David said the ex-president was "buying peace of mind" and would not want to transmit to his grand-children the problems of the Marcos elders. The lawyer denied he was anybody's emissary in the Honolulu talks, and called himself a "peace broker" who the deposed president seriously ilstend to because he had "no ulterior motives" but the good of the country.

He said Mr Marcos was "using the idea of mounting a revolution" against the Aquino government as a lever to negotiate, adding that the Marcoses abhorred the idea of "living out the rest of their lives" in a Honolulu bungalow "with the contempt of the U.S. public."

Mr David said the U.S. Government would have to participate in the proposed Honolulu dialogue as an "interested mediator" since Washington was vitally interested in the Philippines' political future. The United States' two largest overseas military bases are in this country.

Mr David also said that time was of the essence, asserting that if the ex-president should die, the Marcos properties would be passed on to his children and other heirs and could no longer be claimed by the government.

The Filipino lawyer, known for his legal defense of top communist suspects such as alleged ex-chairman of the Communist Party Jose Maria Sison, said Mr Marcos was agreeable to holding the dialogue "at the earliest possible time." He said Vice-President Salvador Laurel, Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez, Constitutional Commission Presidnet Cecilia Munoz Palma and Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez were acceptable to Marcos as negotiators.

KBL INVESTIGATES ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HK090541 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] A five-man Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) special committee began gathering documented evidence yesterday against alleged violations of human rights by the Aquino administration.

The investigations were expected to center on the violent dispersal of anti-administration rallies and demonstrations, sequestrations, and hold orders imposed on Filipino citizens.

The human rights probe body was created by the 30-man KBL central committee, headed by former Manila MP Arturo M. Tolentino and former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez.

Former Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, human rights committee chairman, said he will submit the report to the central committee with all the necessary supporting documents. He said charges will be brought before the proper forums, including international bodies currently investigating alleged violations of human rights throughout the world.

The committee is composed of retired General Lucas Cauton, former MP's Antonio Diaz (Zambales) and Salvador Britanico (Iloilo), and former Manila Assemblyman Gerardo Espina.

Meanwhile, the KBL central committee returned from a series of conferences with KBL leaders from Regions 1-2 (Ilocos and Cagayan Valley) in Baguio City, Region 11 (Southern Mindanao) in Davao City, Region 6 (Western Visayas) in Iloilo City, Region 8 (Eastern Visayas) in Tacloban City, Region 5 (Bicol) in Naga City, and Region 3 (Central Luzon) in Cabanatuan City.

The KBL headquarters reported that Tolentino and Yniguez asked party leaders to remain united and strong for the coming elections. The regional conferences were followed by rallies in all cities visited, the KBL said.

Yniguez said the conferences and rallies were attended by former provincial governors, vice governors, mayors, vice mayors, sanggunian members, and barangay leaders. On reports that some KBL leaders have joined the Nacionalista Party (NP), Yniguez said he doubted whether the former local executives would join a party, whose leaders may have been responsible for their present predicament.

TOLENTINO SAYS AQUINO AIDES 'NEW DICTATORS'

HK100457 Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, June 10 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino believes President Corazon Aquino is not a dictator like her predecessor Ferdinand Marcos, but claims people around her are the new dictators.

The former MP, who insists he is the acting president while Mr Marcos is in exile in Hawaii, also told a press organization here at a dinner Monday that "several dictators" were in the government but did not name names. "She is not a dictator," Mr Tolentino said, adding that "the people around her are the dictators and sometimes even dictate upon her," unlike before when "there was only one dictator."

Mr Tolentino was the running mate of Mr Marcos in February's presidential election. Poll frauds sparked a revolt that reversed the official proclamation of the Marcos-Tolentino ticket and swept opposition bet Mrs Aquino to power.

Mr Tolentino said recent protests by so-called Marcos "Loyalists" were being held "not to oust the present government... but to help the government change its policies for the welfare of the people." He denounced recent police dispersals of protests as signs of insecurity.

He said the government had "no plan of actions," and added that "this government can never be stabilized because it is a revolutionary government." Mrs Aquino Monday said the protests were being financed by Mr Marcos to destabilize her government.

ENRILE ON COMMUNIST CAPABILITY, STRATEGY

Denies Threat Serious

HK091221 Quezon City ANO PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday [3 Jun] the country's armed communist movement, led by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military wing the New People's Army, is not capable of engaging the military in a "conventional warfare" now or in the future.

Enrile issued the statement as he gave his assessment on the first 100 days in power of President Aquino. He denied published reports saying that he sees the communist threat as serious.

He said the CPP's program of overthrowing the government by force or by infiltrating mass organizations has been failing because of the peace efforts and reconciliatory moves of the government.

Enrile said the CPP has 10,900 armed regulars. They are active in at least 17 percent of the 41,615 barangay, in 373 municipalities and cities in 62 provinces. The CPP-NPA has been waging a 17-year guerrilla warfare to take over the reins of the government. But it was said to have lost some ground since President Aquino came into power.

Enrile said the communists have taken advantage of the peace and reconciliation efforts of the government by launching attacks against government troopers in order to improve their positions when ceasefire negotiations take place.

Enrile said the CPP-NPA is sustaining three main thrusts to seize power: army building, party building and united front building. He said the communists, however, were caught flatfooted on the conciliatory moves taken by the President, prompting them to reassess and rebuild the party.

On the secessionist movement, Enrile said the Moro National Liberation Front has been dwindling in membership due to the factional differences. Enrile placed the armed strength of the secessionists at 5,300 regulars. But he said they do not pose any serious threat to the country's security.

Warns of Infiltration

BK060557 Manila PNA in English 0316 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 6 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has bared communist efforts to infiltrate the national government of various levels while it is still in a stage of transition. Enrile disclosed this in a speech Thursday on the occassion of the 16th national road safety convention sponsored by the Safety Organization of the Philippines.

One area of infiltration, Enrile said, appears to be our strategic industries whose viability is indispensable to the economic stability of our country. He said it is now quite clear that the objective of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is to subvert the body politic, the state and the economic system from within, and erode the will of the people through systematic violence and terrorism.

The defense chief said that on the political side, the communists are renewing their attempt to forge a tighter alliance between elements of the far left and the left-to-center in the political spectrum. Enrile said these groups were somewhat drawn apart as a result of the February revolution.

Whether such alliance would materialize, whether it will eventually enter into a contest for power within the confines of our democratic system, or whether it will opt to promote armed struggle as the means of attain power remains to be seen, Enrile said. But Enrile said, the CPP appears to have given armed struggle more weight in their fight against the government.

Disclosing the tactics of the subversive elements, Enrile said: The operational repertoire of this new alliance is characterized by intensified mass actions and strikes that would hopefully further aggravate the economic crisis. There are moves on the part of the communists to exploit the instability generated by the reorganization of the local government, apparently referring to the appointments of local elective officials or by officers-in-charge.

Enrile also noted that the NPA rebels are attempting to operate in large numbers in an effort to propagandize that they are prepared to transcend the so-called strategic defensive stage of their struggle and enter the so-called strategic stalemate in which they are supposed to be at par with our forces. [Words indistinct]

Lately, the NPA has suffered heavy casualties in encounters with government forces, he said.

Figures show that during the past three months, the casualty ratio in such encounters stands to two-to-one in favor of the government, he said. During these encounters Enrile said, it showed that the NPA is still too weak to sustain extended firefights. They do not have any capability at all to launch conventional assault against the armed forces, Enrile said.

However, Enrile said, the government is not primarily concerned with the military build up of the insurgents as much as we are concerned over their party building and united front building activities. We must never underestimate the capability of the movement to exploit the present transition period to turn the people against the government or perhaps even worse to pit against each other the institutions within the government as well as within the private sector, he said.

GROWING POLITICAL TENSION WITHIN RULING GROUPS

HK070905 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "A Fragile Unity"]

[Text] The reunion at EDSA Epifano De Los Santos Avenue sought to recapture the emotions that had united diverse elements in the anti-Marcos movement which effected the collapse of the dictatorship. Three months after the event, the euphoria that attended the installation of the new government has gradually dissolved in petty bickering and personal positioning as well as in the articulation of basic differences of perception and principle among different sectors of the coalition.

The different middle and upper class sectors who predominated in the civilian support for the military revolt now have representation in the government. Despite the populist rhetoric of the administration, apart from some initial moves, there is as yet no clear sign that the long-term interests of the majority are the central preoccupation of the Aquino administration.

Fr. Joaquin Bernas made a significant observation in his VERITAS column of May 22, when he quoted Fr. John Carroll who had said of the February revolution that the "poor were not present in numbers proportionate to their representation in the wider society of Metro Manila." Fr. Bernas further asked "whether the poor will benefit from the EDSA revolution." This question appears to have been buried underneath the escalating intramurals within the Aquino government. Centripetal forces have been replaced by centrifugal tendencies. There are numerous indications of growing tensions in various areas of the coalition.

In the last few weeks, statements from Minister Enrile and interviews with RAM [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] officers have sought to point out that the February action was in reality part of a military plot to unseat Marcos. In no uncertain terms, Minister Enrile revealed that Mrs. Aquino was only the third option in their plans. Considering the relative coalition, the civilian government, it seems, is being reminded where the fulcrum of power lies.

The tension with the military component is patent in the ceasefire policy. The President is obviously attempting to give the insurgents time to consider their positions before launching an all out offensive against hardcore holdouts; the military on the other hand has made ceasefire a difficult goal by conducting search and destroy operations. One is hoping that ceasefire will be a step toward eventually defusing the rebellion; the other, while humoring such a hope, can hardly wait to get on with its military solution.

Marcos united Minister Enrile and the commissioners of the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] in EDSA; Marcos had disunited the coalition partners on the issue of the SMC [San Miguel Corporation] and the UCPB [United Coconut Planters' Bank].

In another front, political careers have become a day-to-day concern of the PDP-Laban [Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] and the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] in the matter of local OICs [officers-in-charge]. Positioning for their political future characterizes the behavior of some of the Aquino ministers.

Many of the businessmen who actively participated in the yellow movement are dismayed by the pro-labor pronouncements of Minister Sanchez, whose knuckles were gently rapped by the President. Labor, on the other hand, awaits implementation of the President's Labor Day announcements.

Business sectors are impatient about the lack of a declared economic policy by the administration which seems to be waiting for the results of the efforts of the minister of finance in negotiating a new agreement with the IMF. Filipino businessmen are uncomfortable about the militant and "interventionist" activities of some commissioners of the PCGG.

There are cabinet members who silently resent the domineering attitude of the minister of finance and the power of the members of what they call a cordon sanitaire.

In the government service, there is an overall atmosphere of uncertainty as a result of the over-eager actions of task forces and enthusiastic OICs who, despite repeated assurances of the President that career services will be respected, have gone on a rampage of dismissals without, in some cases, the benefit of due process.

The fading of Marcos as an obsession has allowed forces defending particular material and political interests to come into play. The resulting state of disunity is breeding anxiety and apprehension in many quarters. It has led to expressions of concern about the indecisiveness of President Aquino in resolving the conflicting positions within the coalition she leads. This impression has been buttressed by the ambiguities in her own policy statements -- the inevitable result of lack of a strategic vision.

The narrow outlook of the purely anti-Marcos orientation of the coalition, has been further delimited by the pervasive role of external forces. These forces have impeded and will continue to impede the administration from resolving the disparate issues categorically in favor of a pro-people policy. What is needed is a decisive break from the parameters they impose, while the President still has both popularity and credibility. If these are eroded further, it will be too late.

Only policies based on the needs and aspirations of the deprived majority and not merely elitist sectors can bring about the unity that eludes us now. Unity with the masses is not attained by occasional fraternal commingling with them in mass actions and festivities nor by merely conducting a "revolution" in their behalf. Only a concrete, unambiguous program based on the long term interests of these broad masses can bring about that real and lasting national unity that will transcend in significance the joyous February revolution.

EXAMINATION OF POSSIBLE CHALLENGES TO AQUINO

HK100524 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 3-9 Jun 86 pp 2, 3

[By Arichie Benavides]

[Text] The prophets of doom have been giving Cory Aquino her last few days. Each step she takes, each pronouncement she makes is read as a sign of weakness, of power slipping through, of getting dissipated. The dire predictions that hang over the new president has come in the form of a coup d'etat, from as many sectors as there are leaders who want to be president.

The loudest coup movements come from the Enrile camp. It is widely believed that being the chief architect of martial law in the Marcos regime, Enrile is the most capable of usurping the reins of power. He is also one of the most brilliant, and some say foxy, minds to ever rise in Philippine politics. That he is in the Ministry of National Defense, maneuvering his power to gain military clout, makes him very capable of building an armory of goodwill.

Enrile banks on the support, not only of his trusted aides like Col Greg Honasan, but more importantly, of his deputy defense minister, former ex-future [as published] chief of staff Gen Rafael Ileto. The general, having seen field action in Vietnam and other politically unstable countries is also known to be the fair-haired boy of the Americans who rule our lives. His is the ultimate military complement to Enrile's political maneuvering ability.

While the strongest probability of a coup comes from the most obvious, few will realize the Rasputin-esque moves of the Jesuits, led by Fr. Joaquino Bernas himself, who has gained the closest inroad of the power center. While everyone picks on Aquilino Pimentel, blaming him for one faux pas OIC [officer-in-charge] appointment after another, not a peep has been mentioned tht the real appointing adviser, especially for the most sensitive and pivotal government positions has been no less than presidential adviser, Bernas S.J., himself.

Through history, it will be traced that the Jesuits, along with their co-cassocked Augustinaians and Franciscans, have exerted a most powerful political cout, not only over their constituents but more importantly, over the leaders of their respective countries. Their seemingly religious cover serves as a smokescreen to the more temporal concerns, something as mundane as national politics.

The clerico-political maneuverings are so subtle, if not secret that no big scandalous moves have been associated with Fr. Bernas, and the so-called "Jesuit Mafia." It is possible, though, that the Jesuit-clique, also known as the Ateneo boys, are closing ranks to flank in the new president, as the neo-cordon sanitiare. The danger from such a move creates blinders for the new president, who despite provincial sorties, ala-Magsaysay may fail to see current realities as they are.

Another sector capable of wresting power from Cory is the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] faction, led by no less than Vice-President Salvador Laurel. It should be remembered that Laurel was the original oppositionist who came closest to the presidency until Cory came along and upset everyone's including the Americans', timetable. Laurel has his own political clout to wield, plus political firepower currently in the making.

From whatever sector and combination of sectors a coup will be sprung, one thing is certain: not one will succeed in toppling Cory Aquino if the American gods do not deem it so. At this point, it is too early to tell if the Americans are happy with the Aquino performance. In fact, they are dangling promised aid more like a Damocles sword to exact onerous treaties and agreements from the the new dispensation -- than the package of relief they had pledged upon Marcos' ouster. The spate of double-speak coming from American representatives, as well as the ambivalent position of Ronald Reagan himself, has not merely contributed greatly to the unstable nature of the Cory government, but has more importantly slain any hope of economic relief and recovery.

At this point, it is useless to even consider a Marcos-comeback. In time, he will, as he might have to fulfill a dutiful son's rite, but even as he might be around, he has become the worst political lameduck in contemporary history. Should he choose to remain and contribute some more to destabilizing Cory's rule, this will only serve to strengthen the influence of the Left. The Left, at this point, harbors no illusions of even coming close to entering the race for a coup d'etat. For one thing, it does not believe in a cosmetic change of leaders but in a total upheaval. A coup is merely a game of musical chairs, with the systemic disorder still very much prevalent. A revolution is not a coup d'etat. Or a four-day picnic on EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santo Avenue].

It will take a few more political mistakes in the rightist conservative leadership for the masses of Filipinos to wise up to the banana republic syndrome. As of now, the patience of the Filipino has not yet worn thin, but give it less than a decade, especially if the Left maintains its vigilance and militance, and there, lasting change will push through.

There will be threats and talks of a coup almost on a daily basis. And these will persist until the sectors hungry for power get tired and go on ahead with it. At some point, the Americans, who oversee our political and economic affairs, will also get lost somewhere in the gibberish of rhetorics and stage their own sequel coup to the recent moro-moro [charade].

Meantime, the ordinary man of the street will just have to sit back, or align themselves to the strongest wave that may sweep them. But for those who may have gleaned the light of change, to sit this out can only mean to work clandestinely for the main event. And it may come sooner than expected.

MILITANT LABOR GROUP TO ADOPT STRIKE 'RESTRAINT'

HK091158 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Jun 86 p 3

[By Staff member Joey Salgado]

[Text] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] is set to adopt a policy of "Maximum restraint" in calling for strikes. The policy will be formalized in a meeting of its National Executive Council tomorrow.

KMU leaders said the call for restraint "is merely a reiteration" of the same internal policy adopted by the labor group after the Aquino government took power in February. This time, however, the policy will be accompanied by a memorandum to all KMU members nationwide, placed at around 5000,000 outlining the principles and the mechanics of the new policy.

Among other measures to curb industrial unrest to be proposed by the KMU to the Aquino government is the creation of labor, business and government bodies in every industry to assist in dispute monitoring and settlement.

KMU officials said they have reached an informal consensus on this matter and ruled out the possibility that the KMU would call a six-month strike moratorium. "The conditions do not warrant a moratorium," a member of the national council told MALAYA, pointing to the continued absence of a viable economic program from the Aquino government and the upsurge of labor unrest over alleged union-busting.

They also said a moratorium call could not be issued by KMU alone since this would entail the consensus of all major labor groups under the broad Labor Advisory Consultative Council [LACC].

President Aquino has expressed concern over the upsurge of strikes, majority of them staged by KMU, and asked the militant labor group to declare a moratorium. "It would be improper for us to agree to an unconditional moratorium, without the proper terms stipulated," a KMU official added.

This would include a commitment on the part of the business community to call a moratorium on layoffs. The moratorium proposal would not cover disputes arising from union busting and deadlock in bargaining negotiations, where strikes are "unavoidable," the KMU stressed.

The call for maximum restraint would entail the strengthening of the task force formed by KMU to look into strikes staged by their members and assist in settlement. "We will work to comply with existing requirements before going on strike, such as the necessary strike notice and strike vote and the cooling off periods," the KMU official added. Unions will also be urged to exhaust the grievance machinery and bring their cases to the labor ministry for voluntary arbitration.

Alongside this step is the proposal to set up tripartite bodies in the various industries made up of representatives from the LACC, business and the labor ministry.

A proposal to set up industry-level tripartite bodies was submitted for approval during th National Tripartite Conference last week. No agreement was forged between labor and business representatives on the said issue.

The KMU explained that the industry-level tripartite bodies can act as "early warning devices" on potential trouble areas and can asist in conciliating disputes before they erupt into fullblown walkouts.

The setting up of tripartite bodies are among the measures to be submitted by the KMU to the Aquino government as part of a general proposal to solve industrial disputes. The proposal, which will be drafted by the KMU's working secretariat, will include long-term and short-term solutions to the problem of industrial unrest.

The KMU also said it is requesting th government to release the implementing guidelines of the Labor Day pronouncements of the President. Aquino ordered on Labor Day changes in existing labor laws. But the KMU said these have yet to be signed by the President for it to take effect. "Putting the Labor Day policies in writing would remove much of the confusion that has set after Labor Day between labor and business circles," the KMU said.

26 LABOR UNIONS TO FORM 'THIRD LABOR FORCE'

HK100718 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 p 3

[By Alberto Rous]

[Text] Twenty-six independent labor unions agreed Friday night to unite and form a third labor force that will neither be leftleaning like the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) nor as rightist like the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP).

The new labor group, still unnamed, pledged to be "truly Filipino, truly democratic and free from foreign control," in a preorganization meeting held at the Casino Espanol Friday night.

Jose Eduardo "Jojo" Oca, head of the Philippine Transport and General Workers Organization (PTGWO), has been serving initially as acting chairman of the group. Oca said he expects to draw adherents from both the leftist and rightist groups who have expressed disappointment over the recent pronouncements and actuations of their leaders.

The present TUCP president is Democrato Mendoza, who succeeded the late Roberto S. Oca, Jojo's father and original organizer and president of the TUCP. Under the dynamic stewardship of the deceased Oca, the TUCP was genuinely open and democratic, Jojo Oca said.

Leaders of the new group said the current labor situation is obviously being dominated by the American supported TUCP, which, in turn, is being dislodged from its leadership by the leftist KMU. Actually, according to the new third force leaders, the TUCP today is thoroughly dominated by the Associated Labor Unions (ALU), a Cebu-based federation led by Mendoza. Recently, Mendoza abolished all vice presidential positions which have been held mostly by non-ALU leaders.

With its new setup, all TUCP leadership is now centered on a president (Mendoza), a secretary general (Ernesto Herrera), a treasurer and a board of directors controlled by ALU men.

Speaking for his new group, Oca said the obvious drift of the new labor ministry toward the left is lamentable and should be stopped. He said the new third force, once consolidated will do everything to curb this drift. He expressed particular concern over recent labor cases wherein leftist unions who are in the minority won their disputes with management. He said these surprising victories made by minor leftist trade unions could not have been possible were it not for the support given by certain MOLE [Ministry of Labor and Employment] officials who have been openly leftist.

NATIONALIST GROUP LAUNCHES PROTECTIONIST CAMPAIGN

HK030437 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 May 86 p 9

[By Rudy Brul]

[Text] A nationalist economic organization of small and medium businessmen and professionals yesterday launched the "Pilipino Muna" (Pilipino First) policy campaign that favors Filipinos priority in the allocation of the country's foreign exchange resources, access to the financial and credit resources, and in the exploitation and development of the nation's natural resources.

The National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA) explained that the Filipinization of the country's business and industry mean that only Filipinos shall be allowed to own and control those sectors that can be adequately served by Filipinos and not by foreign investors. It added that the national goverment should assist its own citizens in the take-over of ownership and control of foreign firms operating in these sectors.

Multinationals in the country should eventually divest their holdings here through legislative measures, Calixto Chikiamco, head of NEPA's Bureau of Economic Research, said. NEPA president Salvador Enriques Jr. said "these must be done in order to redress the historical inequality in which Filipino citizens became junior citizens in the operation of domestic enterprises." NEPA buttressed its position that the local economy is under the control of foreigners, particularly, multinationals by disclosing the following:

-- About 17 percent of multinational subsidiaries account for 66 percent of the combined net income of the top 1,000 corporations in the country excluding income earned from joint ventures or partnerships.

-- Six out of ten advertising firms in the country are owned and controlled by multinationals which corner the bulk of advertising accounts and that multinational advertising firms have been allowed into the country although they bring no technology and little, if any, capital.

-- Foreigners are even invading the accounting profession. NEPA cited the recent entry of the U.S.-based Arthur Anderson and Co.'s into the giant SGV group. [Sycip, Gorres and Velayo, accountants]

--Multinational banks have been pressing the government to "privatize" so they can pick up government corporations and assets at bargain prices. Recently, it said, the Central Bank allowed Offshore Banking Units (OBUS) to handle inward dollar remittances.

-- The components of IMF economic policy -- tariff and import liberalization, high domestic taxation, high interest rates and monetary restraints, forcible bank mergers and consolidations, increasing foreign debts to cover maturing obligations, and wage restraint -- are meant to satisfy the interests of foreign banks first and foremost at great cost to the Filipinos.

-- Foreign firms are crowding out Filipino-owned corporations from scare [word as published] credit and foreign exchange resources under the guise of a "free market" policy.

Meanwhile, NEPA members in yesterday's press conference charged that employers and businessmen in the just concluded Tripartite congress represented only the big businesses. "These chambers of commerce and industry do not represent the small and medium businessmen who account for 90 percent of the industry," Jorge Sibal, NEPA vice president, said. He also charged that the present government's dearth of new economic policy makes economic recovery to stay in limbo. Sibal, however, expressed optimism that the Aquino administration would support the "Filipino Muna" policy campaign based on her pronouncement that the new administration is pro-Filipino.

RECONCILIATION OF 2 MNLF FACTIONS REPORTED

HK070826 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The two warring factions of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) led by Nur Misuari and Hashim Salamat have rejoined forces even as rival MNLF reformist leaders made representations with the highly influential Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) for the start of government negotiations on the Muslim problem.

Mohammad Abdu, Misuari's political emissary, disclosed yesterday that as early as last January the two splintered factions of prosecessionist Misuari and pro-autonomy Salamat had already reunified as one MNLF with Misuari as chairman and Salamat as his vice Chairman. Abdu pointed out that this was the resolution made by the MNLF central committee during its meeting in Jeddah last January 1986.

The unification was made through the intercession of the OIC, the world Islamic body which sanctioned and recognized the MNLF's Muslim struggle in Mindanao. It will be recalled that Misuari and Salamat parted ways when Salamat rejected Misuari's hard-line secessionist line.

The disagreement caused a political and organizational split in the MNLF when Salamat was ousted from the separatist movement. Salamat and his followers later formed their own armed Muslim organization, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and declared a religious Islamic war of "jihad" against the Marcos government. MNLF Reformist spokesman Macapanton Abbas, Jr., on the other hand, recently made representation on behalf of the MNLF regarding the latter's trip to Manila for talks with Jaime Cardinal Sin and with the new government.

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NAKASONE STRESSES BENEFITS OF STRONG YEN

OW110853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 11 Jun 86

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpts] Sapporo, June 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, kicking off a weeklong nationwide stumping tour here for the July 6 twin election, emphasized Wednesday the strong yen is benefiting resources-poor Japan in the form of a reduction in utilities charges. "The strong yen is better than inflation and high prices," he told an audience of over 2,000 people at a hotel here. "The Japanese people as a whole are benefiting from the yen's appreciation."

Nakasone, president of the governing Liberal-Democratic Party, chose this capital city of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, as the first stop of the weeklong stumping tour that will take him to Fukuoka, Nagoya and other cities as well as Tokyo later this week and early next week in a bid to achieve victory in the July 6 poll.

In a 40-minute speech before the LDP supporters, Nakasone spelled out his pledges to carry out educational, tax and administrative reforms and to assist smaller enterprises affected by the yen's big surge in exchange value against the U.S. dollar. The prime minister also told the audience of largely middle-aged LDP supporters that his government is taking steps on medical care, pension and in other areas to cope with Japan's aging society now that people aged 65 and older account for 15 percent of the total population. "I am one of the elderly," said Nakasone who turned 68 May 27.

Stressing the benefits of the strong yen, Nakasone said the yen's appreciation has prompted Japanese electric power and gas companies to reduce charges by 2,800 yen per household a year. "That is equal to a tax cut of 1.1 trillion yen," the Japanese leader said. A one dollar decline in the barrel of crude oil means a saving of about 1.2 billion dollars, he added.

During a news conference prior to his speech, Nakasone predicted that next month's election will be "tough and difficult" but provide him and his government the opportunity to seek the electorate's support for overhauling the nation's educational, tax and administrative systems.

TRADE SURPLUS REACHES 'RECORD' HIGH IN MAY

OW101035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO -- Japan's trade surplus rose to a monthly record of 7.53 billion dollars in May, surpassing the previous high of 6.83 billion dollars set only in April, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Tuesday. Ministry officials attributed the increase to a sharp rise in exports of automobiles and auto parts and a drop in crude oil imports. Japan had a trade surplus of 3.37 billion dollars in May 1985.

The country's exports on an FOB (free on board) basis jumped 24 percent in May over a year earlier to 17.89 billion dollars -- the second largest figure after a record 17.96 billion dollars last December. Exports in April totaled 17.74 billion dollars. In contrast, imports on a CIF (cost, insurance and freight) basis decreased 6.3 percent from a year before to 10.36 billion dollars in May. The figure was 10.91 billion dollars in April.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States rose to 4.06 billion dollars from 3.41 billion dollars in May 1985. A record monthly high of 4.76 billion dollars was scored in April. Exports to the U.S. showed a 21.6 percent increase over a year before to 6.93 billion dollars, while imports from the U.S. rose 25.6 percent to 2.87 billion dollars. Asked when the yen's appreciation against the dollar since last September will help reduce Japan's trade surplus, a senior ministry official said such effects should start to surface from now on.

Notable among exports in May were a 30.3 percent year-on-year increase in the value of automobile shipments to 3.92 billion dollars and a 68.6 percent jump in auto parts to 691.5 million dollars. Japan's car exports to the U.S. rose 33.7 percent from May 1985 and auto parts shipments climbed 84 percent.

Falling crude oil prices and the yen's upsurge pushed down Japan's overall imports. The value of oil imports registered a 61.6 percent year-on-year drop to 1.1 billion dollars, while showing a 15.7 percent decline in volume. Crude oil cost about 12.89 dollars a barrel in May, compared with 16.46 dollars in April and 28.31 dollars in May last year.

Japan had a surplus of 1.5 billion dollars with the European Community, compared with 1.4 billion dollars in April and 696 million dollars in May last year. Shipments to China continued to drop, due mainly to the yen's upswing, falling 31.9 percent from a year earlier to 739 million dollars in May, while imports fell 30.3 percent to 408 million dollars.

U.S. ECONOMIC GROUP ON STRUCTURAL REFORM

OW091227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO -- Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, Monday urged Japan to further expand domestic demand in order to rectify the huge Japan-U.S. trade imbalance, Japanese officials said. The officials quoted Sprinkel as telling the 14th Japan-U.S. Economists' Meeting in Tokyo that correction of such trade imbalances only through realignment of exchange rates would result in a much higher yen, which is not desirable for either Japan or the United States.

The recent sharp depreciation of the dollar against the yen -- more than 30 percent since last September -- will require 1.5 to 2 years before it will have a favorable impact on U.S. industry, he said. The meeting, routinely held to discuss macroeconomic policies of the two countries, was the first cabinet-level exchange of views on structural adjustment issues the Japanese Government is trying to tackle to transform the economy to one more dependent on domestic demand than on exports.

Sprinkel's statement echoed recent similar remarks by other senior U.S. administration officials calling for greater Japanese efforts to pump up its economy, including an official discount rate cut. The Bank of Japan has already lowered its key lending rate three times this year -- to a record 3.5 percent a year. Sprinkel also asked Japan to come up with a concrete program to implement its structural adjustment plan worked out recently by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's private advisory body, headed by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa.

Wataru Hiraizumi, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, explained about the basic government policy of expanding the economy through domestic demand and promoting imports. He also pointed out that the government adopted a package of economic measures in April aimed at improving Japan's economic performance by making use of the stronger yen and lower crude oil prices.

NODONG SINMUN URGES STUDY OF KIM IL-SONG LECTURE

SK100223 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 8 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 June editorial: "Let Us Deeply Embody the Great Experience in the Construction of Our Party"]

[Text] Our workers and functionaries, regarding the text of a lecture written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entitled "The Historical Experience in the Construction of the WPK" as a great classic that summed up the experience attained in the construction of a chuche party, are strengthening their study of the elaborate work. This shows our people's lofty political enthusiasm for staunchly defending and brightening the achievements and experience attained by our party and completing, to the end, the cause of building a chuche party and the revolutionary cause.

The transcript of a lecture by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entitled "The Historical Experience in the Construction of the WPK" is a basic textbook that all functionaries, party members, and workers must deeply study and embody.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The experience attained by our party in the construction of the party will become a valuable asset for further strengthening and developing our party in the future. By deeply studying the historical experience attained in the construction of the party, the party functionaries must heighten their political and working capabilities and further deepen and develop the party work.

Our party has trodden the arduous and honorable struggle path and in this process, has accumulated immortal achievements and plentiful experience. The work of the great leader Comrade Kim IL-song is a collection of books on the theory on party construction that summed up this proud history and our immortal achievements of the experience attained through struggle.

Included in the work are the historical experience in founding our party, the experience in building a chuche revolutionary party, the experience in realizing the party's organizational and ideological firmness, the experience in firmly guaranteeing the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses, the experience in realizing the party's leadership in the revolution and construction and achieving the art of the party's leadership, and the experience in building the party in a prospective manner. The work is an encyclopedia that sums up the precious experience in and the theory on party construction, which will have a perpetual vitality not only today but also in the communist society of the future, and is a proud document on the experience in the construction of the greatest party that a party of the working class can create. Because of this, the work is a very precious revolutionary treasure for externally strengthening and developing our party into a chuche revolutionary party.

For the party members and workers to embody the experience of our party by deeply studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an important work for them to train themselves to be chuche-type revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and who have lofty political and working-level capabilities. True revolutionaries are those who have a firm revolutionary view of the world, who firmly believe their party, and who share the same destiny with the party to the end. To become such a revolutionary, one must know the history, achievements, and experience of his party well and must think and act in accordance with the ideology and spirit of the party at any time and any place.

Precious revolutionary provisions which the party members and workers must possess are contained in the experience of our party. Therefore, when the party members and workers deeply embody the experience of the party, all of them can strongly arm themselves with the revolutionary spirit of our party and chuche idea, can firmly possess the chuche revolutionary view of the world, and can further heighten their political and working capabilities.

Deeply embodying the experience of the party by studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a guarantee for further deepening the party work and for accelerating socialist construction.

The historical experience of our party is a revolutionary treasure that makes the party more matured and refined and an eternal chuche revolutionary party. When the whole party strongly arms itself with this precious experience and brightens it, the might and combat strength of our party will be further strengthened.

Today, the heavy task of attaining the complete socialist victory, of realizing the independent reunification of the fatherland, and of attaining the ultimate victory of the chuche cause ahead of time is laid before us. The key to all this work is for the party members and workers to strongly arm themselves with the great experience of the party. The experience of the party is a source that makes the party members and workers possess a great pride in their party and an absolute trust in their own party and is a foundation that makes them carry out all revolutionary works according to the will of the party. Therefore, only when the party members and workers know the experience of our party well, can they, satisfactorily, in accordance to our way of doing things, carry out the revolutionary tasks of deeply embodying the justness and vitality of the lines and policies on socialist construction, which the party has historically presented; of thoroughly implementing them, of developing economy and culture; and of improving the people's lives and all other revolutionary tasks.

Deeply studying and embodying the transcript of a lecture by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entitled "The Historical Experience in the Construction of the WPK" is a noble responsibility that is presented before all party members and workers. An important question in developing the custom of studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by the whole party is for the party members and workers to grasp the historical significance and the essence of the work.

The recent work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song assumes a special status in the ideological and theoretical activities of the leader and in the development of our party and the revolution. Our party, which has trodden the long and glorious path, is really at a glorious time. The recent work, which was released at a time when endlessly bright prospects have been opened before the party, is of great significance for the development of our party and the revolution. The functionaries and workers must deeply comprehend the status and significance of the work in relation to the historical environment which led to the release of the work.

Grasping well the basic spirit and essence contained in the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an important question. The idea contained in the work from the beginning and to the end is to brilliantly complete the revolutionary cause by advancing the cause of building our party along the road cultivated in the Down-With-Imperialism union movement. The functionaries and workers must harbor, as a conviction, the spirit contained in the work by grasping the work in a monolithic manner through linking all sentences, ideologies, and propositions contained in the work.

In studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party members and workers must make efforts to grasp the greatness of the leader and embody the truthfulness of the chuche idea. All noble and plentiful experience attained by our party is related to the greatness of the leader. The experience of our party is an embodiment of the wise leadership of the party and the leader and is a fruit of the outstanding ideological, theoretical, and practical activities by the leader.

The party members and workers must perceive that every proposition and ideology contained in the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the noble truth attained in the process of the arduous and long revolutionary struggle by the great founder and greater leader [yongdoja] of the party, not a simple theoretical generalization. The experience of our party is endlessly noble and diverse because it is based upon the chuche idea from the beginning to the end. The truth of the great chuche idea is contained in every sentence and expression in the work, and the experience in the construction of our party is, in the work, systematized and profoundly analyzed on the basis of the principle of the chuche idea. By deeply grasping the principle of the chuche idea contained in the work, the party members and workers must know well how proud our party is to have been founded, strengthened, and developed along the creative road of its development.

Substantially studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in various forms and methods is an important question in developing the custom of studying his work in order to embody the experience of the party. Studying the text of the transcript of a lecture by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entitled "The Historical Experience in the Construction of the WPK" is a basic in the study of his work. The party organizations must attach importance to studying the text of the work, and substantially organize the study of the work through individual study, collective study, debate, discussion, and various other forms and methods.

Making efforts to correctly perceive creative ideologies and propositions put forth in the work is important. By perceiving the recent work in relation to the ideologies and propositions expressed in the works and the party documents on party construction, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song released in the past, the functionaries and workers must historically and wholly perceive the chuche theory on party construction and must embody its creative and profound nature. An effective method of making the functionaries and workers embody the experience of our party is to study the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in relation to the history of our party and their experience.

The experience attained through achieving unity between the theory and practice is contained in the theories and propositions in the work, and it is a record of the history of our party. All of our generation is the one which has created, experienced, and witnessed the proud history of our party.

All party members and workers must perceive each sentence, theory, and expression in the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in relation to the history of our party and their experience. We must make the party members and workers perceive in relation to their own experience how our party held fast to the banner of independence and established chuche during the period after the war and other stern and arduous periods, and how valuable achievements were attained in this process. In this way, they can deeply perceive how honorable a path they have trodden with the party and deeply embody the profound ideologies, principles, and propositions contained in the work.

Studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in relation to the practical activities is important.

The purpose of studying the work is to successfully carry out all works, regarding the experience attained by the party as weapons for practical activities. As for continuously accelerating the cause of building our party, the work has presented a new task and objective in the struggles. By studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all functionaries, party members, and workers must correctly perceive the tasks presented before them and (?their party) and must make the achievements in studying the work bring about practical successes in accelerating revolution and construction. The party functionaries, in particular, must successfully carry out the work of heightening the combatant skill and role of the party and of organizationally and ideologically strengthening our party.

On the basis of the principle and rule for party construction presented in the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party functionaries must find ways and methods for carrying out the construction of party organizations and party ideological works. The functionaries and workers must adhere to an important question: Strongly arming themselves with the ideology and theory on party construction, which was elucidated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and brilliantly embodying them in carrying out all works. By more substantially and diversely carrying out the work of studying the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in accordance with the high fervent will of the party members and workers, the party organization of various levels and functionaries must strongly arm the whole party with the experience of the construction of our party and make it bring about an endless advance in the work of strengthening the party.

SEOUL OLYMPICS SCHEME FOR PERMANENT DIVISION

South Minister's Remarks Hit

SK081042 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 6 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 June commentary: "A Splittist Outburst With the Sound of a Broken Drum"]

[Text] The puppet prime minister said that the success of the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics depends on achievement of the entry of South Korea into the United Nations and of cross-recognition. Raving that someone's disturbance maneuvers are expected to take place during the 1988 Olympics, he again put forth a theory of crisis within 2 or 3 years. He made such remarks when he came to the site of a war exercise codenamed "Pilsung Pangpae-86" ["Victorious Shield-86"]. The puppet prime minister's maneuvers revealed his criminal purpose in holding the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Olympics in South Korea.

As for the issue of entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition frequently raved about by the puppets, it is a plan for the nation's division worked out by the U.S. imperialists to internationally legalize two Koreas. The puppets are abusing the Olympics to permanently divide the nation. At a time when the people have put forth national reunification as a supreme task and the peace-loving people of the world are unanimously aspiring for Korea's reunification, the puppets are attempting to make the nation's division a fait accompli by abusing even the international sports games. This is an intolerable mockery against the people's desire for reunification.

Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of peerlessly vicious traitors who are scheming to prolong their filthy lives as colonial stooges with the price received in return for permanently offering South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base and by fabricating two Koreas, paying no attention to the destiny of the nation and the people.

What is also detestable is that the puppets attempted to conceal their criminal maneuvers while raving about someone's disturbance maneuvers and threat against sports games. In a statement issued on the so-called Memorial Day, the puppet prime minister again stressed the theory of southward invasion. It is clear to the entire world that the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula comes from the South, where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed; where more than 40,000 U.S. aggressor forces and the 1 million-strong puppet army, as well as the more than 10 million-strong paramilitary forces, are stationed; and where a large-scale test war is being staged continuously, simulating northward aggression.

Those who have perpetrated the "Team Spirit-86" nuclear war exercise against our Republic together with the U.S. imperialists and who are staging a large-scale northward offensive operation exercise are now propagating the threat by someone. How shameless and mean an act this is! Those who drove the North-South dialogue to the status of suspension by causing the report of guns and rifles to resound and who are staging a war exercise are the puppets and those who are watching for an opportunity for invasion after having assembled 80 to 90 percent of the puppet armed forces in the frontline area in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy of northward invasion are also the puppets. The puppets' theory of the threat of southward aggression is a slogan for northward offensive. The puppets are more noisily beating the broken drum called threat of southward invasion because their situation is not comfortable.

Today, assertions that South Korea, which is the U.S. imperialists' colony and a forward nuclear base, and which is an exhibition of its atrocious human rights violations, is not a proper venue for the Olympics have been continuously raised by the peace-loving people of the world. Stressing that democratization is more urgent than the Olympics, the South Korean students and people are resolutely opposing the Olympics and calling for the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Rumors that the Chon Tu-hwan regime will be ruined by a time bomb called the Olympics, which will explode in 1988, are circulating. If there is any threat in South Korea, it is the fierce resistance of the people threatening the puppet regime.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is continuously raving about the disturbance maneuvers by the North against the Olympics is a premeditated, slanderous scheme aimed at triggering a war against us and shifting the responsibility onto us when it faces a crisis in power and the Olympics faces a destiny of rupture.

The puppets are attempting to realize their long-term power and create international circumstances favorable for fabricating two Koreas by successfully holding the Olympics at any cost. However, the situation will not develop as desired by the puppets. The South Korean students and people who rose in the struggle chanting slogans calling for the overthrow of the fascist regime will not tolerate the Olympics, which will make the dictator survive and deepen the nation's division. The peace-loving people of the world will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is scheming to use the Olympics for its impure political aims.

Said Challenge to Reunification

SK071012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- In case the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are given free hand to stage the Olympic Games in South Korea only, participation in them will mean approving the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and encouraging their moves to aggravate North-South confrontation and split our country by creating "two Koreas", declares NODONG SINMUN today.

Pointing to the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to abuse the 24th Olympics for the creation of "two Koreas" by staging it in Seoul, the author of the article says:

By approaching the socialist countries and non-aligned nations through the Olympic Games, the Chon Tu-hwan group hopes to improve its position in international isolation and, furthermore, disguise South Korea as an "independent state", thereby justifying the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and creating a climate favorable for the creation of "two Koreas".

Were the Olympic Games to be forced in the southern part of the Korean peninsula where North and South stand confronting each other, in spite of the opposition of many countries, this would result in leaving a shameful stain on the Olympic history and splitting the Olympic movement itself. The South Korean rulers would never evade the responsibility for this.

The way of saving the Olympiad from the crisis and ensuring a smooth opening of the games lies in its cohosting by the North and the South of Korea. We will regard the staging of the Olympic Games in Seoul only as a challenge to the noble cause of national reunification. The Olympic flag must not be abused for the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists.

Anyone interested in the healthy development of the Olympic movement with reason should heighten vigilance against the criminal schemings of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to make a political capital out of the Olympics and should pay a serious attention to saving the Olympic movement from the crisis.

OPPOSITION TO OLYMPIC HOSTING INCREASING IN SOUTH

SK080822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- Broad segments of the South Korean people are denouncing and rejecting the criminal moves of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to host the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul. More than 1,500 students of Yonsei University, holding an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration some time ago, shouted the slogans "U.S. imperialists, get out," "Down with the dictatorship" and "Boycott the Olympic Games increasing foreign debts".

Students of universities and colleges in Seoul and Pusan widely distributed printed material calling for "resolute opposition to the Olympiad" together with anti-"government" leaflets. The "National Federation of Students" of South Korea in a recent statement strongly called for "resolute opposition to the 1988 Olympic Games."

Speaking at a meeting for the signature campaign for constitutional amendments, Kim Tae-chung denounced the moves of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans to stay in power indefinitely under the signboard of the 88 Olympiad, saying that the "Olympic Games are no more than a big function of sports in every respect" and "the greatest work of the nation is to realize democracy".

Kim Yong-sam also criticized the plot of the puppets to put off the "constitutional" amendments under the pretext of the Olympics, saying that "our people exist not for sports games."

According to the opinion poll by a South Korean newspaper, 64 percent of the South Korean population held that the 88 Olympics would bring additional economic burden to the people and intellectuals in their twenties, in particular, expressed strong opposition to the Olympiad, saying that it would further aggravate the economic stagnation. And over 56 percent of the population rejected the Seoul Olympiad, saying that it would result in increasing the tensions between the North and the South.

USSR'S GARMON SUPPORTS DPRK COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK090500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 7 (KCNA) -- M. Gramov, president of the USSR Physical Culture and Sports Committee, said that the staging of the 1988 Olympic Games in the North and the South of Korea would mean a step toward the realization of the Korean people's desire to reunify the country peacefully.

Referring to the Olympic cohosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a press conference on the sports games to be held in Moscow on July 5, he declared: We support the proposal of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to stage the 1988 Olympic games in Pyongyang, too. They are making every effort possible to stage the games on an up-to-the-standard level in conformity with the rules and tradition of the Olympic Games.

The stand of the USSR Physical Culture and Sports Committee supporting the cohosting proposal was notified to the president of the International Olympic Committee, he said.

PAPERS RAP JAPANESE HISTORY BOOK REVISION

SK110439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- Papers here today criticize the Japanese authorities for grossly misrepresenting the past aggressive crimes of the Japanese imperialists in Korea and other parts of Asia in the history textbooks of middle and high schools. The Japanese authorities distorted many historical facts. They prohibited the use of the words "aggression" and "invasion" in the new textbooks in dealing with the Japanese imperialists' conquest of Asia in the past. Worse still, they reduced the number of Korean people who were murdered and injured by the Japanese imperialists at the time of the March first, 1919, popular uprising and who were taken to Japan by them for forced labour.

Noting that this is part of their despicable, shameless moves to veil the bestial crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Asian people in the past and whitewash their history of aggression, the author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says:

The shameless distortion of history eloquently shows that the Japanese authorities refuse to recognize the past aggressive crimes of the Japanese imperialists and are unwilling to deeply repent of them.

In the new history textbooks of high school they describe patriotic martyr An Chung-kun as a "loafer". The Korean people can hardly repress national indignation at this.

The Japanese reactionaries' insult to An Chung-kun is aimed to approve the aggressive acts of Hirobumi Ito, one of the ringleaders of Korean aggression, and, further, encourage the younger generation of Japan to invade Kora and conquer the whole of Asia, following in his footsteps. The malrevison of textbooks is hastened under the coercion of the government to imbue youth and children with the idea of militarist aggression. This is dangerous developments leading Japan again along the road of fascism and war.

MINJU CHOSON stresses: their distorition of historical facts show that there is no change in the Japanese reactionaries' design for overseas expansion to become the "leader" of Asia and, they are now sharpening the sword of aggression with increasing eagerness.

PAST EVICTION OF U.S. BASE IN LIBYA CELEBRATED

Kim Il-Song Sends Message

SK110252 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Jun 86

[TextO The great leader Comrade Kim IL-song has sent a message of greetings to the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the abolition of the U.S. military base in Libya, the great leader Comrade Kim IL-song sent a message of greetings to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the abolition of the U.S. military base in Libya, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdahafi, ldeader of the great 1 September Revolution of the Socalist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message is as follows:

Your Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah: On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the abolition of the U.S. military base in Libya I, in the name of the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people, and in my own, extend warm [yolyolhan] congratulations to you, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and to its people. The abolition of the U.S. military base in Libya was an important event which consolidated the successes of the Great 1 September Revolution and greatly encouraged the Third World people in thier march along the road of independence against imperialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity to reiterate our firm militant solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their indomitable, courageous struggle against the U.S. imperialists' burglarious armed invasion and for the defense of the country's sovereignty and national dignity, I sincerely wish you great success in carrying out your just cause.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

[Dated] 10 Jun 1986, Pyongyang

Papers Express Support

SK110447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- Papers today in articles printed upon the lapse of 16 years since the Libyan people abolished a U.S. imperialist air base in their territory and completely ousted the U.S. imperialist aggression forces express solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people who are advancing under the uplifted banner of independence against imperialism.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the Korean people are standing firm on the side of the Libyan people and express full support to and firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The revolutionary step of clearing Libya of imperialist aggression forces and military base was a historical event which brought about a radical turn in carrying out the Libyan people's cause of independence against imperialism, the article says, and continues:

Since the victory of the revolution, the Libyan people have effected a great change in the struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty and build a new society under the leadership of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Adhering to chajusong and pursuing non-aligned policy, Libya actively strives for a fair solution of the Middle East problem and promotion of the cause of complete liberation of Africa, defending the dignity of the Arab nation and supporting the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people and all other oppressed people.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists committed without hesitation heinous criminal acts to stifle the leadership of the Libyan revolution and savagely bombed even the capital of Libya, the article says: The U.S. imperialists' armed invasion of Libya was an act of state terrorism.

With no threat or blackmail, could the U.S. imperialists frighten the Libyan people or hold in check their advance.

AGREEMENT ON WORLD FOOD COOPERATION SIGNED

SK110419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- A basic agreement on cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the World Food Program was signed in Pyongyang on June 9.

The agreement was signed on our side by Kang Sok-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the National Committee of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authorized by the DPRK Government, and on the opposite side by Carl Wiberg, representative of the United Nations Development Program in Korea, and WFP representative, authorized by the World Food Program.

JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE WITH U.S. DECRIED

SK100948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 7 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 June commentary: "A Dangerous Game of Playing With Fire That Disturbs Peace"]

[Text] According to an announcement of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command, a joint naval exercise of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the South Korean puppet navy is to be conducted in the East Sea of Korea from 8 to 14 June in order to enhance the so-called joint operational capabilities.

Enhancing the joint operational capabilities is anonymous with war whenever the U.S. imperialist aggressors, together with the South Korean puppets, conduct a war exercise of northward invasion. What draws our serious attention is the fact that the U.S. imperialists are mobilizing, in this war exercise, the 7th Fleet which forms the main force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet forces.

The U.S. 7th Fleet is a notorious pirate fleet that was dispatched to the waters off the Korean peninsula within 2 days of the provocation of war during the Korean war in the past and carried out bombardment of our peaceful cities and villages and various other barbarous acts throughout the 3-year war.

It is well-known that the gunboats of the 7th Fleet, whose strategic deployment center has been moved to the East Sea of Korea, are directed against the Korean people today as well. Whenever the U.S. imperialists have conducted the "Team Spirit" war exercises, the test war exercises aimed at launching a surprise attack on our Republic, they have dispatched the U.S. flagship, aircraft carrier, and many other warships of the 7th Fleet and perpetrated dangerous games of playing with fire.

During this year's team Spirit" war exercise as well, with the participation of the carrier "Midway" and other 7th Fleet forces and the puppet warships, a joint landing exercise was conducted on the coast of the East Sea in an atmosphere simulating a real war.

The fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are again conducting a joint exercise with the puppets in the East Sea of our country with the aftereffects of the criminal "Team Spirit" war exercise still lingering is a sure proof that they are attaching great importance to Asia, expecially the Korean peninsula, in their aggressive world strategy and that they are not hesitating to wage a new aggressive war, a nuclear war, here. This reveals once again the heinous nature of the U.S. imperialists' agressive ambition against Korea and Asia, and it clearly shows the nature of the military adventurism of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and Asia.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are conducting a new war exercise, at a time when the entire Korean people and world's people are further raising their voices calling for the withdrawal of th U.S. forces and are desirous of the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and the resumption of North-South dialogue is a grave challenge to opinion at home and abroad. The reckless war maneuvers that are becoming more open with each passing day are a ciminal act straining the situation in and around the Korean Peninsula, putting a stumbling block in the way of the resumption of North-South dialogue, and threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

At present, 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the puppet armed forces are deployed in the forward area along the Military Demarcation Line, waiting for an opportunity to wage an attack of northward invasion at any time they choose. With frequent games of playing with fire, fire will break out. Recalling the piratic barbarity commited recently by the U.S. imperialists against Libya at a time when they were pretending to stage a military exercise in the seas off Libya, there is no guarantee that the joint exercise which they are waging in the East Sea of our country will not bring about grave consequences.

By conducting a large-scale joint exercise in the East Sea with the puppets, the U.S. imperialists are pursuing the criminal aim of propping up the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is experiencing a serious political crisis in the face of the daily growing anti-U.S., antifacist struggle of the South Korean students and people, and goading it into suppression of the poeple and war clamor, while cowing the South Korean people who have risen up in struggle.

But the U.S. imperialists should know that they can frighten no one with their military adventures and threats. The more the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique step up their new war provocation maneuvers, the higher the South Korean people will raise the banner of the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle.

Because of the reckless policy of military adventurism of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, there is a constant danger on the Korean peninsula that a war could break out at any time. Today, Korea has become a place where the situation is the most tense and acute in Asia.

The Korean people who desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification will never tolerate the reckless war scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, nor will the world's peace-loving people tolerate such a scheme.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets should squarely see the general trend of the times, act sensibly, and immediately stop the dangerous game of playing with fire disturbing peace in Korea and Asia.

SOUTHERN SURPRISE ATTACK EXERCISE SCORNED

SK101018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans staged what they called surprise attack exercise against possible takeover of the Japanese Embassy and other "major buildings" in Seoul by students on June 3, the 22nd anniversary of the June 3 uprising of South Korean students against the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

The exercise that morning began with policemen disguised as students breaking into the chosen building, throwing sham molotov cockgails and elbowing aside the guardsmen.

After the policemen disguised as students forced their way into the compound of the building, riot police stormed there, letting out a cry, and dragged out the"occupiers".

The surprise exercise indicated the uneasiness of the fascist clique frightened by the fierce struggle of people of a strata against outside forces and once again revealed the ugly sight of the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitors estranged from the people.

VNS ENTREATS UNITY OF ANTI U.S. RENSISTANCE

SK100819 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Notice to the listeners of the Voice of National Salvation and the People" -- read by announcer]

[Text] We issue this notice to the listeners of the Voice of National Salvation of the South Korean National Democratic Front and the people. Embarrassed by the strong anti-U.S. and antidictatorial resistance of our masses, the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan regime is now perpetrating a suppressive operation against the people, a suppressive operation unpredWith accordance with the new directive of the United States.

At the same time, while talking about constitutional revision, release of the detained people, and enforcement of the local autonomy system in the wake of the so-called Chongwadae talks of leaders of the ruling and opposition parties and the exclusive talks with the opposition party leaders at Chongwadae, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is perpetrating all sorts of maneuvers to dazzle the people and to paralyze the strong anti-U.S. and antidictatorial resistance spirit of the masses through the use of all sorts of flowery words such as politics through dialogue, national consensus, and democratic development. In a nutshell, this is a cunning trick designed not only to obliterate the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial resistance spirit of our masses, which it was unable to obliterate even through the bloody massacre of Kwangju in the past, but also to sever the ties between the people and the opposition parties.

The people throughout the country should enhance their vigilance against this and should unite more firmly than ever before in order to counter the new suppressive offensive of the Chon Tu-hwan ring with a strong resistance. At the same time, they should boldly unfold an operation for saving the arrested patriots and actively protect those patriotic fighters wanted by the police.

In particular, the masses of all strata should not only keenly watch the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to divide and alienate the opposition forces and the patriotic masses of all strata and to destroy them on by one, but should also smash this in a timely manner.

People throughout the country: All the people who want independence, democracy, and reunification should more firmly unite as one, overthrow the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan regime through the powerful anti-U.S. and antidicatorial resistance, and establish a new country of independence, democracy, and reunification on this land.

STUDENT ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY U.S. EMBASSY PRAISED

SK110048 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the anti-U.S. struggle of the attempt to occupy the U.S. Embassy by the students. As has been reported, Mr Yi Ui-song, a senior at the Environmental Engineering Department of Seoul Municipal College, who attempted to occupy the U.S. Embassy while carrying the Stars and Stripes and leaflets entitled "A Letter of Declaration for the Struggle for the Nation and Democracy" and other leaflets, was arrested in a surprise police check.

According to a police announcement, on the morning of 5 June, Mr Yi attended a meeting of the Eastern District Council of the League of Students for the National and Democracy [Minminhangnyon] held at Tongguk University, and at the meeting, he and some 10 other students of Korea and Hanyang Universities decided to occupy the U.S. Embassy at 1230 on the afternoon of 5 June.

Incidents involving the occupation of official U.S. buildings and installations and the staging of sit-ins there, which are continuing indefinitely following the occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul in May of last year, are those that reflect our masses' will and fervent wishes to put an end to the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there, and to build an independent society free from U.S. interference. As an expression of our masses' anti-U.S. semtiment, the recent incident involving the attempt to occupy the U.S. Embassy is part of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which is expanding and heightening in this land with each passing day.

As is well known, following the great Kwangju massacre, which was provoked by the 17 May coup d'etat [as heard], a great qualitative change took place in our masses' view of the United States. Even those people who, seized with the idea of revering and respecting the United States, had regarded the United States as South Korea's ally and the South Korean people's one and only friend, began to recognize that the United States is a ruler in South Korea and an enemy of our masses, our nation, and democracy. This is clearly shown in the fact that the struggle to oppose the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there and to realize national liberation and independence in the society is fervently expanding and heightening with each passing day.

The Kwangju tragedy and the reality of South Korea-U.S. relations, a state that has lasted for more than 40 years in this land, have made our masses clearly realize that it is of no use harboring any illusion or expectations toward the United States. This is why the students and masses of all walks of life in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Inchon, Chonju, and various other places across the country, almost daily, took to the streets, staged demonstrations, and chanted the slogan "U.S., go home!" This is also why they successively occupied U.S. buildings and desperately staged sit-ins there, denouncing the U.S. policy of aggression. The recent attempt by some 10 students to occupy the U.S. Embassy was designed to express such an anti-U.S. sentiment of our people.

Even though the struggle plan by the students to display our popular will to oppose the United States and to inspire independence after occupying the U.S. Embassy could not be carried out, their act reflects the public sentiment and represents the aspirations of the nation. This is also a just patriotic struggle worthy of praise. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group took Mr Yi Ui-song to the police station and harshly interrogated him. It also totally encircled the U.S. Embassy and frantically strengthened security around it. This again showed its antipopular character running counter to public sentiment; and the pro-U.S. toadyist, and nation-selling character of the current regime which is seeking security in its rule and luxurious lives, while nestling in the White House.

The dictatorial regime that is attempting to maintain its existence by running counter to the masses' aspiration and currying favor with foreign forces will definitely not last long. If it continuously adheres to the reckless plot to seek security in its rule and to extend its rule, while suppressing with guns and bayonets the students and patriotic masses who are desperately shouting "Let us revive the country that was ruined because of the pro-U.S. policies through an anti-U.S. struggle," the Chon Tu-hwan ring will meet an end more miserable than that of its preceding dictators.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR SOCIALIST COUNTRIES -- Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its director Kang Sok-sung left Pyongyang today for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Yi Sang-sol, vice-chairman of the Education Commission and vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, left here on the same day for a visit to the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary. A DPRK Poultry Industry delegation headed by Kim Ok-chong, director of the General Bureau of State-Run Stock Farm Administration, left here on June 7 for a visit to Cuba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026GMT 7 Jun 86 SK]

UNC TO RETURN REMAINS OF CHINESE SOLDIERS

SK110044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The U.N. Command is to return the remains of two Chinese soldiers found in different areas of the Republic of Korea recently to the Chinese and North Korean side at the Military Armistice Commission meeting at Panmunjom today, a UNC spokesman announced yesterday. The remains of the Chinese who died during the Korean War would be turned over to the North at the 477th meeting of MAC secretaries, the spokesman said, adding that the northern MAC components were notified on June 5 of the plan.

"Examination of the remains and personal effects found with them led the UNC to conclude that they were Chinese People's Volunteer soldiers," the spokesman said. On June 7, at the regularly scheduled joint duty officers' noon meeting at Panmunjom, the UNC passed military and personal effects recovered with the remains to the CPV side.

3D SOUTH-NORTH OLYMPICS TALKS HELD IN LAUSANNE

ROK Delegation Arrives 9 Jun

SK090902 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 86 p 1

[Correspondent Chu Won-sang, from Lausanne]

[Text] A delegation of the Korean Olympic Committee headed by Kim Chong-ha, senior member, arrived in Lausanne on the morning of 9 June to attend the 3d North-South sports talks, to be held in the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] in Lausanne, Switzerland, for 2 days, on 10 and 11 June. The delegation checked in at the Palace Hotel.

The North-South sports talks, arranged this time by the IOC to discuss the issue of North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics, are the third such talks, following the talks last October and January of this year.

The North Korean delegation arrived here on 8 June, one day before the South delegation.

Seoul May Offer Events to North

SK110113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland (YONHAP) -- The head of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), opening the third inter-Korean sports meeting on North Korea's participation in the '88 Seoul Olympics, Tuesday expressed the hope that a progress would be derived from the Lausanne meeting this time. In a terse remark at the opening session of the conference, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said, "The meeting could produce a progress toward certain success."

Olympic officials from South and North Korea gathered around a long oval table Tuesday to begin their meeting, the third round since last October. They last came together in Lausanne last January. At the opening-day meeting, chief Seoul delegate Kim Chong-ha reiterated its earlier position that Seoul, the host city of the '88 Olymlpics, will remain open to any Seoul Olympic participants including North Koreans.

And they once again addressed North Koreans and others that the question of Pyongyang's participation in the '88 Olympics could be taken up for discussion only after North Korea openly pledges its intention to honor the IOC charters as well as the 1981 IOC approval of Seoul's bid for the Summer Olympic Games in Seoul. Korean officials indicated that Seoul this time will be flexible, even ready to offer some of the Olympic events to the North. Seoul, the South Korean capital, was awarded the Games in 1981, and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee has said it will consider any "reasonable proposals" from the North.

In reply, North Korea's Yim Yu-sun reiterated Pyongyang's assertion that it would be fair to "distribute and conduct" in the South and North the '88 Olympic events, letting it be understood that the North has remained stuck to its "co-hosting" demand, but some observers said it was noteworthy that Kim used new term by offering to "distribute the Games" instead of the controversial word of "co-hosting."

The discussions were being held in private and, after the formal opening, in separate sessions between the IOC and each delegation on the first day of the two-day meeting. Samaranch heads the IOC delegation at this week's talks, with other members including the committee's three vice presidents and Shaykh Fahd al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait, president of the Olympic Council of Asia. From South Korea come Olympic Committee president Kim Chong-ha, vice presidents Chang Chung-sik and Choe Man-nip, and committee members Yi Chong-ha, Im Tae-sun and Nam Chong-mun.

DPRK Rejects Compromise Plan

OW110351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland, June 10 KYODO -- North Korea rejected International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch's compromise plan on the 1988 Seoul Olympics in the first round of the two-day sports talks between North and South Korea held here Tuesday. Speaking after the first meeting with the IOC, Chin Chung-guk, vice president of the North Korean Olympic Committee, said the content of the plan to let North Korea hold some sports, preliminaries through finals, is unacceptable though he did not name the sports or the number of sports offered.

Chin also denied Western newspaper reports that the communist North has given up the idea of co-hosting the Olympics, adding the nomenclature of the 1988 Olympics and other basic matters also need to be discussed as a package.

While Samaranch, given full discretionary power by South Korea in his troubleshooting effort with North Korea, is said to have offered such sports as table tennis, fencing and archery, the North is understood to have demanded seven to eight sports, including soccer, out of the 23 Olympic sports.

Given the wide gulf between the two sides, the IOC is now said to be shooting for a more modest basic agreement on the number of sports to be staged by North Korea, leaving other problems to be settled at future talks.

After the day's talks, Samaranch said the negotiations were far from satisfactory. A press conference by Samaranch, originally slated to be held directly after the second-day talks, will be delayed considerably as the parties concerned will go into huddles until the last minute to try to avert another rupture of the talks. The past two sessions of talks, held last October and in January this year in Lausanne, ended with the communist North sticking to the idea of co-hosting.

JAPAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL CITED ON DEFENSE PLAN

SK110535 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 (YONHAP) -- Japan's top defense official said Tuesday that his country is mapping out a contingency plan to defend its three straits and the 1,000-nautical-mile sea route linking Japan, Guam and the Philippines to ensure the safe transport of materials. "Japan has to take defensive actions to ensure the safe transport of materials on the sea," said Koichi Kato, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency. "Therefore, we are considering the defense of the 1,000-mile sea route and the blockade of three straits -- Tsugaru, Soya and Tsushima."

In a press conference with a group of visiting South Korean reporters, Kato said that the contingency measures are for defensive purposes only, in the event of an attack on Japan. "As long as there is no possibility of Japan being attacked, there will be no actions such as blockading the straits," he added. Kato did not mention, however, if the contingency defense plans are aimed at deterring the advance of the Soviet Union's Far East fleet into the Pacific, South Sea and Indian Ocean. He said that military stability on the Korean peninsula is "a matter of great interest" to Japan. "Japan evaluates highly the South Korean Government's efforts to reduce tensions on the peninsula and hopes that the military tension on the peninsula will be resolved at an early date, he said. Regarding the increase in the exchange of visits by high-ranking Japanese and Chinese defense officials, Kato said that the Japanese Government views the improvement in relations with China as an important issue because China has great influence in the maintenance of stability in Asia. "However, Japan is not considering military cooperation with countries other than the United States at the present stage," he said. Kato said that the Japanese Government is now trying to hold fast to the defense spending ceiling of one percent of its gross national product, which was set in 1976. "But if the government finds it unavoidable to exceed the limit in the future, we will carefully consider it, respecting the opinion of the public and the parliament," he added. Kato pointed out that Japan's has no intention of attacking any other nation, and therefore, it will not be a military superpower or possess nuclear weapons." Japan has no long-range bombers or aircraft carriers, he added.

CONTROVERSY OVER JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CONTINUES

Government Preparing Action

SK110046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The government is preparing an action against the reported Japanese move to approve a new history textbook, on the grounds that the text is filled with distorted accounts regarding the past relations between Korea and Japan. Government sources said now the government is documenting distorted parts in the new textbook. The new history textbook was prepared by a nationalist group in Japan. The draft of the textbook was already screened and passed by a committee of Japan's Education Ministry. The government action of urging Japan to set the records straight will be made through diplomatic channels.

The sources took note of the fact that the Japanese government promised to correct distorted parts in textbooks being used in 1982 when a similar issue concerning textbooks flared up. Reports from Japan have it that the new history textbook covered up most of the cruelties and savageries against Korea and other Asian countries before and during the World War II. Meanwhile, the International Human Rights League of Korea yesterday sent a letter to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, criticizing the alteration of historical facts concerning its colonial rule as a "cunning scheme to beautify its past wrongdoings."

Rights Group Write Nakasone

SK110413 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- The International Human Rights League of Korea Tuesday sent an official letter to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, criticizing Japan's renewed attempt to distort historical facts in its high school textbooks.

In the letter, the league said that the Korean people cannot sit by idly watching the Japanese effort to gloss over its invasion of Kora and subsequent colonial rule (1910-45) because such an action infringes on Korea's sovereignty and blasphemes Korea's spirit of independence and national identity. "Friendly relations between Seoul and Tokyo are possible only on the premise that the Japanese Government recognized the historical crimes it committed during its colonial rule over Korea," the letter continued.

In addition, Korea cannot condone Japanese textbooks' descriptions of a Korean independence fighter, An Chung-kun, as a "hoodlum" it said. An assassinated Hirobumi Ito, a Japanese governor-general who was an architect of Japan's annexation of Korea.

The letter warned that Japanese efforts to rewrite history in a distorted manner will only bring greater misfortune upon themselves. Four years ago, Japan made a similar attempt to cover up its past wrongdoings, provoking sharp protests from Asian nations, including Korea and Chian. At the time, the Japanese Government promised to rectify any erroneous or misleading descriptions in Japanese history textbooks.

MIDDLE EAST TO PAY FOR CONSTRUCTION WITH OIL

SK110606 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- Choe Chang-nak, South Korean minister of energy and resources, said Tuesday that his ministry has decided to receive crude oil from some oil-producing countries in the Middle East as payment for construction projects completed by Korean firms. The receipt of crude oil would be one way to settle the accounts receivable stemming from the Korean companies' overseas construciton projects, according to Choe, who said that his ministry would have no reason to oppose that method of payment if the crude oil is provided at a reasonable price.

Korean officials from the Economic Planning Board and the Ministries of Finance, Construction, and Energy and Resources have discussed the matter of receiving the payments in the form of crude oil in view of the fact that the oil-producing nations have had trouble paying for the construction projects as a result of the recent fall in oil prices, Choe said.

In a meeting with reporters in his office, the energy and resources minister said, "Construction fees that oil-producing nations have declined to pay, due to fraudulent work, will not be settled in such a way, however."

The Construction Ministry has reportedly asked the energy-resouces ministry to accept proposals made by Saudi Arabia and Libya that they pay Korea for the construction work with crude oil. The uncollected construction fees total 2.13 billion U.S. dollars, according to the Construction ministry.

Choe also said that his ministry is considering negotiating for a reduction in the price of liquefied natural gas (LNG) which Korea earlier agreed to import from Indonesia, because the price of LNG was set before the price of oil began to plummet on world markets. Choe said that the Korean company that is working on an oil development project in Indonesia's Madura Sea zone should consider pulling out of the project without hesitation if the zone proves to be unviable in terms of oil and gas production.

USFK KOREAN EMPLOYEES RESUME TALKS OVER WAGE HIKE

THE KOREA HERALD Report

SK110122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Representatives of the Korean employees working for U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) and U.S. officials yesterday resumed their negotiations over a layoff plan, a wage hike for Korean employees and other issues at the Eighth U.S. Army Headquarters in Seoul. Kang In-sik, president of the USFK Korean Employees Union, said both sides tried to seek a compromise over the issues but failed to reach any agreement during two rounds of talks in the morning and afternoon. They will meet again today.

The negotiations were continued after nine days of recess as Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the USFK, returned to Korea Monday after visiting his country where he reportedly discussed the union's demands with relevant officials.

Kang said, "I will do my best to yield good results. But the prospect is not so bright, as the U.S. side does not present any clear-cut stance on our proposals."

Koreans working for the USFK once went on a brief strike late last month, demanding a 14.25 percent pay raise, the abolition of a plan to lay off 760 Korean employees and the improvement of working conditions. Korean employees called off the strike in 12 hours and returned to work with an agreement that negotiations would continue.

U.S. authorities were earlier quoted as saying the manpower reduction is inevitable because of the overall cut in the U.S. armed forces budget, while the 14.25 perecent wage hike is not feasible.

U.S. To Reconsider Layoff Plan

SK110621 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- Officials of the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) -- Wednesday agreed to reconsider a plan to lay off 760 Koreans who work for the USFK. The decision was part of a five-point interim agreement between representatives of the Korean employees' union and USFK officials. The accord came two weeks after the trade union staged a one-day strike triggered by the annoucement of the U.S. layoff plan.

Under the agreement, USFK Officials will try to reduce to 202 the number of Korean employees to be laid off. The agreement also stipulates that the U.S. Eighth Army should not take actions against the workers who played leading roles in the May 29 strike involving some 18,000 Korean workers. In addition, the two sides agreed to resume negotiations over the wage issue after two weeks. The union has demanded a 14 percent pay hike, but the USFK has offered to increase wages by only 6.8 perecent.

MORGAN BANK SAYS 'OVERESTIMATED' CAPITAL FLIGHT

SK110242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- The Morgan guaranty Trust Co, in response to the Korean Government's demand that it explain high estimations of Korea's capital flight over the past decade, expressed regret for "any misunderstanding that may have occurred." In a message of explanation sent Monday to Korean Finance Ministe Chong In-yong, Morgan guaranty said, "The bank's intention in the March issue of WORLD FINANCIAL MARKETS was to analyze the problem of capital outflows from borrowing countries in general, and in this context comparative statistics were included for a number of countries." In the March issue, the bank reported that an estimated 198 billion U.S. dollars had fled 18 developing countries, including Mexico, Venezuela, the Philippines and Korea, between 1976 and 1985. The bank estimated that Korea's acumulative capital flight over the past ten years totaled nearly 12 billion dollars.

Morgan Trust explained in the message, "While Korea was not specifically discussed in the text of the article, Morgan regrets any misunderstanding that may have occurred." The message went on to say, "As noted in the March article, certin transactions normally included in standard calculations of capital outflows, such as export credits, do not constitute capital flight in the usual sense of the term." "More recent data also indicate that net capital outflows amay have been somewhat overestimated in the article," the bank continued. "It is clear that in relative terms, capital outflows from Korea have been comparatively modest."

At the end of May, the Finance Ministry, pointing out that Morgan's report took into account a large volume of normal capital trade in Korea's estimated net capital flight in the cited period, asked the bank to explain the mistakes in detail in the report.

According to Korea's central bank, the Bank of Korea, the calculation of Korea's capital flight included such normal capital transactions as short-term and long-term trade credits to foreign importers, capital contributions to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the the Asian development bank (ADB) and overseas investments made by domestic banks and business enterprises.

In the message, Morgan further pointed out that in the March 1984 issue, which was devoted entirely to the Korean economy, world financial experts observed that "there is much in Korea's experience that other countries can usefully seek to emulate."

FRENCH STATE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS VISITS

Arrives in Seoul 7 Jun

SK071242 YONHAP in English 1235 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- Didier Bariani, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Seoul Saturday for a four-day official visit to mark the centennial of the establishment of relations between Seoul and Paris. Shortly after he arrived at Kimpo International Airport, Bariani told reporters that relationship between Korea and France will be extended in every field including trade and exchange of industrial technology. "I believe that the relationship between Seoul and Paris which marks the centennial this year will be broadened particularly in economy, trade, industry and exchange of technology," Bariani said.

Noting that last April's visit by President Chon Tu-hawn to Paris narrowed the distance between the two nations, the French secretary said that French Government leaders including President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac are much interested in the deepéning of the bilateral relations.

While in Seoul, Bariani will convey to Chon messages from Mitterrand and Chirac and meet with Foreign Miniter Yi Won-kyong and National Unification Minister Pak Tong-chin. He will also attend the Korean-French economic symposium to be opened Monday at Hotel Shilla and inspect the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea.

Predeparture Press Conference

SK100928 Seoul YONHAP in English 0921 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- Didier Bariani, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, said Tuesday that France wholly supports South Korea's policy for unification of the Korean peninsula. In a news conference held at the French Embassy here before his departure, Bariani said that France also supports South Korea's efforts for its simultaneous entry with North Korea into the United Nations, including South Korea's seeking direct dialogues with Pyongyang.

The French secretary arrived in Seoul Saturday for a four-day official visit to mark the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and France. While here, Bariani led 27-member French delegation for a conference on Korea-France economic cooperation held at the Shilla Hotel here June 9-10.

Through his meetings with Korean Government leaders, including President Chon Tu-hwan, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, the two countries further strengthened bilateral ties, Bariani said. He said that Chon's visit to Paris last April also helped deepen the relations between the two countries. Saying that he was surprised at Korea's dynamic development, greater than he expected, Bariani added that when he toured the truce village of Panmunjom, he felt keenly the reality of the divided Korean peninsula.

THE KOREA TIMES VIEWS KBS REORGANIZATION STEPS

SK100033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Remedy for KBS Operation"]

[Text] Noteworthy is a package of measures designed to renovate the overall operation of and, particularly, to ensure balanced and objective news reporting and programming by the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) as a public-run radio-television media. Included in the extensive remedial steps to this effect was the governent's move to appoint three lawmakers recommended by rival political parties to th KBS advisory board as part of its endeavors to guarantee balanced news reporting in the eyes of its audience.

The drastic remedial move for the KBS program was announced by the Ministry of Culture and Information over the weekend, in the wake of heated controversies among the people over the allegedly "biased and unfair" news reporting on the state-run media, which had touched off a campaign to boycott the payment of subscription fees and to reject viewing its programs. Along with the new measure, the goverment is also to strengthen the supervisory role of the Korean Broadcasting Commission (KBS) concerning KBS management, program production and news reporting.

At the same time, the function of the KBS advisory board will be invigorated to make closer surveillance, as well as suggestions with binding force, on KBS programs in order to promote the fairness of news reports. The board is required to report the results of its activities to the KBC, which in turn will come under the watch of the National Assembly. Aside from the lawmakers, the members on the advisory board will be selected by KBC from among those recommended by various functional circles, with the number of members to increase from the present 21 to 30, according to the new scheme.

The comprehensive reform program for KBS provides that the KBS-TV will phase out "block spot commercials" shown during prime time from next month. Yet, KBS will continue commercials for sports and public campaigns till 1988, the year the nation is to host the Olympics in Seoul.

Initial public reaction to the latest remedial measure for KBS seems to be affirmative to a certain extend. Nevertheless, there are those people who are still dubious or skeptical about the real outcome of the renovation measure, despite the government pledge to secure impartial news reporting. Accordingly, more convincing the KBS audience and the general public would be the legal arrangements made to institutionalize fair and balanced news reporting and streamline management in this reagard, free from excessive government influence even on a gradual basis, so as to make KBS a public broadcasting agency in a truer sense.

YI MIN-U TALKS TO SNU STUDENT LEADER ON REVISION

Explain NDP Stand

SK100036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] A student of Seoul National University yesterday visited opposition New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u at the NDP headquarters to convey SNU students' assertions with regard to constitutional revision. He was Hwang I-su, acting president of the SNU student association.

Yi met the student for half an hour from 9:30 a.m. Hwang questioned why the NDP softened its stand and sought compromise with the ruling party on the constitutional amendment. He also asked about some "dubious" remarks by opposition leaders, which were reported in newspapers.

Yi told the visitor, "Politics cannot be done with emotion alone. As you know, we could not utter a word about the constitutional revision until rather recently, but we can say anything freely about it now. I think that all this is the result of politicians' efforts."

Hwang presented a statement issued in the name of the SNU student association, which made a six-point demand, including one request that the NDP should strive to have the direct presidential election system adopted in a new Constitution.

Student Stages Solo Sit-In

SK110055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A student of Seoul National University is carrying out a solo sit-in at the head office of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party , asking the party to stick to its position of pushing ahead with the direct election of the President through Constitutional amendment.

He is Hwang I-su, acting chairman of the student council of the university. He is one of the students police want for taking leading roles in various anti-government rallies.

He entered the NDP headquarters building Monday and was granted a meeting with NDP President Yi Min-u, in which he conveyed the aforementioned positions, asking the party to make public its real position regarding the direction of the party's constitutional amendment as well as the blanket release of "political" prisoners. He has since refused to leave the NDP headquarters.

PROSECUTION TO DETAIN MUN IK-WAN 10 MORE DAYS

SK110052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecution has decided to extend by 10 days the detention period for Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongnyon), to more concretely substantiate its charges against him. Mun was arrested for his alleged role in the rioting in Inchon and agitation of student activism on the campus of Seoul National University last year.

COURT ACQUITS STUDENT LEADERS OF PROTEST CHARGES

SK110058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A judge at a district court in Suwon, Kyonggi-do, acquitted three students Monday of charges of leading a campus demonstration demanding a constitutional amendment to provide for direct presidential elections. Judge O Sang-hyon said in the ruling that their call for constitutional revision did not necessarily define their assembly as one "designed to foment remarkable social unrest." The sentence is the first formal aquittal for student defendants arrested and indicted for participation in campus protests.

With the Monday ruling, the three student defendants, Ko Tuk-song, 23, Kim Kum-myong, 23, and Paek Yong-ok, 24, were released from the Suwon Prison late on the day. The students, all from the Suwon campus of Songgyungwan University, were arrested after they played a leading role in a campus demonstration on March 8, calling for election reforms and the resignation of the current regime.

"The defendants are found to have staged the campus protest in a peaceful manner, not resorting to throwing rocks nor petrol bombs," Judge O ruled. The ruling also said that furthermore, their voices for election reforms can be acceptable in that the current developments are headed toward a constitutional amendment.

CHAN SENG-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MPR

BK100618 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0452 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jun (SPK) -- The KPRP delegation led by Chen Seng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Control Commission of the KPRP, yesterday returned to Phnom Penh after attending the 19th MPRP Congress recently held in Ulaanbaatar. During his stay, Chan Seng was received by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. At this meeting, on behalf of the Cambodian party, Government, and people, Chan Seng expressed his warm congratulations to the Mongolian leader on the latter's reelection. For his party, Jambyn Batmonh said he totally supports the Cambodian people's struggle. At the 19th MPRP Congress, Chan Seng made a speech. He also laid a wreath at the Sukhe Baatar Monument and other memorials in the Mongolian capital.

COVERAGE OF RETURN OF 'MISLED' PERSONS

2,038 in Past 5 Months

BK060639 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jun (SPK) -- During the first 5 months of this year, 2,038 misled persons left sanctuaries on Thai territory and returned to the revolution.

According to statistics provided by the Proselytizing Committee, the returnees -- 65 percent of them from the Pol Pot group, 20 percent from the Son Sann group, and 15 percent from the Sihanouk group -- handed over 1,237 assorted weapons to revolutionary authorities. Some of the returnees were battalion and company commanders.

This figure already represents more than half of that registered in all of 1985. Once returned to the fold, these returnees spoke about their hard life in the jungle due to the shortage of foodstuff and medicine and the constant fear of death during their intrusions. They have received from the people's revolutionary authorities a piece of land and consumer goods and enjoyed every civil right in order to start their new life. Some of these rallied men voluntarily undertook to persuade their companions still among enemy ranks to return.

According to the Proselytizing Committee, the increasing number of returning men is due partly to the active participation of the masses in spreading the 6-point clemency policy of the Cambodian party and state; and partly due to the disastrous disintegration of the Cambodian reactionaries since their severe defeat along the Cambodian-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season.

It should be recalled that the Proselytizing Committee, founded in 1984, has 11 members and is directed by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister.

Many Returnees in Siem Reap

BK110424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Last May, almost 300 misled persons surrendered in groups or individually to various localities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meachey Province.

Among these returnees were a battalion commander, two company commanders, and two platoon commanders. They brought with them a total of 163 assorted weapons and a lot of war materiel. Furthermore, deprived families have pursuaded another 14 misled persons to return to the fold. Currently, enemy sodiers and their commanders have a deeper understanding of the 6-point clemency policy of the party and state. They also have firm faith in the Cambodian revolution and are deserting the enemy ranks.

62 Surrender in Battambang

BK110655 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Between early January and mid-May, 62 misled persons returned to state authorities and people in Bavel District, Battambang Province. Among the returnees were 49 Sereika soldiers and 13 Pol Pot soldiers. They brought with them an assortment of 54 weapons and war materiel.

REPORTAGE ON CHEA SIM VISIT TO SIEM REAP

Visits Combatants, Monks

BK071105 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, on 2 June paid a visit to cadres and combatants of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. During its stay in the province, the high-ranking delegation was warmly received by Comrade Neou Sam, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the province's provisional party committee, and cadres and personnel of offices and units throughout the province as well as several cadres and combatants of the local armed forces. The delegation also attended the sixth Buddhist clergy congress of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Chea Sim highly appreciated the participation of all Buddhist monks in the triple revolutionary movement, especially in the proselytization of the misled persons, persuading them to return to their families and the revolution. He stressed that despite successes, we must heighten our revolutionary vigilance, for the counterrevolutionary enemy continues to seek by all means to sabotage our revolution.

He went on to say that the victories achieved by the monks are attributable to the aggregrate strength of the masses in all strata. Therefore, all the good experiences displayed during the congress must be developed and be realistically implemented in the localities in contribution to the defense of the fatherland and to bringing prosperity to it so that it can advance step by step toward socialism.

Attends Meeting on Achievements

BK080601 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting was held on 5 June at the pedagogic and critique school in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province to sum up the outcome of the dry-season campaign and set targets for implementation in the 1986 rainy season.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD. Present at the meeting were Comrade Neou Sam, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's provisional party committee; the comrades from the command of the fourth region; and cadres and personnel from various provincial and district offices and units.

The participants listened attentively to the report summing up outcome of the campaign which relected the great efforts of cadres, personnel, combatatants, and people in the province in carrying out the local defense and construction work. In the defense work, in the 1985-86 dry season, they put out of action 2,511 enemies, including more than 700 killed, more than 560 wounded, 25 captured, and more than 1,300 forced to surrender to the revolutionary authorities. [figures as heard] Those who surrendered brought along 700 weapons. On the agricultural field, they planted more than 3,700 hectares of dry-season rice and planted hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops.

The participants also discussed and exchanged experiences on various matters. They also agreed on all targets set for implementation in this year's rainy season.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim called on all participants to heighten revolutionary vigilance in order to attack in a timely manner and frustrate all espionage activities and psychological warfare schemes of the enemies of all stripes. He called on them to strive to strengthen and develop the militia units and enhance national unity and internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with the Vietnamese friends, in order to advance toward achieving greater victories in the cause of local and national defense and construction toward socialism.

THAI AIR, SEA 'VIOLATIONS' IN MAY REPORTED

BK071300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 7 -- In May, Thai aircraft of L-19, A-37, F-111 types and helicopters made 78 reconnaissance flights from 2 to 15 km inside the Kampuchean territory.

The flights were conducted over the areas of the tri-border intersection of Kampuchean Laos and Thailand, the Preah Viheard temple, Anlung Veng, Ampil, Yeang Dangkum, Poipet, O Da and other places along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

On sea, Thai armed vessels on 757 occasions intruded into Kampuchean waters from 5 to 35 miles off Koh Kong, Koh Tang and Poulo Wai islands. Noticeably, on May 7, two Thai armed vessels many times operated in Kampuchean waters, 10 to 20 miles northwest of Koh Kong.

In the same period, many Khmer reactionary groups, from their Thai-based sanctuaries, infiltrated into the country for sabotage activities against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean Armed Forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, duly intercepted the enemy, putting 755 intruders out of action including 115 captured, and seizing 324 assorted weapons, one tonne of munitions, 144 mines.

Worthy of note is that among the 755 put-out-of-action enemy troops, 453 were wiped out by Kampuchean combatants themselves.

COMMENTARY ON THAI 'SLANDER' ABOUT SRV SHELLING

BK070307 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "A Threadbare, Groundless Slander"]

[Text] Being by nature a bunch of dupers of the public, the ultrarightist circles of the Thai authorities recently fabricated threadbare, groundless slander alleging that the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia had fired artillery shells into the so-called refugee camp No 8 in Thai territory. How perfidious these lies can be!

As is widely known, whenever they are vigoriously condemned by the public for their violations of the PRK's territorial integrity and sovereignty, the Thai ultrarightist ruling circles reveal their true nature by fabricating this or that excuse to cover up their own ugly features and fool the public. They frequently make up stories about Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia violating Thai territorial integrity. However, along with the support it gives to the activities of the remnant Pol Potson Sann-Sihanouk bandits who are opposing the rebirth of the innocent Cambodian people, Thailand constantly violates the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity on the ground, in the air, and at sea. In fact, within 1 week, from 16 to 23 May 1986, Thailand sent L-19s, F-111s, A-37s, and helicopters to conduct 40 reconnaissance flights -- an increase of 31 flights -- 2 to 15 km deep into Cambodia's airspace over the sectors of the junction of the three borders, Perah Vihear temple, the area north of Anlung Veng, Southwest Ampil, Yeang Dangkum, Poipet, Soda, west O Da, northwest Kamrieng, the end of Route No 56, and other areas along the Cambodian-Thai border. At sea, a total of 129 entries by Thai vessels were reported in areas between 10 and 70 km from Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang, and Poulo Wai islands. On land, with Thai backing, the Cambodian reactionaries infiltrated Cambodian territory on several occasions in order to conduct sabotage activities and rob and kill the Cambodian people along the border areas. However, our Cambodian Border Defense Forces put out of action 254 intruders, including 115 killed, 22 taken prisoner, and 117 forced to surrender. Our Border Defense Forces also seized 103 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. This is clear and irrefutable proof of Thai violations of PRK territorial integrity.

The PRK and the SRV in particular and the three Indochinese countries in general desire to coexist as good neighbors with Thailand and all other countries in this region. This is clearly defined in the communique of the 12th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers. On the contrary, Thailand has turned a deaf ear to and continued to openly oppose the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries. The Thai authorities have tied themselves tightly to the chariot of war of the Beijing Chinese and U.S. imperialists and sold out their land for use by the Beijing expansionsts and U.S. imperialists -- their masters -- as a springboard in serving their expansionist design against Southeast Asia. The ultrarightest circles of the Thai authorities and the Beijing reactionary rulers have often exchanged visits in order to seek means for realizing their dark designs. Moreover, when Weinberger visited Thailand in April, the Bangkok ultrarightist group agreed to let the United States set up an arms stock on Thai soil despite the strong opposition of the progressive public opinion in the regional and even the Thai people. Worse still, the Thai authorities have colluded with the U.S. imperialists in conducting recent exercises codenamed "Logex 29" along the Cambodian-Thai border and will conduct another exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold-86" later.

It is widely know that the Thai ultrarightists are the ones who provide shelter for and foster the remnant Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandit groups at the order of the Beijing expansionists. After these bandits suffered serious defeats during the 1984-85 dry season and underwent internal conflicts, the Thai authorities hurriedly bustled for help and begged the U.S. imperialists to help reconcile these disputing groups.

This clearly proves that the Thai ultrarightist circles have never abandoned their design to annex the Indochinese countries and their opposition to the PRK.

During more than the past 7 years, the PRK has advanced firmly in all aspects. Allthe perfidious maneuvers of the enemies who have waged an undeclared war against the PRK have been thoroughly trampled upon. The KPRAF have gained a firm footing along the Cambodian-Thai border. All of this has provided facilities for the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. World public opinion in this region and elsewhere throughout the world has welcomed and praised the good will, love, and respect for each other between the two governments of Cambodia and Vietnam. Obviously, the Thai authorities' abject slander is just a groundless fabrication to deceive the world public and conceal Thailand's dark design regarding the so-called Cambodian problem. This slander also aims at concealing Thailand's dark design to exploit the problem of refugees for its own benefit, obstruct the trend of dialogue in the region, and maintain serious tension along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Like the SRV and LPDR, the PRK has repeatedly declared that we always respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. However, we have the right to protect ourselves and to retaliate against any hostile act. Therefore, Thailand must be responsible for its hostile acts and must immediately put an end to these acts for the sake of peace and security in this region.

SON SANN MEETS WITH FRENCH ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

For reportage on the talks in Paris of CGDK Prime Minister Sonn Sann, including his meeting with French National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas, see the France section of the 10 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS MPR'S JAMBYN BATMONH

BK071151 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee has sent a congratulatory message to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on the occasion of his reelection as a general secretary of the MPRP.

The message states:

"On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and on my own name behalf, I am very glad to send best wishes and warmest congratulations to you on the occasion of your being reelected on the general secretary of the MPRP.

"I would like to wish you good health and success in heading the Mongolian people to score bigger and greater achievements in their work of socialist construction and national defence and for peace and socialism."

PASASON CALLS FOR THAI RESPONSE TO BORDER TALKS

BK090439 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[7 June PASASON "article": "Thai Side Must Respond to Urgent Aspirations of Two Peoples of Thailand and Laos"]

[Text] Yesterday the LPDR Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Lao-Thai relations on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the acts committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in sending a large number of regular troops to invade, nibble at, and occupy three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province -- on 6 June 1984.

The statement emphasized the crime committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, commanded by General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and former army commander in chief of Thailand, against the Lao people in the three villages. It also clearly pointed out movements of Thai troops along the Thai-Lao border -- movements that constitute preparation for a new aggression against Laos' Sayaboury Province.

Meanwhile, the statement affirmed the Lao side's attitude and correct, consistent stand regarding the peaceful settlement of problems on Thai-Lao relations, caused by the dirty hands of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

Nevertheless, 2 years have passed, and there has been no positive response from the Thai side. The statement once again clearly pointed to the Lao side's stand and good will announced in the Foreign Ministry's 6 June 1985 statement in which Laos proposed that the Kingdom of Thailand appoint its governmental delegation to hold talks with its Lao counterpart either in Bangkok or Vientiane. This clearly shows the stand and correct, consistent, and constructive proposal of the Lao side, which has always done its best to resolve and quickly normalize Thai-Lao relations, aimed at safeguarding and developing the tradition of fraternal relations between the peoples of the two countries.

If the Thai side is sincere as indicated in its statement that it really wants to improve the bilateral relations in the spirit of fraternity, it is not too late for the Thai side to respond reasonably to the Lao side's proposal that the Foreign Ministries of the two sides appoint their officials to meet and discuss right away and work out all necessary preparations to ensure success for the bilateral meeting and talks at the governmental level in accordance with the urgent aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, who always want a quick normalization of Lao-Thai relations.

To respond to the urgent aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples, there is only one way -- that is, the Thai side must agree to accept for consideration and sincerely respond to the correct, reasonable, and constructive proposal advanced by the Lao side.

The Lao people as well as the Thai people and various peace-loving nations in the region and in the world are awaiting with confidence that the Thai side will adopt a correct attitude and give a positive response for the legitimate interests of the Thai and Lao peoples and for the common interests of the various nations in the region and for peace, friendship, and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD TO MARK THAI 'OCCUPATION'

BK071015 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Press Conference on Lao-Thai Relations" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (OANA-KPL) -- A press conference on the 2nd anniversary of the armed aggression and occupation of the three Lao hamlets by the ultra-rightist reactionary Thai military circles was organised here for foreign and local newsmen.

The conference speaker was Bounteng Vongsai, director general of the Lao News Agency (KPL).

Addressing the press conference Bounteng Vongsai pointed out that the seizure of three Lao hamlets by Thai forces two years ago has led to tension between the two countries. Nevertheless, in order to manifest its good will and strive to restore good neighbourly relations, the Lao side has once and again been suggesting that the Thai Government should appoint governmental level delegation to consult with its Lao counterpart for solving this issue as it was stated in a statement released here last year on June 6 by the Lao Foreign Ministry.

Bounteng Vongsai went on to say that two years have passed since then but the relations of the two countries Laos and Thailand are in a state of tension due to hostile acts of Thai ultra-rightist ruling circles. But in order to improve and normalise the relations of good neighbours between Laos and Thailand once again, the Lao government has suggested that the Thai Government appoints officials of its Foreign Ministry as soon as possible, to discuss with its Lao counterpart and prepare for the consultation at governmental level.

Bounteng Vongsai also answered some questions of foreign newsmen concerning Lao-Thai relations.

Documents on the Lao-Thai relations in the past ten years were also distributed to the participants.

PASASON MARKS THAI SEIZURE OF THREE VILLAGES

BK060832 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[6 June PASASON "article": "Two Years of Indignation in Connection With the Incidents in the Three Lao Villages"]

[Text] Today, 6 June, marks the 2d anniversary of the very brutal, barbarous act of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in mobilizing a large number of regular troops to attack and seize three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in 1984. The attacks took place not long after the official visit to Beijing of Athit Kamlang-ek, currently Thai Armed Forces supreme commander, who used to hold concurrently the post of Thai Army commander in chief. The attacks began at around 0900 hours with fierce shelling of Lao territory to pave the way for many battalions of Thai troops to occupy the three Lao villages, thus inflicting heavy losses in life and property on the local people. Later, on 7 June, Thai troops also intruded into Ban Na Fai village, which is some 2 km from the Thai-Lao border. They then raised the Thai flag over the villages they had occupied. They also forced the local Lao people to learn and speak the Thai language. Worse still, they even herded the Lao people from those villages into Thai territory.

These are considered an arrogant and open encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the LPDR, a violation of the Thai-Lao and Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979, and an act sabotaging the relations of neighborly friendship between the Thai and Lao peoples. Such acts run counter to the interests of the two peoples, who have always wished to maintain peace and good-neighborly relations. Following the brutal acts of the Thai ultarightist reactionaries who have pursued pan-Thaism at the behest of the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists, Thailand has been isolated and strongly denounced by the peace- and justice-loving public and by nations all over the world. This was clearly shown in the 1984 UN General Assembly session. In shame the Thai side was compelled to announce at the UN General Assembly on 2 October 1984 that it would withdraw all Thai troops from the three villages. However, no matter what nice and sweet words they used, in practice the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have continued mobilizing their troops to remain on various peaks in the area of the three Lao villages. The Thai side has continued to prevent the Lao people of the three villages, who were forcedly herded into Thai territory, from returning to their native land. It also avoided paying compensation while rejecting the Lao side's proposal to resume Lao-Thai talks to resolve the remaining problems regarding the three Lao villages.

Nevertheless, the Lao side has always adhered to its correct and reasonable stand and attitude on the basis of the policy of establishing and promoting relations between Thailand and Laos. The Lao side has always adhered to the principles of settling disputes in relations between the two countries peacefully. This has been clearly shown in the statements issued on various occasions by the LPDR Foreign Ministry, in particular the letter dated 1 July 1985 of Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR. But, it is regrettable that the Thai side has tried to avoid accepting the sincere and creative proposal of the Lao side by playing on words and raising various issues as a pretext to announce unilaterally the suspension of the talks. It later proposed talks at the local level as its justification, and so forth.

Along with using various pretexts to avoid the sincere proposal of the Lao side so as to delay solving problems and normalizing Thai-Lao relations, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have continued to implement the evil schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists by carrying out challenges and provocative activities and creating disturbances in the area of the three villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, and areas along the Thai-Lao border. Between July 1984 and May 1986, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries mobilized their Air, Naval, and ground forces to conduct provocations agianst the LPDR on more than 30 occasions altogether, including the airspace violations, firing at Lao peole and Lao cargo boats traveling along the Mekong River, and firing small arms and artillery at LPDR territory in the border areas, thus causing considerable losses of life and property to the Lao people.

While carrying out these dirty acts, the ultrarightist reactionaries have even dirty acts, the ultrarightist reactionaries have even made a-hundred-and-one slanderous charges against the Lao side and used them as an unreasonable pretext to carry out economic blockades against the LPDR by hoarding and delaying the transport of Lao goods via Thailand and by banning the transit to Laos of more than 200 types of the so-called strategic goods. As a result of these acts by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, the efforts to seek ways and means to solve the problem of the normalization of Thai-Lao relations has come to the impasse it remains at today. The time-honored, good-neighborly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples have also been affected ever more seriously with each passing day as a result of the dirty hands of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who have blindly served plots of the Beijing reactionaries.

On the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the deep indignation, the Lao people of various tribes throughout the country once again expresss resolute determination to turn the power of indignation into a great power enhancing the strength of the national defense and public security forces to safeguard securely their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; maintain the revolutionary cause; heighten vigilance; and maintain preparedness to smash promptly all schemes of the Thai ultrarightest reactionaries and fulfill the strategic task of the party and state in order -- together with the people to normalize and improve the fine relations between the two nations in accordance with the urgent aspirations of the two peoples, positively contribute to easing tension, and create mutual understanding in the interests of the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT

Delegation Arrives 5 June

BK060225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation arrived yesterday for a four-day visit as guest of Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin. The five-man delegation is led by Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Accompanying Mr Salimov are Alexandre Sergeyevitvh Isaev and Faud Enver-ogly Musaeev of the Chamber of Nationalities.

Delegation Press Conference

BK070926 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] A group of parliamentarians of the Supreme Soviet this morning spoke out against a proposal to set up a community of Asia and Pacific countries.

The group, here following a visit to Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia, is led by H.E. Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Speaking during a press conference this morning, Mr Salimov said that the group held talks with high-ranking government officials of each country they had visited. The discussions, he said, centered on certain issues such as bilateral and multilateral cooperation in economic issues, trade, science and culture. He pointed out, however, that the idea to set up a Pacific forum was a major threat to peace and stability in the region as such a forum would be followed by military cooperation.

The five-member Soviet team, which arrived here on Thursday, will leave for Moscow on Monday.

Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Valentien Petrovitoh Kassatkine said today that he had recently handed a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon over the accident at Chernobyl. He said that the message also called for cooperation from the Thai Government over the Soviet initiative to create an international organisation of safe functioning for the Atomic Energy Enterprise based on broad international cooperation. The Soviet ambassador also said that the new organisation, if to be set up, should compose of various countries which possess nuclear technology, as well as developing countries which would like to use nuclear energy for peace.

Sitthi Meets With Salimov

BK070923 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, Vice President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Akil Salimov and his delegation yesterday met Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the ministry. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia and bilateral relations. They agreed that there are still opportunities to expand trade and economic relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union said it is ready to buy more from Thailand.

The Thai deputy prime minister and foreign minister told the Soviet Union of Thailand's and ASEAN's wish to see peace in the region. He called on the Soviet Union to respond with constructive cooperation so that peace can be achieved in the region. He stressed ASEAN's policy of economic and social cooperation among member nations to promote the welfare of their respective peoples. He announced ASEAN's decision to hold a summit next year to outline plans to expand their economic and trade relations. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed Thailand's wish to see the two world powers hold talks to solve global problems and eliminate the nuclear threat based on understanding and compromise. Thailand also hopes that the Soviet-U.S. summit will contribute to solving world problems.

Salimov Interviewed

BK080211 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Jun 86 p 3

[By Sinfa Tunsarawu]

[Text] The Soviet Union has proposed to help develop Thailand's industrial projects which require high technology by extending loans to be repaid with shipments of Thai export goods, a leader of a Soviet parliamentarian group said here yesterday.

Akil Salimov, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, told THE NATION in an interview that the Soviet Union can participate in the construction of hydro-electric and thermal power plants, agricultural product processing factories, development of mineral resources, and others.

"Unlike other trade partners of Thailand, the Soviet Union would be ready to accept the payments for credit, in the form of shipments to our country of Thai traditional export goods," Salimov said.

He said he had raised the proposal during his meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong on Friday. "Their response is positive in principle," said Salimov who is leading a five-member parliamentarian team to Thailand.

Soviet Ambassador Valentin Kasatkin who was also present at the interview said they suggested to the Thai side that further discussion should be made during a visit of a Soviet deputy foreign trade minister on June 16. He said the Thai officials accepted the offer.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will hold a trade and economic meeting on June 16-18 in Bangkok, [in] which many economic ministers of the world will participate.

Salimov said the proposal is part of the willingness of the Soviets to transfer their technology to Thailand and other ASEAN countries. He said he had also discussed the idea with other ASEAN countries. His team had visited Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia before arriving in Bangkok.

The offer to provide loans for industrial projects is another push of the Soviet Union to expand the economic relations between the two countries.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa had proposed to increase the volume of Thai-Soviet trade during his visit here in late April. Salimov said Moscow is ready to increase its imports from Thailand in exchange for exports of Soviet goods. "We proposed to study the question of expanding trade between our two countries on the basis of barter and mutual contracts." He said the Soviet Union had already bought more than 200,000 tons of rice from Thailand in the past five months.

His ASEAN tour was part of a recently-initiated Soviet policy to begin a wide exchange of views to create a better understanding among countries in Asia and the Pacific region, he said. "The purpose of the visit of our delegation is also to step up efforts for the development of the widest possible cooperation between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the parliaments of the ASEAN countries in all spheres," he said.

He said he shared the idea of the President of Thai Parliament Ukrit-Mongkhonnawin that the two countries should exchange parliamentarian delegations more often during their meeting on Friday. It was agreed that the question of trade and economic cooperation will be discussed by the delegations, he said.

The Soviet parliamentarian said members of parliaments of the world could have more contribution to bring about better understanding among the international community by exchange of visits.

Touching on the Kampuchean conflict, Salimov said the Soviet Union, if invited, is willing to participate in any political dialogue to settle the problem. He said the proposals of the Indochinese states provide the basis for such settlement. He said the point is such a political dialogue should be started. Vietnam has required the elimination of the Pol Pot clique as a precondition for any political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It has always rejected any talks with the United Nations-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Commenting on the Sino-Soviet relations, Salimov said China is one of the important powers to create security in the Asian-Pacific region. He said the potential for future development of the relations is great. "Its realization would undoubtedly play a substantial role in ensuring Asian security."

He said he characterized the present relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union as "good and friendly" and there is great potential for their future development on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

PREM INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL PLANS, ELECTIONS

BK091034 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report on 8 June press conference given by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon in Nakhon Ratchasima Province -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Dear listeners, I informed you yesterday that the prime minister would speak to reporters on whether he will run in the general elections.

This morning, before returning to Bangkok, the prime minister gave an interview at his residence in Nakhon Ratchasima, saying that he would not run in the upcoming elections because he has to remain neutral in the elections. As to whether he will take the premiership again, he said it is still too early to given an answer.

[Prem] The first question is whether I will run in the general election. I have to make it clear that as a member of a caretaker government, I have to carry out my duties, in particular, supervising the 27 July general elections. The caretaker government has to make sure the elections are orderly and, as the Interior Ministry puts it, honest and fair. It the prime minister belongs to any political party he might be seen to be losing his neutrality, so it is necessary for me to remain neutral in order to ensure that the election is held in accordance with the wishes of the people. This is important because we need candidates who the people want to vote for without any influence from any factor that may make them confused. For the sake of the interest of the majority, I have to remain neutral. I think my reply to the question is clear.

As for the second question, now is not the time to answer because there are still several factors to be taken in to consideration, and those factors will come into play only after the election. So, now is not the time to think about it since we still do not have enough factors for consideration.

Now, I would like to discuss another important point, which you did not ask about. I want all of you to help tell the eligible voters that the general election is an important thing and everyone should exercise their voting rights. Even one person's vote has great value as it will enable us to have the desired persons as mp's. The people should make up their own mind and vote for those they think will work for the interest of the community. Only good persons can do so. The word "good person" means a lot, and I do not have to explain. Please vote for good persons -- those who will really do benefit for the public. They should give no significance to the campaign methods of the candidates, but to the general interests of the community. In conclusion, we have to vote good persons into Parliament. You will be able to do this job well because most people read newspapers, listen to radio, and watch television. If we try to give the right instructions which the people can use as guidelines in voting, we will get mp's who will work for the sake of the people, which will benefit our country's democratic development.

REJECTION OF LAO BORDER TALKS OFFER REPORTED

BK090758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 9 (AFP) -- A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Monday reiterated that Bangkok had no border dispute with Laos and therefore would not take up a recent Laotian offer to start a new round of talks to solve it.

Vientiane Friday had proposed talks between officials of the two foreign ministries on sovereignty over three border officials [as received].

But the Thai Ministry's Information Department Deputy Director General, Pratyathwi Tawethikun, said Monday that "we have no dispute with Laos any more on this issue."

The villages of Mai, Klang and Sawang, 220 kilometers (135 miles) west of Vientiane, were at present under Laotian control after Thai troops had withdrawn from the area following armed clashes with Laotian forces in 1984, Mr Pratyathawi said.

He rejected a charge by Laotian authorities that Thailand had stationed 2,000 troops with artillery on three hills overlooking the villages.

Laos said Friday that the hills were on its territory, in a Foreign Ministry statement marking the second anniversary of the dispute.

Mr Pratyathawi also denied that Thailand was carrying out "constant aggressive acts" against Laos and that it was holding 1,000 Laotians in a camp inside Thailand, as Laotian officials had told visiting journalists.

OFFICIAL ON CAPTURE OF COMMUNIST CAMPS IN SOUTH

BK080905 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The 4th Army Region Forward Section in Pattani Province on 1 May launched a suppression drive against CPM guerrillas operating along the Thai-Malaysian border. The operation, codenamed "Thaksin 292," has been successful. To date, the authorities have captured five camps along with other materials. Col Banchon Chawangsin, acting chief of the 4th Army Region for civilian affairs, reported as follows to the Public Relations Department correspondent in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province.

[Begin recording] With the decline in activities of the communist terrorists and separatist movement members in the southern border area, the forward sections of the 4th Army Region and the Internal Security Operations Command have stressed suppression operations against the CPM guerrillas operating along the Thai-Malaysian border and in Songkhla, Yala, and Narathiwat provinces. On 1 May we launched an operation codenamed "Thaksin 292" under the direct supervision of the forward sections of the 4th Army Region and the Internal Security Operations Command. To date, our soldiers have clashed with the CPM bandits 10 times and were hit by 7 mine explosions. We lost 2 soldiers killed and 14 wounded. On the other hand, our achievements match our losses. Our soldiers seized five major camps built with tunnels, ditches, and other defensive systems. They also seized another six satellite camps. The 11 camps we captured altogether have 193 buildings of various kinds. [end recording]

REPORTAGE OF AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN BANGKOK TALKS

Impact of U.S. Farm Act

BK100148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Australia supports Thai calls for talks to counter the adverse impact of the U.S. Farm Act among countries which do not subsidise agricultural exports. Foreign Ministry spokesman Dr Pratyathawi Tawethikun said yesterday that Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden expressed his support in talks with his counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila last night. Mr Hayden said Australia also suffers a trade deficit with the United States.

Thai and Australian agricultural exports had both been damaged by the Farm Act, which in essence subsidises U.S. rice, making it more competitive on world markets. Australia is concerned about falling commodity prices resulting from protectionist barriers like the Farm Act and the European Economic Community's Common Agricultural Policy.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi proposed that countries, such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and ASEAN, which do not subsidise their farm exports, meet regularly to map out a joint strategy. Dr Pratyathawi said Australia would further discuss the problem at ASEAN meetings with Dialogue Partners in Manila from June 24-26.

Also discussed yesterday was Australia's new system of trade preferences, to be announced on July 1, which will reduce import duty on goods from developing countries by five per cent from the present 45 per cent. During the talks it was agreed that steps should be taken to double bilateral trade from the present A$250 million. ACM Sitthi also invited Australian tourists to Thailand next year, which will mark the country's Year of Tourism.

ACM Sitthi also briefed Mr Hayden on developments in Kampuchea. Mr Hayden was told the Khmer resistance has made impressive military gains and that the relative quiet along the Thai-Kampuchean border indicated this was the worst year yet for the Vietnamese occupation forces. Vietnamese forces had suffered setbacks, said ACM Sitthi, and this was made clear by their reinforcement of defences around Phnom Penh.

Security, Regional Issues

BK101123 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] No discussions were held on Australian-Indonesian relations during a meeting this morning between Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said. When asked whether Mr Hayden had asked the Thai side to help negotiate with the Indonesian Government to improve relations between the two countries, the deputy spokesman said the issue was discussed last night by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and the Australian foreign minister. He said Thailand felt that the two countries could improve their relations as both countries had played an important role in this region.

During this morning's meeting, Mr Pratyathawi said that several issues, including security and regional problems, were raised for discussion. He said Gen Prem thanked Mr Hayden for Australia's warm welcome to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon during the Crown Prince's last visit to Australia. The prime minister also praised Australia for the recent signing of a defence cooperation agreement. Although the project was a small one, Gen Prem said it set a good example as well as new era between Thailand and Australia.

On economic issues, the deputy spokesman said that the outlook for the Thai economy is good compared with other countries and there was indication that it was going to be better in the future. He said both countries expressed concern over the protectionism issue. He said Mr Hayden discussed with ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi the problem of selling Thai rice and the way to seek a solution to the problem.

He said Mr Hayden also showed an interest on joint-venture projects between the two countries such as a joint railway project.

Hayden on Cambodia Peace Plan

BK101225 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Australian foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has urged Vietnam to reconsider its rejection of the peace plan for Kampuchea put forward by the Kampuchean resistance coalition. Speaking at a news conference in Bangkok at the end of a 3-day visit to Thailand, Mr Hayden said the 8-point plan was not perfect but had much to recommend it and afforded a valuable starting point for negotiation.

Mr Hayden said Australia saw the proposal as a progressive development in the region and had contacted a number of countries which had direct interest in the Kampuchean situation. It had recommended to the governments, in particular to Vietnam, that they address themselves seriously to the plan.

Mr Hayden said Australia did not view the proposal a final but believed it contained a number of positive aspects that were worth exploring further.

The plan put forward last March calls for a cease-fire and a 2-part withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea under United Nations supervision. A national government would then be set up to include all Kampuchean factions prior to free elections.

SUNTHATHAN ON DIVERSIFICATION OF TRADE PATTERNS

BK091405 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Sunthi Sunthathan: "A Favorable Trend"]

[Text] Newspaper reports say that this year the USSR will import more than 300,000 metric tons of sugar from Thailand, a several-fold increase compared with last year's 36,631 metric tons. During May and June about 20 Soviet merchant ships will carry 200,000 metric tons of sugar from Thailand. The USSR has become Thailand's biggest sugar customer, replacing China which was Thailand's biggest customer last year with purchases of as much as 1 billion metric tons of sugar. The most important reason why the USSR is buying sugar from Thailand is that its regular suppliers, such as Cuba and the Philippines, face problems of low production. In addition, its sugar production in the Ukraine may also be affected because of the explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Kiev.

News reports also say that in the first 4 months of this year the USSR bought 139,399.96 metric tons of rice from Thailand, most of which is expected to be sent to assist Vietnam. Recently, the USSR ordered another 20,000 metric tons of rice worth about 80 million baht for immediate shipment. The source did not disclose where this rice would be shipped.

However, all these purchases are good for Thailand when it is facing stiff competition from U.S. agricultural products, especially rice.

From several sources we have learned that the Soviet Government has been trying to improve its trade relations with other countries -- first, with China and the United States, and then with ASEAN and the EC. It wants to promote relations between those countries and the CEMA. Promoting economic relations is the best way to strengthen political relations and eventually world peace.

Staging trade wars is a phenomenon peculiar to the capitalist world. Now the United States has a Congress which likes to write protectionist legislation and a government which likes to stage trade wars, and this will to stage trade wars, and this will only increase the conflicts within the capitalist world. The conflict resulting from the change in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen and West German mark is getting worse. The Japanese and West Germans will not willingly suffer losses in order to help the United States to correct its trade deficit. At such times, promotion of trade with other countries has meaning, no matter who initiates it. Trade promotion is better than protectionism and retaliation among each other. Trade relations which are beneficial to both sides should be expanded and everlasting.

VIETNAMESE LEAFLETS FOUND NEAR CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK100940 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 10 Jun 86 pp 1,2

[Text] According to a report from Aranyaprathet, while local people were focusing their attention on election candidates in Prachin Buri Province leaflets were spread by air, landing 3-5 km from the Cambodian border in Tambons Khlong Nam Sai, Phansuk, and Thap Phrik. The first leaflet, 3 by 5 inches, was discovered at 2100 on 8 June. It was written in Thai by hand and reporduced by coping machine. The language used was poor, indicating that the writer was a Vietnamese or Heng Samrin soldier. So far it is not clear how the leaflets were spread -- launched in propaganda shells or dropped from a plane.

The leaflets say: "Fraternal military officers and soldiers of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Cambodian revolutionary people and Army have defeated and occupied the last stronghold of the Pol Pot group and the reactionary Son Sann-Sihanouk group. Therefore, you are asked to cooperate in establishing a peaceful and friendly border for the sake of the Cambodian people's peace and that of the Thai people by not allowing remnant Pol Pot and reactionary Sihanouk soldiers to hide in your territory in order to resume killing Cambodian people or undermining their revival. If you continue to support or harbor them the Thai administration must be held responsible for the consequences." The leaflets were unsigned.

According to the report, the Vietnamese leaflets drew considerable comment from the local people as to whether they were intended to interfere with the election in Thailand.

Military authorities have collected the leaflets and are studying their purpose and origin.

HOANG BICH SON STATEMENT ON THAI 'SLANDER' NOTED

OW101628 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son, in a statement in Bangkok on June 6, rejected the Thai press's reports that he had said the artillery bombardment on the Khmer refugee camp No 8 had probably been conducted by the Heng Samrin force but not by Vietnamese troops.

The false reports appeared on the Thai press on June 6 in its coverage of the June 5 meeting between Hoang Bich Son and Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong at the Thai Foreign Ministry's office.

Hoang Bich Son recalled that during the meeting, when the Thai side had mentioned the artillery shelling, he responded by reiterating the May 30, 1986 statement by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY categorically rejecting the slander that Vietnamese artillery based in Kampuchea had fired on a Kampuchean refugee camp on the Thai soil.

THAILAND BLAMED FOR PROBLEMS WITH LAOS

BK101209 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Station commentary by editor Dao Nguyen: "The Thai Side Must Demonstrate Its Goodwill in Its Neighborly Relations With the LPDR"]

[Text] The security situation in the LPDR's three villages of Mai, Kang, and Savang in Sayaboury Province bordering Thailand has not yet returned to normal as expected by progressive public opinion in the region and the rest of the world. It is the Thai side that has created this situation.

According to the Lao Foreign Ministry's 6 June 1986 statement, Thai troops, although forced to withdraw unconditionally from these three villages, have continued to occupy many hills inside Laos in the area adjacent to the three villages along the Lao-Thai border. The Thai side has continued to send its troops to fire artillery and to plunder the Lao people's property in the vicinity. It is especially noted that earlier, while being compelled to withdraw its troops from the three villages, the Thai side forced thousands of the Lao to leave their native places in the area of the three villages and go to concentration camps inside Thailand. Defying progressive public opinion in the country and in the region, the Thai authorities have prevented these Lao from returning to their country. Thai troops have been ordered to fire on Lao escaping from the concentration camps in Thailand, killing many of them.

Not only has Thailand rejected the LPDR's legitimate demand for compensation for the damage caused by its acts of aggression to the people in the three villages but it has also arranged for Lao reactionaries to participate in various military exercises conducted by Thai troops in the area along the border of the two countries. The threat of aggression against the Lao border from the Thai side continues.

The Thai side's attitude and actions have run totally counter to the spirit of the joint Thai-Lao communique signed in 1979 which said: The two sides will resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations.

Over the past 2 years, since 6 June 1984 when Thailand sent its troops to occupy the three Lao villages, the Thai side has repeatedly rejected many constructive LPDR proposals for peace talks aimed at resolving satisfactorily the neighborly relations between the two countries on the basis of the spirit of the joint Lao-Thai communique of 1979.

The joint overtures by the LPDR, Vietnam, and the PRK at various Indochinese foreign ministerial conferences in the past and especially at the 10th, 11th, and 12th Indochinese foreign ministerial conference to restore security and foment fine relations in the spirit of mutual understanding between the group of countries on the Indochinese peninsula and Thailand have also not been met by a positive response from Thailand. Thailand's continuation of its hostile attitude toward the LPDR and other countries in the Indochinese peninsula has obviously benefited those international reactionary forces that are seeking says to create confrontation in the hope of continuing to destabilize the regional security situation.

The Thai side's actions have run counter to the aspirations and interests of the Thai people, who are demanding that the Thai authorities restore the long-established friendly and neighborly relations between the Thai and Lao peoples and between the Thai people and those of other countries in the region.

The LPDR's door to peace remains wide open, and in its 6 June 1986 statement the Lao Foreign Ministry once again reaffirmed its unswerving position and proposed that the Thai side send a government-level delegation to talk with a Lao Government delegation in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, or in Vientiane, the capital of Laos. To ensure the results of this governmental-level talk, the Lao side also proposed that the foreign ministries of both countries nominate officials to meet in advance and prepare for the talk. The LPDR's goodwill for peace and desire to restore good-neighborly relations with Thailand are totally consistent with the trend of our times and with international relations and international law. The LPDR peace proposal has been and is being strongly welcomed and supported by progressive poublic opinion in the region and throughout the world because it represents the best way to end the conflict between Thailand and Laos.

Together with the previous proposals advanced by the countries in the Indochinese peninsula, this LPDR peace proposal also contributes toward resolving the disagreements between Thailand and the Indochinese countries. Whether peace along the Thai-Lao border and neighborly friendship between the two peoples will be restored as desire by the Thai people and other peoples in the region and by progressive public opinion in the world now continues to depend on the goodwill shown by the Thai authorities toward the peace proposal advanced by the LPDR.

HANOI CRITICIZES REAGAN POLICY ON TERRORISM

BK101457 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "A New Product of U.S. President Reagan"]

[Text] Following the Strategic Defense Initiative -- also known as "star wars" -- U.S. President Reagan has just made a new product -- the strategic initiative on anti-international terrorism. With this initiative, Reagan wants to bring war to what he calls the den of international terrorism, including territories, cities, and even specific residents in a number of sovereign countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Right after birth, this initiative has been given much fanfare and experimented in the sovereign state of Libya in northern Africa.

According to Western press, in the attack against Libya under the label of anti-international terrorism the Reagan administration conducted a campaign of strategic air raids. From NATO strategic military bases, strategic espionage equipment [and] weapons of strategic forces such as warships, combat planes -- F-111 swingwings -- have been mobilized to attack what is called strategic target -- that is the residence of the Libyan president.

Is this move of the Regan administration antiterrorism? No. On the contrary, this move further shows that the Reagan administration has [as heard] and is taking the dirtiest and cruelest act of state terrorism in mankind's history.

Obviously, the so-called strategic initiative on anti-international terrorism is a disgusted and rueful one, terrorizing any nation in the world disobedient to the United States. With this initiative, Reagan is trying to blur the limit between the relations among sovereign states and acts of foreign intervention and aggression. Acts of provocation and aggression against a sovereign country are considered by Washington those against several individuals, political or military groups in a certain country. By citing this pretext, Reagan wanted to elude criminal war acts. first of all, he whipped up a propaganda campaign of slanders to incite chauvinist spirit in the United States and deceive public opinion in his country and abroad. However, Reagan's criminal hands and smokescreen cannot cover the (?truth).

Right after the air raids on Libya, a wave of strong protests was raised. Public opinion considered the attack the most braze act of international terrorism. They demanded that Reagan -- the worst international terrorist -- stop committing crimes. The test on the anti-international terrorism strategic initiative has failed, but this does not spell out that President Reagan and other warmongers in the United States step back. People wonder how can such an initiative under a beautiful label attract anyone once it is unmasked.

ARMY INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMIC PROJECTS VIEWED

OW060851 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6 -- While standing ready to defend the country from foreign aggression and performing its internationalist duty towards the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the vietnam People's Army (VPA) has actively engaged in economic construction.

Following are the main forms of its activities in this field:

1- Building new economic zones:

-in Vietnam's Central Highlands: the trination border area of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

-in southern Vietnam's eastern region: the former resistance zone D and rubber plantations.

-in the Mekong River delta: the Plain of reeds and areas hemmed in by the Tien and Hau rivers.

-in northern Vietnam: army units have taken part in afforestation in service of paper industry and coal-mine building, and in expanding sea polders along the coast of Haiphong and Ha Nam Ninh Province (10,000 more hectares of newly-reclaimed land have been put under crops). In the 1986-90 five-year plan, the VPA will reclaim large areas in northern hilly regions for tea-oil planting.

2- Building maritime economy:

Alongside increasing its fighting capacity, Vietnam's naval units will continue their side-line economic functions. They will organize more fishing trips to open seas and practise seafood processing.

Army units stationed along the coast have also been assigned to boost maritime economy such as fishing and shrimp rearing.

3- Building bridges and roads:

Many regiments or larger units of the VPA have engaged in building bridges and roads in many parts of the country. Since the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, they have taken part in constructing and repairing the Trans-Vietnam Railway, upgrading the 1,500-km Truong Son highway, and building several motor roads linking Laos's western provinces to Vietnam's ports in service of the fraternal country's socialist construction.

4- Building irrigation works:

Many irrigation works have been built in Central Highlands by local armymen. As a result, wet rice has been grown on many areas at the height of some 1,000 metres above sea level. In the Mekong River delta, sapper units of the V.P.A. have built a system of irrigation canals totalling more than 1,000 km. This has helped water 160,000 hectares of cultivated land and turn large single-cropping areas into double-cropping fields. These canals have facilitated the transport of food and other commodities in the region.

TRUONG CHINH CALLS AT HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

OW101718 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- Truong Chinh, Politiburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, yesterday called at an exhibition of small industry and handicraft products, currently held in the capital city. The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Union of Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives, and the Vietnam Plastic Art Workers' Association. On display are more than 2,000 items selected from over 6,000 entries for the recent first national contest of arts and craft producers.

Speaking on the occasion, President Truong Chinh praised the exhibition as demonstration of the emulation movement for designing new models and promoting the quality of products. The small industry and handicraft branch should forge better cooperation with related branches to help restore and develop traditional trades so as to better serve the people's life and export, the president said.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES VINH PHU PLAN

BK101524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] On 8 June, the Council of Ministers approved the preliminary plan for the development and distribution of Vinh Phu Province's production forces for the 1986-2000 period. The preliminary plan of Vinh Phu clearly specifies that in the next 10-15 years, on the basis of developing its favorable geographical position, its potential concerning labor and lands, its industrial establishments, and the existing scientific-technological facilities, the province will concentrate efforts on steadily meeting the targets concerning grain and food and raw materials for industry and export; vigorously developing the chemical industry, textile, paper, and food industry; sectors, and the Thanh Hoa tea industry; exploiting the Thanh Son mine; developing three large industrial centers in Viet-Tri, Phu Ninh, and Lam Thao; forming a system of three urban population centers at Viet Tri, Vinh Yen, and Phu Tho; and linking these centers with the system of socioeconomic district centers and the King Hung temple tourist center.

DEVELOPMENT IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE REVIEWED

OW101706 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- Ha Son Binh Province, southwest of Hanoi, has seen a rapid development of its small industry and handicrafts, chiefly for export. The province now has 1,104 establishments engaged in small industry and handicrafts, employing about 100,000 persons. Apart from traditional trades, the province has developed new ones for export purposes such as woolen knitwear, jute carpet, venetian lace. Exports account for nearly one third of the total output value of small industry and handicrafts in the province.

Last year, Ha Dong town, the main small industry and handicraft centre of Ha Son Binh achieved 30 million dong in output value, 4.2 percent above plan. Thanks to the contract quota system, the To Hieu ceramics cooperative has increased its products from 300,000 to 500,000 pieces per year.

The province is investing more capital and technical equipment in the collective sector of small industry and handicrafts: From 30 to 50 per cent of the foreign currency reserve is devoted to the import of material and equipment for small industry and handicrafts with a view to a 10-12 per cent increase in output per year. This year's plan also calls for a six-percent increase of the workforce compared with last year.

MALACANANG 'BACK TO NORMAL' FOLLOWING ALERT

HK110354 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 20

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] President Aquino charged yesterday that anti-government demonstrators who tried to take over Malacanang last Sunday were being funded by deposed President Marcos and his associates with ill-gotten wealth.

The President said she smelled tear gas in her new home near Malacanang when anti-riot policemen dispersed the Marcos partisans at the foot of the Ayala bridge. Mrs. Aquino had just moved in one the same day in her new home on Arlegui St., a few hundred meters from Malacanang, when tear gas fumes entered her kitchen as she prepared dinner for members of her family, according to Presidential spokesperson Alice Villadolid.

Asked what the President did afterwards, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said "She continued cooking."

Ms. Villadolid told media men that Mrs. Aquino has urged the police and the military to continue exercising maximum restraint in dealing with so-called Marcos "loyalists" who have held demonstrations for the past several Sundays.

The President said she felt anguished and bothered by the trouble created by the demonstrators. "It is clear to me and to others in government, as it must be to many of our citizens, that these 'loyalist' troubles are caused by the deposed President's prodding his followers here by telephone and by other means. It is also clear that ill-gotten money buys demonstrators," Mrs. Aquino said in a statement read by Ms. Villadolid.

Mrs. Aquino said she deplored the ways "in which the former President continues to foment trouble in this ravaged country using his enormous wealth, of which a small portion was publicly made known when the U.S. customs service investigated their cargo."

Mrs. Aquino asked what the Marcos people are fighting for. "Do they want democracy? We already have it. Do they want to bring back a man who has ruled this country for 20 years? The demonstrators should ask themselves what they are fighting for," she said.

Mrs. Aquino also said that she found it disturbing that so many people would aggressively pursue an activity that is causing unnecessary hardships for some people. She also said that she was anguished by the sight of so many demonstrators working for an unclear cause.

Secretary Arroyo, quoting former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, said the attitude of the government "is to let the children play."

At Malacanang, however, security was tightened over the weekend with a "red alert" issued. Security was beefed up and soldiers were seen carrying high-powered firearms. Everything was back to normal yesterday although a sizable contingent of soldiers was very visible at the Palace grounds.

The street where Mrs. Aquino transferred her residence was closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Mrs. Aquino also denied that she had sent some emissaries to talk to former President Marcos. She, likewise, said that there is not a grain of truth to the charge that her political campaign was financed by the Catholic Church.

AQUINO LAUNCHES 6-YEAR REFORESTATION PROGRAM

HK090603 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[By Fred M. Lobo]

[Text] President Aquino officially launched yesterday a six-year national reforestation program designed by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to rehabilitate denuded forests and private lands as well as critical watersheds throughout the country.

The forestation program, estimated to cost P10.8 billion, would primarily establish and develop "production" and "protection" forests to avert forest products shortage and ecological imbalance, MNR officials said. They pointed out that the program has to succeed through government initiative and support of the private sector to check forest destruction and depletion due to logging, and ecological problems due to the deterioration of watersheds.

The President led in the planting of the "Tree for Peace" in commemoration of World Environment Day at the Parks and Wildlife Nature Center in Quezon City.

The launching ceremonies, likewise, saw the signing of a joint agreement on forestation by the Boy Scouts of the Philippines and the ministries of national defense, agriculture, and education.

The forestation program was presented to the President by Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and MNR Deputy Minister Dante Sarraga, Rolleo Ignacio and Bienvenido Marquez and Forestry Director Ireneo Domingo.

They said that the program is the answer to forest destruction that threatens to wipe out the country's forests by the year 2,000. Likewise, they said that the program will counter inadequate reforestation work in the past which suffered from low survival rate, funding and administrative programs and public apathy.

If successfully implemented, the program envisions adequate supplies of forest raw materials, a viable and progressive wood industry, more jobs for the masses, a more balanced ecology and better life for the Filipinos.

AQUINO DISCUSSES NEW FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

HK100117 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] A new family program for Filipinos is being finalized by the Aquino government to reduce the country's population growth due to its ravaged economy, Malacanang said yesterday.

Malacanang said the program will be carried out in cooperation with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD). The President said the program will entail a massive dissemination on birth control among the people.

"If we are able to educate them, then we will have more success as far a controlling the population is concerned. Education plays a major role in family planning," she said.

"The program," she said would make the people aware of what forms of birth control are available to them so they can best plan their family.

"While we are encouraging the citizens to plan their family," the President added, "we also keep in mind that these individuals have the right to decide the size of their family."

She said the government is taking an active role in reducing the population growth of the country because the Philippines now ranks fourth as the most populated countries in the world. [sentence as published]

LAUREL ON CONDITIONS FOR RETURN OF 'CRONIES'

HK101359 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 10 (AFP) -- Exiled associates of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos may return to the Philippines provided they do not destabilize the new government, Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said Tuesday.

Mr Laurel was reacting to local press reports that former coconut tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco and banana magnate Roberto Benedicto, both living in exile in the United States, wanted to return here. "If I am convinced that they will not come to destabilize the government, I will let them come. But the moment I will doubt it, I will not -- so that is a matter of appraisal and assessment," Mr Laurel told reporters here.

But he said the final decision would have to be made by President Corazon Aquiono, who is an estranged cousin of Mr Cojuangco. The issue may be taken up in Wednesday's cabinet meeting, he added.

The Philippine Government accuses Mr Marcos's "cronies" of having joined him in plundering the economy of up to 10 billion dollars. The Presidential Commission on Good Government is engaged in efforts to recover the fortune, most of which is said to be kept in foreign banks and invested abroad.

Commissioner Raul Daza Tuesday set conditions for Mr Cojuangco's return, including his willingness to fully disclose the extent of Mr Marcos's "hidden wealth," a pledge not to destabilize the Aquino government, and non-immunity from suits outside of his illeged ill-gotten wealth.

The commission has granted immunity from suits to drug magnate Jose Campos, who has turned over to the new government land titles, money, and stock certificates in firms he admitted having held for Mr Marcos.

Mr Daza told a public relations forum here that Mr Cojuangco's case would also hinge on the "reasonableness" of the amount to be settled.

Minister Jovito Salonga, the head of the commission, told a news conference the U.S. Government had filed a motion to defer a court ruling in the U.S. state of Hawaii that seven million dollars-worth of Marcos assets be returned. The assets were seized by U.S. Customs when Mr Marcos fled to Hawaii following a popular uprising that toppled him in February.

Meanwhile, government television reported here that three service commanders under Mr Marcos were to be summoned by the military's anti-graft board next week to answer charges that they illegally acquired wealth during their tenure. The station identified the officers as former Army chief Major General Josephus Ramas, former Air Force chief Major General Vicente Piccio, and Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, the former Navy chief -- all of whom were retired by Mrs Aquino shortly after she assumed power. Members of the graft board could not be reached for comment.

ONGPIN DISCUSSES PROPOSED TAX REFORM MEASURES

HK100107 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jun 86 p 3

[By reporter Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The Aquino government will soon introduce major changes in the tax system which will bring it closer to reaching an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the country's economic program.

Some 30 tax measures are awaiting the approval of President Aquino, according to Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, who headed the government panel in last week's talks with an IMF team. The changes mainly seek to "reform" the tax system, Ongpin emphasized, saying the measures which will lead to revenue losses for the government outnumber those which will give additional income. He nevertheless disclosed that the government expects to increase its tax revenues this year as a result of the changes.

Through the measures, the government intends to simplify the tax system, give it a broader base and make it more equitable, Ongpin said.

Some of the measures call for:

-- The imposition of duties on goods covered by the import liberalization program (The rates will vary between 10 percent and 50 percent, depending on the item. The idea is to align prices of imported goods with those made locally to provide local industries protection against an influx of imports which the liberalization program may trigger. The duties will be phased out gradually);

-- The removal of export taxes (This will help promote exports to increase the country's dollar earnings. The IMF recommended this);

-- The introduction of a single business income tax rate (This is to make the corporate tax system simpler and more equitable, Ongpin said. Also, government figures indicate that a large number of firms are declaring incomes of just below P100,000. Firms earnings below this figure pay only a 25 percent income tax, while those with higher incomes pay 35 percent);

-- The scrapping of tax exemptions granted to firms through presidential directives during the Marcos regime (Ongpin said however the tax incentives granted by the Board of Investments will be retained);

-- An increase in the specific tax on petroleum products, cigarettes and liquors;

-- The creation of an amnesty program for Filipinos wanting to bring back assets from abroad, and those with pending cases with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) regarding tax assessments (For assets brought back from abroad, the tax will be 10 percent. Ongpin said this measure is in response to the fears expressed by Filipinos with assets abroad who want to invest here. These investors want to avoid questions from the BIR. Ongpin disclosed that there is already a group which wants to avail of this amnesty program. It is buying one of the government-acquired commercial banks);

-- The raising of the cut-off level for individual tax exemptions; and

-- The elimination of the requirement for married couples to file joint income tax statements.

Ongpin said the measures are "parallel" with the recommendations of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) tax committee.

The Cabinet approved "in principle" last Wednesday the NEDA agenda for economic reforms which was based on the working paper submitted by the presidential economic task force made up of representatives from the government and private sector groups.

The IMF actually had a hand in drawing up the tax reforms which the Aquino government wants to implement. An IMF team was here last week to discuss with the government these tax measures. It was agreed in the Tokyo consultative group meeting a couple of weeks ago that the IMF and the government should "discuss further" this year's budget and the tax reform package the government wants to adopt.

The budget and the tax package are major aspects of the overall economic program which the Aquino government and the IMF will discuss by mid-July. An IMF-government agreement on the budget and tax measures will pave the way for the resumption of talks on the economic program.

The IMF's grant of a standby credit line to the Philippines will depend on its agreeing to such an economic program. Moreover, the Aquino government can only expect to raise all the foreign aid and concessional loans it wants this year after it finalizes the economic program with the IMF.

During the Tokyo meeting, foreign loans and aid committed to the Philippines amounted to only $770 million. The Aquino government is seeking more than $1 billion to help cover its 1986 financing gap of P32 billion -- P22 billion to fund the shortfall in its budget (the budget deficit) and P10 billion to service its foreign debt.

Ongpin said the funding assistance which the Philippines expects to get from abroad this year is merely "transitional" in nature. Lenders to the Philippines want an assurance that the country can finance its growth in the future from domestic sources. Ongpin indicated that the "comprehensive tax reform package" is important to the Philippine economy's becoming less dependent on foreign funds for its growth.

PIMENTEL URGES NULLIFICATION OF NEGROS PARTITION

HK061434 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Jun 86 p 11

[By F.V. Maragay]

[Excerpt] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr said yesterday he favors a move to nullify a law creating Negros del Norte as a separate province carved out of Negros Occidental.

Pimentel said that the then ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) railroaded the passage of the parliamentary measure seeking the partitioning of Negros Occidental when it prematurely conducted voting on the measure without first hearing the arguments being put up by the opposition in the defunct Batasang Pambansa.

Pimentel, who was then minority floor leader, and then MP Wilson Gamboa, led the opposition move to defeat the motion on the ground that it would be detrimental to the interest of the local populace.

The local government minister said he has submitted a formal comment to Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez who will present the government's position on a petition filed with the Supreme Court questioning the legality of the partitioning of Negros Occidental. He said that even the plebiscite conducted last Jan 3 on the creation of the separate province "appears to have been rigged."

Negros del Norte was formally created by virtue of Proclamation 273 signed by former President Marcos on the basis of the results of a plebiscite which ratified Batas Pambansa 885 which called for its creation. Three cities -- Cadiz, Silay and San Carlos -- were absorbed by the new province along with eight municipalities.

The Commission on Elections, which conducted the plebiscite, reported that out of the 195,134 total votes cast, 164,734 (84.42 percent) voted in favor of the creation of the new province while only 30,400 rejected it.

Asked how the government can nullify the partitioning of Negros Occidental, Pimentel said this can be done by a "legislative action" with the approval of the President.

Pimentel also said he will move for the abolition of the municipality of Pandami in Sulu province because it lacks the capacity to support basic services. "The municipality's income is not even enough to pay the salaries of local officials and personnel," he said. If Pimentel's proposal is approved, the component barangays of Pandami wil be returned to Siasi town.

Pimentel said there is a need for consolidation, instead of fragmentation, of local government units "to make them more viable and responsive to people's needs."

CON-COM MEMBERS SUPPORT REGIONAL AUTONOMY

HK110555 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jun 86 p 28

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] There is a consensus among members of the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] to grant autonomy to regional governments.

Commissioner Jose Nelledo, chairman of the committee on local governments, said his committee supports government decentralization by granting local governments more autonomy and power to manage their own affairs.

Under the proposed autonomous government concept, regions will be given power to collect, retain and spend their own taxes. They can also establish their own legislature to enact local laws. With this, local governments will be more attuned to the needs of the residents.

Nolledo said the autonomous regional governments will "be treated equally." He said Mindanao or any other autonomous regional government will not be given special treatment.

At present there are 13 regions in the country. A 14th, the Cordillera Autonomous Region, is being proposed.

Meanwhile, the Con-Com is considering another venue for convenience and security reasons. Acting floor leader Napoleon Rama said a good number of Con-Com commissioners are asking for moving out of the Batasang Pambansa building in Quezon City. Rama said many Con-Com members wanted to hold session instead at the old legislative building in Manila.

Rama said Quezon City Mayor Brigido Simon Jr. told him that the present Batasang Pambansa building is "very hard to secure." There are reports that "unfriendly elements" including Marcos loyalists have planned to disturb the Con-Com sessions, he added.

Commissioner Lugum Uka said there is a clear and present necessity to move out of the present Con-Com session site because it is too far and inconvenient for members. He then suggested that Con-Com sessions be held at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Con-Com vice president Ambrosio Padilla opposed the move. He said there is no need, no clear and present danger at the Con-Com sessions site. He said the military and the police have given their word to adequately protect and secure the present site. "We will take the risk if any," Padilla said.

Commissioner Jose Colayco suggested that a special committee be created to study the matter.

FASTER RELEASE OF U.S. AID SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

HK101551 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jun 86 p 2

[By Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The Aquino government wants the United States to release some $700 million worth of funding assistance to the Philippines faster.

This assistance is being extended to the country in return for the US's use of its military bases here. Some $500 million of this fund is still to be released and the government is eyeing this to finance its P110-billion "growth" budget for the year.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said such an accelerated disbursement was actually offered to the Aquino government.

The offer, he said, was made by U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, who heads the House Subcommittee on Asia-pacific Affairs and who is known to be a close friend of the late Benigno Aquino Jr., President Aquino's husband, Solarz recently sent a cable to President Aquino. Ongpin said the government "of course welcomed it."

Asked whether the Aquino government wants to arrange bridging loans from abroad while it waits for the release of the foreign funding committed to it, Ongpin said such loans remain as options. But he added that at the moment, the government has no plans to seek such loans.

The U.S. Government in 1984, when the Marcos government was having a hard time getting loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign banks, gave the country bridging loans. These loans were to be repaid out of the Philippines's drawings from its standby credit line with the IMF.

Out of the $770 million in indicative and committed loans the Aquino government got during the World Bank-sponsored consultative group meeting in Tokyo early this month, some $250 million came from the U.S. Government. The U.S. commitment includes $200 million in economic support fund (ESF), which the Philippines considers as rental for the U.S. military bases here, and $50 million in food aid. An advanced disbursement of the U.S. military base package nevertheless can help the Aquino government fill up its foreign funding needs this year.

It wants some $1.08 billion in foreign aid and concessional loans, but so far it only has some $570 million in firm commitments from foreign governments and multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Ongpin reported recently to President Aquino that the World Bank consultative group subcommittee for the Philippines estimated that some $770 million in foreign loans would be extended to the country this year. But about $200 million of these loans, including a quick disbursing loan -- a commodity loan -- from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation fund (OECF), are to be committed after the IMF approves the government's economic program.

RELEASE OF PROPERTY TO MARCOS APPEALED BY U.S.

HK110627 Quezon City Radyo NG Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The U.S. Government has asked the Federal Court of Hawaii to reconsider its order that the customs service release Marcos properties to the former president. This move was made known to the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] by the U.S. Government. PCGG Chairman Jovito Salonga siad the United States has already filed a motion to the Federal Court [words indistinct], adding that U.S. State Department's Political Affairs Under secretary Michael Armacost personally presented the petition.

MARCOS TERMS REPORT ON WEALTH RETURN 'LIE'

HK110510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, Jun 11 (AFP) -- Ex-President Ferdinand Marcos on Tuesday night dismissed as "a complete lie and fabrication," a report that he was willing to return more than 2.1 billion dollars to the Philippine Government.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Tuesday, Manila Lawyer Juan David -- a former attorney of President Corazon Aquino's murdered husand, Benigno -- said the exiled Mr Marcos was ready to turn over 2.1 billion dollars, equivalent to 70 per cent of his fortune, "to carve his niche in history" and "buy peace of mind."

Mr David said that in five days of talks with Mr Marcos in Honolulu last month he had convinced the deposed president that it was futile to topple Mrs Aquino, who assumed power after a peaceful revolution.

In a statement telephoned later from Hawaii to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here by a friend of Mr Marcos, the ex-president said the report was "a complete lie and fabrication." Mr Marcos said he had a "copy of the matters that I talked about with Mr David including a tape recording and notes in his handwriting. And I refused to talk with him about any funds and assets." He added: "I have no intention to negotiate about funds or assets." The ex-president said he would ask Mr David to "issue a statement on this matter," otherwise he might take legal action against the attorney.

KBL LEADERS DEPLORE DISPERSAL OF MARCHERS

HK110432 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Jun 86 pp, 20

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leaders deplored yesterday the violent dispersal by military and police forces of Marcos partisans, who, they said, tried to march to Malacanang only to air their grievances.

The Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas (PNP) warned the Aquino government that the series of forcible dispersals of Marcos rallies are beginning to show a "pattern for repression" that contradicts the civil rights guaranteed by its own "Freedom Constitution."

Reacting to reports that scores of marchers were hurt and five others were stabbed seriously, the KBL leaders said "neither peace socio-economic recovery nor reconciliation is possible under an administration that has embarked on "a course of vengeance, hate, confusion, and divisiveness." [quotation marks as published]

Thousands of pro-Marcos supporters were said to have been driven back last Sunday by soldiers and policemen with tear gas, smoke bombs, water cannons, truncheons, and barbed wire barricades set up a few blocks away from Malacanang.

Former MP Arturo M. Tolentino, KBL titular head: former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, acting KBL president; KBL secretary general Manuel Garcia; former MP Salvador Britanico, and former Assemblyman Antonio Tupas, said in a joint statement: "The only alternative to this political chaos, economic insecurity, and government instability, is to hold general elections for president down to the municipal level as early as possible.

"Let the poeple decide once and for all if they are willing to put up with the Aquino government and its policies; after all it prides itself at having been catapulted to national leadership through people power."

Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, acting PNP chairman, said the real test of freedom "is freedom for the thought that you hate, not for the thought you like."

Ople said the Aquino government, rather than resort to forcible dispersals with the use of weapons prohibited in the Public Assemble Act, "should not disdain the use of more effective means of promoting understanding such as the dialogue."

"She has offered a dialogue with the CCP[Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA and the Moro National Liberation Front," Ople said. "She can do no less with the Marcos 'loyalists.'"

ENRILE ORDERS PROBE INTO VIOLENCE-MARRED PROTEST

HK110605 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 9 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile this morning ordered a ful-dress probe into the circumstances which led to the violence that marred what otherwise was a peaceful demonstration march by Marcos supporters yesterday.

Enrile's instructions were for the military and police commanders who were in charge of the various civil disturbance units that were present in yesterday's demonstration to submit reports on the incident which left scores of rallyists wounded, some of whom were described as being in serious condition.

At the same time, leaders of the so-called Loyalist Movement also announced their intention to bring to the attention of Amnesty International what they preceived to be gross violations of human rights specifically one one's right to express his views and the right to a peaceful assembly.

Enrile's order to investigate the violent clash between government troops and loyalist marchers was precipitated by reports which showed that earlier reports the marchers were set to attack Malacanang Palace were fabricated.

It will be recalled that Enrile had earlier ordered military troops to leave the Marcos supporters alone and to treat them with understanding and compassion, and that force shall be used only when the situation warrants the use and employment of dispersal operation.

Former San Juan Mayor Joseph Estrada, who was one of the leaders in yesterday's demonstration, told THE MANILA EVENING POST that the demonstrators only wanted to march from Liwasang Bonifacio to Freedom Park, a place designated by the government itself as Manila's Hyde Park, where one could express himself freely.

Estrada said the decision to march peacefully to freedom Park was made by the leaders of the demonstrators in line with Enrile's earlier pronouncements that no permit was needed for a rally at Freedom Park for so long as the rally is conducted in a peaceful manner.

The former San Juan town executive said the march was peaceful and that there was no intention to attack the Palace. He said Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, Capital Command [Capcom] chief, and Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, Western police superintendent, have no right to disperse a peaceful assembly conducted within the terms specified by Enrile.

The employment of what witnesses described as harsh and brutal measures by military troopers and policemen in yesterday's dispersal operations was also criticized by certain quarters. These sources said Capcom soldiers went as far as throwing tear gas cannisters at even those who jumped to the Pasig River to escape truncheon wielding troopers.

The other leaders of the loyalist group like lawyer Oliver Lozano added that none of the demonstrators in yesterday's rally was armed. Lozano said the firearms allegedly confiscated from some of the demonstrators by Gen. Montano which precipitated the order to disperse the march have been planted. He said these alleged rallyists who were in possession of firearms were in fact police informers who were ordered to infiltrate the ranks of the demonstrators. The presence of these informers and their subsequent arrest for possession of firearms, he said, will this give the military troops the reason to attack and disperse the demonstrators.

Former Manila Councilor Chito Lucero who was with Estrada who sought refuge at the Shakey's restaurant along San Marcelino said policemen attacked the demonstrators even after they had sought safety inside the restaurant. Lucero joined Estrada in questioning the policy of maximum tolerance by Mrs. Corazon Aquino stressing that yesterday's violent incident was definitely not within the purview of such a policy.

Majority of the people who join the weekly rallies, Lucero and Estrada said, were those who have lost their jobs because of the repressive policies of Aquino's government. These people, they said, definitely have every right to express their feelings as they appealed for understanding from the government.

Leaders of the Marcos supporters said the weekly rallies will not stop and will be held as scheduled every Sunday with or without a permit. The "loyalists" reported that many of them were forced to jump from Ayala Bridge to the Pasig River to escape from the dispersal teams of Capcom who were beating up the marchers with their truncheons in a bid to stop them from proceeding to Freedom Park near Malacanang.

The dispersal teams reportedly met them along the Ayala Bridge and P. Casal street, where they were mercilessly gassed and beaten up, sparing no one, even children and women. This writer saw countless marchers bleeding profusely and screaming in pain.

Agitators were also reported seen at the site sowing conflict between the police and the "loyalist" marchers. A male agitator was arrested by a Capcom police team. The wounded marchers are seeking medical assistance since most of them cannot afford to pay the hospital bills.

ARMED FORCES REFORMERS TO EXPAND MEMBERSHIP

HK101555 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jun 86 p 26

[Text] Reformists in the Armed Forces have decided to expand their membership nationwide and serve as the "second conscience" within the military. Their new thrust is to actively recruit more members, set up camp and unit chapters, integrate the reservists and intergrees into Reform AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM), and elect a national leadership.

"We want to have a national character," said Lt. Col. Victor Batac, vice-chairman of the steering committee, which is the highest decision-making body of the movement. He added that the committee members represent only Metro Manila.

Some RAM members envision a steering committee that will include representatives from various regional chapters, which have gained strength after the February military revolt. Some seats will also be allotted to representatives of the reservists and those of the intergrees.

A number of organizations of reservists and integrees were formed after the revolt; some had grievances against the second-class citizen treatment they got from the Philippine Military Academy (PMA)-dominated officer corps of the AFP; and others claimed that key positions have all been given to PMA graduates.

Batac said the RAM which is composed mostly of PMA alumni, has "no problems" with integrees in the various regions because they are incorporated into the RAM chapters. It is only in Metro Manila that the split is showing.

RAM members have started talking to the reservists and looked into their problem of security of tenure. "Their life hangs because their tour of active duty has to be extended yearly," the RAM officer said. "They are susceptible to political pressure."

Batac, however, thinks the organizations of the reservists and integrees have limited following and are motivated by personal reasons. By RAM's experience, Batac said, it is easier to organize under the new government because of the liberal atmosphere. Many "closet reformists" have come out in the open and there is no fear of reprisal.

Lt. Diosdado Valeroso, RAM spokesman, said that the aim of tthis new organizational drive is to help strengthen the reforms instituted by the AFP and assist in making these seep down into the field.

"We first had to settle internal problems. There were also debates -- and this issue was in the agenda for five meetings -- whether we should self-destruct or not. A minority was for discontinuance of RAM," he said. Those advocating this view argued that the RAM, in the face of military reforms, will become redundant.

Batac sees RAM to serve as a "second conscience." He believes the movement should continue and make known its position on issues affecting the Armed Forces such as extension of officers.

Other military officers sympathetic to the movement have second thoughts about revitalizing RAM. They see it is a divisive force. They argue that the New Armed Forces of the Philippines should be an entire reform movement.

Batac however said RAM must consolidate its ranks and institutionlize reforms. After this RAM can self-destruct, he added.

A US defense department official -- Col. William Weiss -- observed, "Within the AFP, RAM leaders seem to sense that their special situation carries with it the potential for sowing disunity."

Weiss wrote a paper, "The Philippine Military After Marcos," for a seminar on the Philippines held last April 30 and sponsored by the Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy, a research organization. Weiss said the RAM members constitute a force in the AFP "with influence beyond what their status as mid-level officers would imply ... RAM has ... continued to play an informal role in military affairs ... Its leaders have generally maintained vigilance over government and military policymaking ... They serve to remind that RAM will remain vigilant."

Some RAM members consider the strengthening of RAM as a means to make the AFP an effective army aginst the insurgents and the loyalists. Others observe however, the RAM should not undertake a separate effort from the AFP because the new government is responsive to reforms. "We just want to take the initiative," a reformist said. But those outside the military, however, welcome the move of RAM.

DEFENSE MINISTRY FORMS ANTI-INSURGENCY FORCE

HK101407 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jun 86 p 26

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense is forming a special military force to counteract insurgency and urban insurrection fomented by various Marcos loyalists groups. Based on memoranda of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the "appropriate NAFP unit" to be activated will provide security in all ports and airports and maintain a strong and well-trained counteraction force.

Enrile in a separate memorandum said the defense establishment should take a "more active role in preventing the introduction into the country of materials and equipment that may be used to destabilized the government."

A member of Reform the AFP Movement (RAM) told BUSINESS DAY that RAM members are being tapped to play key roles in the proposed urban-based anti-terrorist force. The proposed special force has been discussed in top level circles of the defense ministry and the NAFP, the source added.

As envisioned, the unit will be directly under the defense ministry and will be based in Camp Aquinaldo. It will be composed of anti-terrorist units of various service commands and their specialized equipment. These units will undergo common extensive training to include urban guerrilla wargare and counterinsurgency in the urban areas.

With a single, elite antiterrorist force in Manila, the reformist said, operation against insurgents and loyalists would be faster and more effective.

A reformist said this proposed group was partly patterned after the American experience. During the crisis in Iran, U.S. forces had to reduce American hostages, but it took time to decide what antiterrorist group would be sent to do the mission because there were many of them.

A prominent RAM member painted this scenario: The New People's Army (NPA) will launch offensives in the city. He said he based his forecast on the fact that the NPA has learned the value of urban insurrection, especially after the February military revolt that helped topple Ferdinand Marcos.

Another reformist thinks the loyalists may go for a "prestige activity" in Metro Manila to show their force, probably an assassination. But he does not share the view that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the NPA will be militarily active in the city.

Sources in the AFP said several factors in delaying the formation of the proposed unit: Budgetary constraints and difficulty in getting people from various commands. "This may also be misinterpreted by Malacanang," the military souce sadded. But even without the unit, BUSINESS DAY learned more than a thousand firearms (M-14s) have been allotted to some of the proposed counter-action force proponents, in addition to a number of armored vehicles in Metro Manila.

ILOCOS SUR OIG ASKS FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION

HK100710 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The newly-designated officer-in-charge of Ilocos Sur, Sally Villinueva, is asking higher military command to immediately relieve the entire PC [Philippine Constabulary] command in her province in the face of tension now gripping the area because of the refusal of incumbent Governor Luis Chavit Singson to vacate his post. Reports have it that Singson, together with his about 500 armed followers and some soldiers of the Ilocos Sur PC command, have been barricading the provincial capitol to prevent her formal assumption to the governorship at all cost.

Villanueva told newsmen in a press conference yesterday that Singson has been airing over the radio that he will never yield the provincial government even with "threats of arrest of death itself." Villanueva also decried the partiality and onesidedness of the PC command when the soldiers numbering 300 and 500 policemen did not lift a finger to stop Singson's followers from attcking her group as she tried to cross the barricades put up by Singson's men in front of the provincial capitol in Vigan, Ilocos Sur last June 2.

In a video tape shown to reporters, the followers of Singson could be seen jeering and shoving off Villanueva's group in an apparent move to provoke her followers. In the ensuing melee, the tape showed, hundreds of Singson's men headed by the former's son, identified as Randy Singson, over-turning the lead car of Villanueva's motorcade. "The sad part of it, when we were being stoned and attacked by Singson's men which lasted for almost 30 minutes, the military officers, led by Maj. Conrado Epregrino and Col. Wilfred Nicolas, the provincial commander of Ilocos sur, did nothing to stop it," Villanueva said. Villanueva, however, clarified that she is now asking the military higher ups to take action to help restore peace and order in Ilocos and not merely to install her in the governorship. If the authorities could maintain peace in our province, she said, she could easily assume her office with the help of her people.

ILOCOS SUR SITUATION VIEWED 'VERY VOLATILE'

HK110526 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Local government Minister Aquilino Pimentel told newsmen yesterday that the prevailing condition now in Ilocos Sur is very volatile with incumbent Governor Luis Chavit Singson and some of his armed followers still holding out at the provincial capitol. To diffuse violence, Pimentel said, he has asked Bishop Lopez to continue holding the dialogue between Singson and the newly-designated OIC [Officer-in-Charge] Sally Villanueva to thresh out the problems.

I was told Singson was amenable to the appointment of anybody to the governorship except Villanueva, Pimentel said. But he said his ministry cannot allow itself to be dictated upon by Singson.

What is of primary importance, he said, in appointing local officials in Ilocos Sur is the interests of the people and not the persons. "IF it is necessary to ue extra force to help install Villanueva, Pimentel said, the government will use whatever means available to oust Singson and his followers, numbering about 1,000 in the provincial capitol," Pimentel said. Pimental however made it clear that there has never been an attempt to replace Villanueva. Villanueva has already been officially installed as governor of Ilocos Sur.

With the appointment of Villanueva as governor, Pimentel said, she can now issue checks for the disbursement of public funds.

APPEAL FAILS TO ADDRESS 'ROOTS OF DISSIDENCE'

HK091224 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "Insurgency Blues"]

[Text] In her Davao and Cebu sorties, President Aquino reiterated her appeal to communist insurgents to return to the fold of society, reminding them that democracy has been restored as a consequence of the end of the Marcos dictatorship. The chief executive offered rebel returnees rehabilitation, housing, livelihood or employment opportunities.

While these offers may be deemed alluring to those who ran to the hills because of economic misery or military and warlord persecution, they address purely personal economic needs. She said nothing about the political roots of dissidence.

The president seems to be under the impression that the insurgency was primarily a struggle against Marcos and that the demise of that administration automatically removed the rationale for continued armed dissidence.

With Marcos out, she expects the rebels to accept her generous assistance toward their individual rehabilitation. Those who do not do so must be "hard core" ideologues who have opted for violence to gain power for its own sake.

The presidential attitude toward those motivated by political and ideological reasons was reflected in her carefully-phrased ultimatum, which echoed her UP [University of the Philippines] speech. She said, "I shall call for a ceasefire for a definite and inextendable period during which I hope negotiations will take place that will result in an honorable and lasting peace that will address the legitimate demands of the insurgents without detracting from the security of the people, the stability of the new democracy or the honor of the armed forces... I shall assume that the insurgent leadership exercises complete control over their men in the field so that any gross violation of the ceasefire will be taken by my government as a deliberate act and a signal for the resumption of hostilities."

These are indeed serious words, parallel to the statement of Ambassador Bosworth who recently said that hardcore insurgents "will have to be dealt with eventually through other means."

Whether the armed struggle is a valid weapon at this historical stage or not may be a debatable question. But the fact is that those who have opted for this type of struggle have political rather than personal reasons for doing so. The insurgency is an expression of protest against policies and institutions responsible for the economic and social ills that plague Philippine society. Such rebels cannot be enticed by offers of rehabilitation. They appear to be cautious in their attitude towards the new government, perceiving that despite the installation of a popular new leader, the forces at work behind the scenes and the institutions responsible for past iniquities, are very much present. Moreover the basic issue of foreign intervention has not been met.

We quote from the published statement of an NDF [National Democratic Front] spokesman: "We grant the good faith of Cory Aquino. But whatever her subjective wishes, we also have to consider the subjective wishes of the U.S. and the reactionaries in her Cabinet who are even now placing obstacles to reforms being made... What will Mrs Aquino do about them? The people are waiting."

A central preoccupation of the rebels is the military which they feel is still the same institution that was utilized by the dictatorship in its program of repression. The bias is of course mutual and is reflected in the increasing confrontation between the two.

The President's statements reveal a predisposition to shield the military from demands that justice be meted out to some of their men for human rights violations committed in the past. We may presume that the insurgents were not reassured by the President's concern for the "honor of the armed forces" whom she refers to as "my soldiers."

In her press conference in Cebu she replied to a question on amnesty for military violators of human rights: "...if this country is to get going, most of us, if not all of us, will just have to forgive and forget." This is in stark contrast to her previous statement that reconciliation must be accompanied by justice. She also made a revealing slip in referring to rebel activity as a "meaningless insurgency."

One can understand that the president must do some tricky tightrope walking when it comes to the Armed Forces, but when does balancing end and adoption of the military's views begin?

Negotiations cannot succeed without a sincere hearing of the rebels' political views and goals. She will certainly not agree with quite a number of these though some could be acceptable. For negotiations to move forward perhaps the other side would at least have to feel confident that were they to opt for a cessation of armed struggle, they would not have to contend with hostile CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] fanatic sects or members of the military and that they will be allowed peacefully and freely to try to convince fellow Filipinos of the merits of their position. Without the promise of a pluralistic society where their political idea can have a hearing, no road is open except the military one.

The President said that the cause of dissidence is poverty. This is true. But the causes of poverty must be reviewed in a wholistic manner, poverty must be analyzed not only within the context of the Marcos despoliation of the national wealth, but also in the light of foreign-imposed economic policies. A piecemeal and hortatory approach to a historic problem can not bring about long term solutions to the dissidence it has spawned.

CEBU NPA EXPRESS FEARS ABOUT POLITICAL MINISTER

HK091542 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Jun 86 p 16

[By Jose D. Logarta]

[Text] Cebu City -- The local committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines expressed fears that Political Affairs Minister Antonio V. Cuenco may be undermining ongoing negotiations between the government and communist rebels with his "unfounded" and derogatory statements on the New People's Army. Cuenco, however, said he was not guilty of disseminating wrong information.

In a statement, the CPP-Cebu accused Cuenco of deliberately maligning the NPA, citing an instance wherein Cuenco prematurely announced a ceasefire in Central Visayas and later publicized the surrender of 34 alleged NPA rebels in Catmon, Cebu whom the CPP disowns.

It also rapped Cuenco for saying that Cebu "has been cleansed of the communist-led insurgency" as was reported in this paper, and for claiming in an interview with a local daily here that "the NPA does not operate in Cebu and that so-called rebels roaming around the mountain barangay here are mostly plain bandits."

On the contrary, the statement read, the NPA is now waging armed struggle both in the cities and countrysides of the province. However, its units maintain a "defensive" posture in line with the party central committee's policy on selected targets. In its most recent operations, the NPA said it meted "death penalties" to at least seven persons who had "blood debts" to the people. The seven included members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), alleged military informers and intelligence operatives and Tadtad cultists.

For his part, Cuenco said in a long-distance telephone interview with a local paper here, that he never said there was an official ceasefire in Central Visayas. He said he only meant an "unofficial" ceasefire, as there was no shooting between the rebels and government troops. Cuenco also denied contact with the CPP-NPA in Cebu.

NPA FOUNDER URGES MILITARY TO PROVE SINCERITY

HK090629 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The big problem that would snag the forthcoming conference between the government and the rebels to declare a ceasefire and put an end to long-drawn and costly guerrilla war is the condition that the military confine the soldiers to quarters.

This condition was previously opposed by Gen. Fidel Ramos, armed forces chief of staff and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, both contending that the condition is not only impractical but dangerous.

The founder of the New People's Army (NPA) Bernabe Buscayno, in a statement in Cebu City following a report that the top leadership of the communists and President Aquino had agreed on holding a meeting soon to end the 17-year old guerrilla war, threatened to rejoin the NPA should the military continue operations against the rebels. "The first step the military must take in solving the insurgency problems," Buscayno said, "is for the soldiers to pull out of the hills and confine themselves to quarters." That, he said, would prove that the government is sincere in its call for peace.

Buscayno was one of many political detainees released after Aquino assumed power to fulfill a promise she made during the campaign. The insurgent leader has been vocal against many of Aquino's policies, one of which is the land reform program which he said is still strongly fascistic.

It is presumed that former Satur Ocampo [as published], whom the communist party of the Philippines and the NPA have chosen to be their representative to the crucial talks will insist on approval of Buscayno's proposal if ceasefire is to be had.

In a press conference at Malacanang, the Chief Executive said she would name the representatives to the important meeting within 48 hours, indicating that this time the meeting with the rebels, put on and off before, would now be pushed through. But the possibilities of both parties failing to agree on a common ground for a ceasefire has loomed with the Buscayno condition, even before negotiations had started.

Aquino yesterday said that a military crackdown on the rebels would be declared if efforts for a reconciliation which was not possible in six months. She said, however, that all peaceful means will be used before drastic measures will be taken against the insurgents.

EX-CPP HEAD DISCUSSES PRESENT PARTY STANCE

PM091250 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Jun 86 p 12

[Interview with Philippine Communist Party Founder Jose Maria Sison by Pierre Salmon -- date and place not given]

[Text] "The main thing is to keep your sense of humor," he said with a smile. He has obviously succeeded in doing so. Some 9 years of imprisonment, most of the time in solitary confinement, and systematic torture have not broken the man or the militant. The Philippine Communist Party [CPP] founder was released as a result of extremely popular political events. He theoretically holds no official post but has since played the role of standard-bearer for a party which is still clandestine and which carries out a guerrilla war and mass political work simultaneously.

With a smile on his lips, Jose Maria Sison, known affectionately as "Joma" in the Philippines, analyzed the fall of Marcos, who he said, was trapped by the crisis. "The trade deficit and the debt reduced his ability to satisfy the big bourgeoisie and increased conflicts of interests in the ruling class. The murder of Senator Aquino in this context was a fatal mistake. It was an attack on the bourgeoisie and led both the church and the United States to think about who could take over from Marcos, although in the long term. It was the people's involvement which speeded things up. Without that Marcos could have remained in power for a little longer."

He compared the Aquino government to a blurred film. "You can see some things clearly, others badly, and things move. Cory Aquino has inherited the problems which brought down Marcos; she has to reckon with the military, who have succeeded in exonerating themselves, and with a people's movement which is still very active. The people still admire her greatly but are not prepared to 'go home'. All this forms a heterogeneous, inconsistent whole within which everybody is trying to gain the upper hand. But this government is antifascist, and antidictatorial, and we are prepared to give it a chance. We encourage its positive aspects without forgetting its underlying, pro-American, pro-bourgeois tendencies, but we think that anything could still happen -- the best and the worst."

Indeed, in view of the enormous economic problems besetting the country, the lack of capital, and the increasing number of enterprises which are closing, Corazon Aquino's extraordinary popularity could rapidly vanish. "Everything will depend on her decisions. For the time being she is proving very naive and strongly influenced by the Americans in the economic sphere: She believes in free enterprise and competition and thinks that people's misfortunes are due to the greed of a few people. This is the reason for her appeals to foreign investors and her request for a moratorium on strikes.... May Day showed that the workers are much more aware of what is at stake, are not prepared to trust blindly and are capable of winning major victories. The victories on antifeudal and anti-imperialist measures still have to be consolidated, and this is the revolutionary movement's role."

The Philippines, a rich country regarded as the "pearl of Asia," is in fact subjected to an American semicolonial status which focuses on agriculture and labor.

"To change this situation, we need agrarian reform and national industry linked to our agriculture. At present, a large proportion of capital is still frozen by the feudalists and we do not have a domestic market.... The agrarian reform would solve these two problems, it would inspire the peasant masses, and industry would enable us to escape the inevitable debt."

Indeed, the Philippines is among the most heavily debt-ridden countries in the world. In this connection Jose Maria, like Fidel Castro, thinks that these debts should be canceled, but this is a long-term, strategic objective. Meanwhile he described the position adopted by the Philippines Government as interesting: only repaying loans which have "been useful to the people." "This is a stage which makes it possible to negotiate and increase the people's awareness."

In the same way he drew a careful distinction between strategy and tactics, between the long and the medium term, on the subject of the U.S. bases. "We demand their withdrawal. But we are not making it a priority. It will take an extremely strong people's movement to secure this and we are not seeking confrontation with the United States. On the other hand the government might very quickly decide on their withdrawal in principle. All that is required is a stipulation in the draft constitution that no foreign power can have military bases on national territory. On that basis intermediate solutions are possible: restoring national sovereignty over the land, keeping only naval and air crews on the spot, denuclearization, possibility of other powers using them.... They could all be negotiated, unless of course the United States decides to behave like an international gangster. But that would be very dangerous for it."

He thinks it is desirable and necessary to have a good exchange of information between the Communists and Cory Aquino on these questions. However, the latter has asked without success for a meeting with CPP leaders several times. So? "A Central Committee member said that there could be an official meeting at an appropriate time. In my view that means when the president has real control over the Armed Forces, and that is far from being the case. Moreover, this is one of the main problems."

This is also why the guerrillas do not intend to part with their military or political means: "The main thing is to prevent any regression, to support the democratic progress achieved in February, and to move toward far-reaching reforms, social well-being, and independence. In this fight the guerrillas provide a guarantee and are the armed hand of the people's movement; they are carrying out political work, implementing agrarian reform, and administering the areas they control.... This can only displease the big landowners, crooks, the military, and the civil servants appointed by the dictatorship. So far we have observed a cease-fire. But the army is taking an aggressive attitude, it is carrying out an increasing number of 'search and destroy' operations. Why should we lay down our arms? We will keep them. Not against Aquino but against those who intend to oppose her own reforms."

SISON SAYS AQUINO GOVERNMENT 'MERE TRANSITION'

HK100047 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Singapore -- Jose Maria Sison, the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] proposed here on Saturday that President Aquino incorporate the CPP in a ruling alliance. But in Washington, D.C. Sison was quoted as saying the government of Mrs. Aquino is a mere transition before the final communist takeover of the country.

Sison, a former political detainee freed after Mrs Aquino came to power, told a seminar in Singapore that it was to her advantage to have the CPP-- with its 16,000 New People's Army guerillas, who are currently battling the Philippine military -- in the fold.

He said including the CPP in a coalition with the political parties Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and Lakas ng Bayan [People's Struggle] and the military group which helped her take power would save the nation the devastating cost of a civil war, the threat of foreign aggression, and expand trade and economic relations with socialist countries.

"Under the new coalition government, the NPA can be recognized as part of a national revolutionary army in the same way that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] can be," said Sison.

Asked by newsmen to comment on the proposal, Luis Villafuerte, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, who also addressed the seminar, said he would carry the proposal to Mrs Aquino if Sison gave him the details.

Argued Sison: "It is quite possible for any group within the AFP with or without U.S. inspiration, to make trouble or stage a coup against the Aquino government.

"So long as the people's army stands ready behind people's power, not even the United States nor any anti-Aquino armed group would dare unleash a coup against the Aquino government.... So long as it wishes to rely on people's power and make substantial democratic reforms, the Aquino government can consider the NPA as an armed force to its advantage."

However, he said Mrs Aquino would have to win over even her supporters in the military, the sworn enemy of the CPP, if her current plan to negotiate a truce with the CPP and bring about a ceasefire as the first step to a reconciliation succeeded.

Sison said the CPP, which had built up its strength through "revolutionary struggle and so much sacrifice," could not be expected to accept legalization if it would mean giving up its military strength and "baring its chest to the bayonets of the reactionary state."

He added: "Were Mrs Aquino in full control of the AFP, she could unilaterally effect the drastic reduction of the armed conflict, a standstill between the AFP and NPA or a de facto ceasefire even before a formal negotiated ceasefire."

He contended that the CPP had time on its side and said a cutback in the military campaign would considerably reduce the level of spending on the AFP, which in turn could help reduce dependence on foreign aid for development funds.

Sison urged the government to press ahead with land reforms, which he said would in turn garner active mass support for the coalition government and render the bloody struggle between the NPA and AFP unnecessary.

He said a government incorporating the CPP could dispose of export commodities, the market for which is depressed, through counter-trade with socialist countries, and in return get capital goods and essential consumer items. He contrasted this with Philippine reliance on enormous loans from capitalist countries with conditions attached.

"The Aquino government," he said, "is under order by the United States through its own agencies and transnational firms as well as multilateral agencies like the IMF and World Bank to stick to agriculture, shun industrialization, liberalize imports, attract foreign investments, comply with debt obligations, increase domestic tax burden, freeze wages, depreciate currency and so on."

He added: "The ruling system is deteriorating at a rapid rate. It is simply impossible for the Philippine government to comply with the dictates of the foreign investors and creditors without causing massive social unrest and the intensification of people's war. A California-based anti-communist group -- the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade [CACC] quoted Sison as telling his followers in Manila that Aquino "was playing the role in the Philippines similar to that played by Kerensky in Russia in 1917." Kerensky was the popular Russian leader who took power after the overthrow of the czar and established a democratic government. CACC analyzed the statements of Sison in Manila as published in the Trotskyist communist magazine INTERNATIONAL PRESS in its latest newsletter which is distributed worldwide.

SISON BLAMES AQUINO FOR CONTINUED VIOLENCE

HK110218 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Released Communist Party founder Jose Maria Sison criticized President Aquino on the cease-fire issue. He said Mrs Aquino has misled the people into believing she has issued the call for a cease-fire. According to Sison, who was interviewed in Legazpi City last Monday, President Aquino has not yet made a formal call for a cease-fire. He blamed this for the continuing violence and encounters between the military and the communist rebels. Sison also insisted on a stop to what he termed as the continuing military buildup. Without touching on the increased rebel atrocities, Sison blamed the military's move to field moore troops to protect communities exposed to communist attacks. He also claimed President Aquino has no control over the military.

NPA ASKS AQUINO TO SEND SOLDIERS TO BARRACKS

HK090637 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The NPA warns of bloodshed in Negros if the military carries out its "O-Plan Mamamayan" ["Operation Citizen Plan"] in its counterinsurgency campaign. The NPA made the announcement following reports that an additional three army battalions will be sent to beef up forces in Negros. The communists also asked President Aquino to send all soldiers based in NATO-inflicted areas back to barracks before dialogue between NPA emissaries and the government side are held. At the same time, the NPA warns that military units in Negros would be marked as targets of its sparrow units.

19 KILLED IN AMBUSH OF DEFENSE FORCES IN COTOBATO

HK060303 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Nineteen people were killed when communist rebels ambushed paramilitary troops in South Cotobato. Military spokesman Sergeant Fernando Bulad said 10 rebels and 9 soldiers were killed when two groups totalling about 500 rebels attacked members of the Civilian Home Defense Force Tuesday in (Alabel) and Malapatan. Among those killed were three paramilitary leaders. The rebels burned the house and vehicle of a former village chief in (Alabel). Government troops were sent to the area to pursue the rebels.

JAPAN RESUMES EXPORT INSURANCE COVERAGE

HK110336 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] The Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan (MITI) has resumed coverage of export insurance for the Philippines in a move to normalize bilateral relations between the two countries. Official sources said the MITI cover, which was suspended about two years when the Philippines faced a serious financial crisis, was restored at the end of April 1986. The export insurance assures Japanese suppliers that they would be paid for whatever products or services they would deliver to customers in the Philippines. Shortly after the country declared a moratorium on payment of external debt in late 1983, Japan stopped providing export insurance while suppliers held back product deliveries.

Sources said the first kmajor beneficiary of the restored MITI insurance cover would be the state-owned National Power Corp. [NPC] which is overhauling a thermal plant supplying a large portion of the electricity needs of Metropolitan Manila. The facility, called the Malaya plant with a capacity of 650 megawatts, is to be rehabilitated by Marubeni Corp. on a turnkey basis with funding provided by the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

The Export-Import Bank is to shoulder 85 percent of the project cost of 12 billion yen, with the balance to be borne by Marubeni. With the export insurance cover, the financing arrangement is deemed completed but sources said some hitch has developed in the implementation of the project. NPC, under the government of President Aquino, is reported to be insisting that it negotiate directly with Hitachi which is supplying the equipment.

JOINT COMMITTEE WITH JAPAN TO MONITOR LOANS

HK110620 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Philippines and Japan will set up a joint machinery to expedite the use of Japanese loans and assistance and avoid payment of kickbacks. Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel, fresh from a stint in Tokyo, told newsmen yesterday that a joint committee will monitor the flow of foreign funds here.

Another safeguard is to require these funds to be coursed through the ministry of foreign affairs. In this way, it was hoped that the foreign loans and aid would be concentrated on the authorized disbursements. This will also preclude the payment of commissions to 10 percenters whether Filipinos or Japanese.

At present, a Japanese government agency is looking into the payment of kickbacks to Tokyo businessmen, allegedly involved in arranging Japanese funded projects in the country during the Marcos rule. However, Laurel, during his stay in Tokyo, did not concern himself with this irregularity since this is already being attended to by the Commission on Good Government.

Laurel, however, has reported to President Aquino that seven of 11 projects under the 13th yen loan agreement have been approved by Tokyo. This means that sixteen billion yen ($18 million) will be available to the new government. Of the remaining thirty two billion yen ($36 million), Laurel said that the government hopes to have this converted into a commodity loan.

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USSR REQUESTS LOCATION OF RUSSIAN GRAVES

OW111315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO -- The Soviet Union requested that Japan located Russian graves in Japan following regular ministerial consultations between the two countries in Janaury, Foreign Ministry sources disclosed Wednesday. In the ministerial talks, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe had demanded of his counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze that the Soviet Union allow visits by Japanese to their family graves on the Soviet-controlled northern islands. The Soviet side pledged to study the possibility of such visits at that time.

When Abe visited Moscow last month, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union would allow the visit of Japanese to the graves without the issuance of visas on condition Japan permits the visit of Russians to ancestral graves in Japan on the same basis.

In response to the Soviet proposal to locate Russian family graves, the Foreign Ministry listed various gravesites including ones in Matsuyama City in Ehime Prefecture and Oki Island in Shimane Prefecture, both of which were established during and after the Japan-Russian war of 1904-05, the source said. The Foreign Ministry is taking a positive attitude toward the request, they added.

TEXTILE EXPORT RESTRAINT TALKS WITH U.S. BEGIN

OW120241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO -- Japan and the United States began negotiations for conclusion a new bilateral agreement on Japan's "voluntary" controls on textile shipments in Tokyo Thursday, officials of the International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) said.

Japan is represented at the three-day working-level negotiations by Kazuo Takase, councillor at MITI's Consumer Goods Industries Bureau. His American counterpart is Charles Roger Carlisle, chief negotiator for textiles at the U.S. Trade Representative's Office.

The meeting, the second round since the old accord expired at the end of last year, was focusing on a new ceiling on Japanese textile product shipments to the U.S. and on ways to prohibit marketing in the United States of textile products produced in third countries and exported to the U.S. through Japan with "man-in-Japan" labels attached, the officials said.

FURTHER ON DANISH LEFT SOCIALIST PARTY VISIT

Meets Hwang Chang-yop

SK110421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 10 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark headed by Inger Johansen, member of the Executive Committee of the party.

Departs 11 Jun

SK111106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark headed by Inger Johansen, member of its Executive Committee, left here for home on June 11 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned.

KCNA HEAD LEADS DELEGATION TO INDONESIA

SK111050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and chairman of the committee, left here today by air for Indonesia. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-Chairman of the DPRK Information Committee O Mun-han, Deputy General Director of the KCNA Hong Hyon-chong and Indonesian Ambassador to Korea Supari Tjokrohartono.

ANNUAL REPORT OF U.S. FORCES COMMAND DENOUNCED

SK120505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the "annual report" the command of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea rigged up recently under the "U.N. Forces" berets. The author of the commentary criticizes the U.S. imperialist aggressors for fabricating data and statistics, claiming that last year the North schemed to launch "southward invasion" and violated the Armistice Agreement on many occasions. He says:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have never missed an opportunity to cry about fictitious "threat of southward invasion". But the "report" is an unprecedented one in its vicious nature. In circulating such false document with the day when they provoked the war in Korea in 1950 ahead, the U.S. imperialists mainly seek to justify their policy of South Korean occupation and belligerent moves. It is shameless indeed of the U.S. imperialists to misuse the "U.N. Forces" helmets they have been deprived of, while circulating the conspiratorial document.

The "U.N. Forces" helmets the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are now wearing are those which fell to the ground when the United Nations adopted a resolution more than ten years ago on dissolving the "U.N. Forces Command" in South Korea. The document the U.S. imperialists circulated, wearing the rusted steel helmets only stinks of mould.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CITED ON TORTURE IN SOUTH

SK120450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA) -- The Amnesty International on June 11 released a report on the infringement upon human rights in South Korea, exposing the fascist suppression of anti-"government" forces by the South Korean puppet clique, according to a report. The report says:

Hundreds of dissidents are tortured every year in South Korea. The South Korean authorities try to force "confessions" out of them by electric torture and the methods of making them go without food and sleep and confining them in solitary cells.

In spite of the protestation of the detainees about tortures, South Korean judges give them a guilt decision on the basis of the false confessions. The international standard of fairness is violated in trials in South Korea and the detainees are denied the right to engage a counsel.

DPRK BUILDING INTERNATIONAL GAMES SPORTS COMPLEX

SK112307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- A modern sports complex for large-scale international games is now under construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Its area covers nearly one million square metres near Mangyongdae, Pyongyang. The sports complex will have a stadium with 30,000 seats, an ice rink with 20,000 seats, 9 gymnasiums respectively with 2,000-3,000 seats. There will be built various training grounds for football, tennis, handball and other ball games, hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, a clinic, shops, etc.

A sports centre is now also being built on the beautiful Yanggak islet in the River Taedong flowing through Pyongyang. A main thing in the sports centre is a modern football ground with natural turf covering nearly 30,000 square metres and 30,000 seats. There will be a 44-terrace grand stand and two 22-terrace stands on its either side and 18-22 metres long visor above them. Physical training halls, a pool and training halls for heavy games and a 400-metre indoor track will be built there. A soccer training ground, a tennis court and dining rooms for players will be built on the Yanggak islet.

New sports facilities are also under construction on the beautiful Nungna islet in the River Taedong.

Various wonderful sports facilities have made their appearance in recent years in Pyongyang under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying into practice the great leader President Kim Il-song's far-reaching idea of sports.

There is Kim Il-song Stadium with 100,000 seats on the foot of beautiful Moran hill. It is a grand monumental edifice in the era of the workers' party. On the bank of the River Potong there are sports buildings. Among them are an ice rink with 6,000 seats, a skate training hall covering an area of 12,000 square metres, a pool in the Changgwang health complex and the Pyongyang indoor stadium with 20,000 seats. Outdoor and indoor stadiums have been built at provincial seats including Chongjin, Hamhung and Haeju and in all other parts of the country. A wonderful sports complex with a stadium, a gymnasium and a pool has been built in Nampo Municipality, a port city.

Korean sportsmen constantly improve their technique at these sports complexes with excellent facilities to give a good account of themselves at international games. They carried off over 220 trophy cups and 2,500 medals at international games over the last 16 years.

CONGOLESE MINISTER SUPPORTS DPRK OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SK120443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA) -- Dieudone Kimbembe, minister of justice of the People's Republic of the Congo and honorary chairman of the Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, issued a press statement on June 2 in support of the DPRK's proposal for the co-staging of the Olympic games.

Pointing to the repression of the South Korean people demanding democracy in society by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, he said: "We express indignation at the repression of the South Korean people by the Chon Tu-hwan group under the pretext of the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympics. We hold that the DPRK's proposal to co-host the Olympic games must be realised to save the Olympic movement from a crisis and create a condition favorable for a peaceful, reunification of Korea. We earnestly appeal to all the world people who love peace and justice to lift up loud voices of justice in demand of the co-staging of the 24th Olympic games by the North and South of Korea."

VNS SAYS SOME OPPOSITION REMARKS HINDER UNITY

SK111240 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Dialogue between Madam Yun Chong-won and announcer Kim Chol-min from the program "Sunday Reception Room"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] How are you?

[Yun Chong-won] How are you?

[Kim] Some opposition politicians have recently made remarks hindering the unity of the democratic and patriotic forces and the movement for democratization, thus making the people frown at their remarks and acts.

[Yun] That is true. There seem to be some opposition politicians who are being shaken by the appeasing and deceitful trick of Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP to the effect that if the nationwide signature campaign for constitutional revision is stopped and the ruling and opposition parties discuss the question of revising the Constitution into one providing for a direct presidential election system and agree on the question on the floor [of the National Assembly], the Constitution can be amended even before 1988. Also, there are some opposition party politicians who are undisguisedly preaching about compromise with and concession to the present dictatorial regime. These politicians are denounced as decoys among people.

This is a time when Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP side are bent on conspiratorial maneuvers to disunite, disintegrate, and destroy the ranks of the movement for democratization while intensifying suppressive offensives aimed at stifling the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democratization.

[Kim] I think that it is a time when a special alert against the crafty plot of the Chon Tu-hwan group should be increased. As far as the so-called Inchon riot incident about which the Chon Tu-hwan group has recently talked is concerned, the group deployed some 2,000 DJP forces, disguised as students and citizens, at the site of a rally to form the Inchon chapter for the signature campaign for constitutional revision, made them kick up outrageous rackets, and frustrated the rally by making the police indiscriminately fire tear gas bombs at the rally site. This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP, by mobilizing patronized mass media, have brazenly misled public opinion, saying that the rally was frustrated by the radical acts of students in the movement circles. They arrested and suppressed many off-stage democratic forces, including Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon], and Chang Ki-pyo, chief policy-maker of the Mintongnyon, as well as students, while talking about behind-the-scenes manipulation. This is a scheme to create dissension between patriotic students and opposition party and within off-stage democratic forces and cause disunity between students and people and among students.

[Yun] That is correct. In reality, today is a time when confrontation between democratic and patriotic forces and pro-U.S. dictatorial forces is more acute than ever before. Therefore, reality urgently demands that all democratic and patriotic forces be firmly united and stage the movement for democratization nationwide. Only when all democratic and patriotic forces, including youths, students, workers, peasants, and residents of all walks of life in urban areas, intellectuals, and opposition politicians are unanimously united in rising up in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle and in taking joint action can the cause of making this land independent and democratic be realized.

To this end, I consider that the firm solidarity and unity of all anti-U.S. and antidictatorial forces opposing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and the dictatorial rule are more necessary. United we stand, divided we fall -- this is the truth. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan group is more fearful of the unity of our democratic and patriotic forces than anything else. For this reason, the Chon Tu-hwan group is bent on despicable conspiratorial and deceitful maneuvers to destroy the unity of and divide our democratic and patriotic forces. Under this condition, our democratic and patriotic forces should counter the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist suppression through struggle and maneuvers for division and disintegration with the strategy of unity and cohesion.

[Kim] Nevertheless, some opposition politicians are making remarks hindering the unity of democratic and patriotic forces and benefiting the maneuvers of Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP for division and disintegration, thereby arousing indignation among the people. This is, indeed, regrettable.

[Yun] Man cannot live forever. Such being the case, without living in a righteous manner on the side of the nation and the people, why do they become servants of the dictatorial regime and live humiliatingly while being criticized by the people and glared bitterly by their colleagues? In view of remarks and acts of some opposition politicians, they have easily made, in the signature campaign for constitutional revision and the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, ambiguous remarks that cannot be differentiated from the utterances of Chon Tu-hwan and members of the DJP, the ruling party.

Some time ago, there was a man who opposed the revision of the Constitution into a constitution providing for a direct presidential election system and made remarks on an election in the National Assembly while talking about the formation of a system embracing all the people and the entire country, and embracing the ruling and opposition parties. Upon hearing his remarks, many people criticized him, asking whether he was a ruling party member or an opposition party member.

[Kim] It is thought that such remarks are nothing but utterances preaching undisguised compromise with the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

[Yun] That is true. This type of man plays well the role of a servant of power, receiving a stipend by taking sides with the ruling party. This type of man cannot have his own political views. Therefore, the people criticize these politicians as decoys.

[Kim] As far as a decoy is concerned, Yi Chol-sung cannot be excluded from those politicians. In the past, he was much criticized as a pro-ruling party figure and decoy.

[Yun] When the historical background of those called decoys among opposition politicians is traced, they seem not to have discarded the decoy's nature of flattering power. There is a man who played the role of a decoy in a dirty manner while receiving hundreds of million won and a luxurious mansion from former dictator Pak Chong-hui. Even when Pak Chong-hui established the Yusin dictatorial system and remained in power for a long time while exercising a harsh tyrannical rule, he flattered power and came out with a sordid theory called the theory of integration halfway and the theory on reform amid participation -- theories justifying the fascist dictatorial rule. This made the people frown at him.

[Kim] You have just said that those who flatter power do not give up the nature of decoys. I think that what you say is true. Those who played the role of decoys for the dictators in the past have not discarded their evil custom, but are still playing the role of puppets while currying favor with Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP.

[Yun] Since the proverb says that a childhood habit is hard to break even in old age, an evil habit is really awful. Such a swindling act is the act of being used by the scheme of Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP to impede the movement for democratization and cause democratic and patriotic forces to disintegrate. This act not only benefits the dictatorial group, but does more harm than good to our masses' movement for democratization.

We should be alert to the pro-ruling party acts of some opposition politicians -- acts of laying obstacles to the development of the struggle of democratic and patriotic forces and acts hindering the unity and cohesion of the ranks. Great self-awakening is needed. I think that for that reason, students and citizens urged the self-awakening of opposition politicians during the Inchon demonstration on 3 May.

[Kim] NKDP President Yi Min-u has already accepted the demand as the people's chastisement of his party and has pledged to continue the struggle for democratization along with the masses of all walks of life.

[Yun] I consider that we should bear in mind the truth that united we stand, divided we fall, and overcome, without fail, the manner and characteristic of a decoy, while defending the unity of the ranks. Our people will not yield to and not be deceived by any suppression or intrigue of Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP, but build a new independent and democratic society in this land with united strength.

[Kim] I think that the genuine existence of opposition politicians and the value of their lives lie in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle that is being waged with our peple. I am convinced that, even though they failed to live together with the people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification in the past, some politicians will, from now on, eradicate the shameful legacy of being a decoy and unhesitatingly turn out to the sacred anti-U.S. and an dictatorial struggle along with the people.

SOUTH MINISTER'S REMARKS ON DOMESTIC AFFAIRS HIT

SK101405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 9 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June commentary: "Dictator's Farce"]

[Text] On 7 June, a fellow holding the office of the puppet prime minister made a report on state affairs at the National Assembly. Dissembling as though traitor Chon Tu-hwan had made a great decision to complete revision of the Constitution before his current presidential term expires on the basis of an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, the puppet prime minister said that he will do his utmost to put into practice the so-called dictator's will for democratization. This is a brazen tune of counterpropaganda produced out of a distortion of reality.

Do the dictators have a modicum of intention to revise the Constitution as demanded by the people and offer them a gift called "democratization?" People are demanding that all the people imprisoned be set free and that the Constitution be revised in such a way as to institutionalize a direct presidential election system.

However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, his DJP coteries, and those working inside the puppet administration offices are indiscriminately arresting people who called for constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system and for democratrization and who rejected aggresssion by outside forces, and are harshly suppressing them after branding them as being pro-communist and leftist, while showing reluctance to release them from prison.

They even went so far as to intimidate those who called for their release, arguing that the issue related to the release of the imprisoned should not be allowed to be used as a bargaining item for political negotiations, while at the same time babbling about enforcement of laws. Therefore, it is clear what the dictator's will for democratization, which is being noisily prattled about by the puppets, is about, and what they mean by the argument that they will do their best through concession and an attitude of compromise. What they mean is that they will whip the people into abiding by the present fascist legal system and force them to accept their own proposal for constitutional revision, which has made the extension of power by the fascist military elements an established fact.

The puppets' bandying about of such a unilateral and self-righteous attempt concealed under the veil of democratization and their prattling as though they were about to realize something stem from the goal of placating the antigovernment sentiment by diverting public attention. In reality, the dictator Chon Tu-hwan is a despotic tyrant and a butcher of the nation who knows about nothing except knife-wielding. The day before the opening of the regular session of the National Assembly, traitor Chon Tu-hwan said that acts of undermining order and radical demands denying the existence of the present dictatorial system will not be tolerated, while advocating an open, democratic society. To claim commitment to democratization without dropping the hidden knife is an empty word and nothing can be expected from it.

On the same day, the puppet prime minister, accusing us of having unilaterally suspended the dialogue, attempted to portray themselves as advocates of dialogue. This is nothing but a premeditated maneuver aimed at misleading public opinion by laying on us the blame for the suspension of the North-South dialogue which had been arranged after twists and turns.

It is our consistent stand to improve North-South relations through dialogue and to pave a favorable way for peace and peaceful reunification. It is because the puppets, ignoring our peaceful proposals for the relaxation of tension, launched, together with the U.S. imperialists, the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest ever, an exercise designed to mount a surprise attack against our Republic, and because they are exacerbating tension even at this moment while running riot in confrontation and war commotions that the North-South dialogue is once again stalled after being plunged into a state of suspension.

It is a shameless act of an imposter to have suspended the dialogue and then attempted to pass the responsibility onto others. No matter what propaganda they may fabricate based on the logic of placing the cart before the horse, the puppets will never be able to avoid the responsibility for having suspended the dialogue. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should know that it can never dash the South Korean people's will for democratization or mislead world opinion, no matter what machinations it may employ.

FISHERY STATION WHARVES MOVED ALONG TAEDONG RIVER

SK061057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- The Nampo barrage, a grand monumental edifice, has been built on the west coast of Korea, to turn the River Taedong into a big natural fish breeding ground, with the result that the wharves of the fishery stations and fishermen's cooperatives on the riverside are moving down the barrage. A vigorous construction project is now going on to move the fishery stations, fishermen's cooperatives and shipyards in Waudo, Hanggu, Taean and Chollima districts of Namp situated upwards the River Taedong on the seashore down the Nampo barrage.

The Nampo Export Fishery Station which has already finished the construction of wharf and structures has moved to a new place and over 10 fishermen's cooperatives including the Taean and Waudo fishermen's cooperatives are pressing ahead with the construction, while continuing fishing operations. With a new large-scale fishery base relocated down the Nampo barrage it has become poossible to develop fish breeding in the River Taedong and bring the fishery stations and fishermen's cooperatives nearer to the fishing ground to increase fish production.

IOC MAKES 'FINAL OFFER' TO NORTH, SETS DEADLINE

SK120139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland (YONHAP) -- South Korea Wednesday revealed its intention to offer North Korea part of preliminaries of an additional Olympic sports event during the '88 Summer Olympics in Seoul, it was learned here at the end of a two-day inter-Korean sports meeting. Kim Chong-ha, president of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC), was reported to have disclosed this at the second-day session Wednesday with IOC officials, following his earlier suggestion that Seoul was willing to move the competitions of two sports to the North as part of efforts to have boycott-free Seoul Olympics.

At the closing session of the inter-Korean meeting at the IOC headquarters on Lake Geneva, the KOC head also said his side was ready to organize the cycle road-race of the '88 Olympics as a "border-crossing" event linking the south and the north through panmunjom. Kim's proposals were offered on condition that North Korea should openly pledge to fully honor the IOC charter and the 1981 Baden Baden decision by IOC to award the '88 Olympic Games to Seoul, capital of the Republic of Korea.

IOC officials immediately held a separate meeting with North Korean delegates on the new Seoul suggestions before ending the Lausanne meeting of Olympic officials from both sides of Korea and IOC. It was the third such meeting since last October on Pyongyang's participation in the Seoul Olympics.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, summing up two days of discussion, told a press conference that the Seoul proposal to grant the north sponsorship of two unidentified sports events at the '88 Olympics was the "final offer." Samaranch set June 30 as the deadline for North Korea to accept the proposal.

The south-proposed border-crossing cycle road-race will be the 100 km (60 mile) event that may start in the north and finish in Seoul, it was learned.

The IOC chief told the reporters that if the offer is accepted, the fourth round of talks to work out "necessary organizational and operational aspects" will be called, possibly by late July.

ROK ASIAD OFFICIAL CONFIDENT OF PRC PARTICIPATION

SK120345 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP) -- Despite the lack of official notification, Yi ha-u, secretary general of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee, expressed confidence Wednesday that Mainland China will send athletes to compete in the 10th Asian Games, to be held in Seoul this fall. Yi also said that a successful conclusion to the negotiations being held this week in Switzerland concerning North Korea's participation in the 1988 Summer Olympics could signal the intention of Pyongyang to participate in the upcoming Asiad. "Nobody is sure what will happen, but if we are patient enough and open our door and make the effort to allow the north to save face they could come," Yi said in an interview on Wednesday evening.

The International Olympic Committee is meeting in Lausanne with representatives from both North and South Korea this week in an effort to head off a possible boycott of the 1988 Summer games. The North Koreans, who do not recognize the South Korean Government, have demanded the right to host a portion of the games.

Regarding the Chinese, Yi was more emphatic. "I have every reason to believe the Chinese will be here," he said "They are to host the 1990 games and by logical inference they may not have a choice." Nations that plan to attend the Asiad, scheduled to begin on Sept. 20, are required to notify local officials of their intention by June 28. "We have excellent relations with the various Asian sports federations," Yi said. "I would safely guess at least 33 or 34 of the 36 nations in the Olympic Council of Asia would attend the games." Thirty-three nations participated in the 1982 games in New Delhi, the largest Asiad to date.

In the In the April meeting of Asian sports federations here, only Afghanistan and Laos were absent.

Turning to security, Yi said that atheletes could rest easy. "Athletes for the Asian Games will be participating under the safest conditions -- I guarantee that," he said. National police this week announced a series of new security measures, including the expansion of anti-terrorist units throughout the country. Yi continued: "Koreans are used to security. Not by choice but by the turn of history. Out of our survival instincts we are very security conscious."

KYODO: PRC To Send Delegation

OW111307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 11 KYODO -- China will send a 550-member athletic delegation to the Asian Games in Seoul in September, Chinese Sports Sources Said Wednesday.

PRC Decision Welcomed

W120025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 12 KYODO -- South Korea has welcomed a Chinese decision to take part in the Seoul Asian Games this fall. A source with the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee said the committee is "extremely happy" with the Chinese entry.

South Korea had feared that China would stay away from the Asian Games, since Beijing is a close ally of Pyongyang and has no diplomatic relations with Seoul. Another sports source in Seoul said he hopes the Chinese entry will contribute toward political stabilization in the Korean peninsula and create conditions favorable to communist countries' taking part in the 1988 Olympic games.

NO AGREEMENTS REACHED AT U.S. TEXTILE TALKS

SK100958 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- Korean and U.S. officials ended two days of talks here Tuesday without reaching any substantial agreements on the volume of Korean textile products exported to the United States.

The U.S. delegation, headed by Charles Carlisle, chief U.S. textile negotiator, suggested that Korea's quota for textiles exported to the United States be frozen at the 1985 level for the next three years, a Trade and Industry Ministry source said Tuesday. The U.S. side also requested that the Korean-U.S. bilateral textile agreement, which expires on Dec. 31, 1987, be revised with this year.

The U.S. delegates called on Korea to cooperate in blocking the passage of the Thurmond Bill, which was vetoed earlier by President Reagan, by agreeing to the freeze. Congress is scheduled to vote on overriding the veto on Aug. 6.

The Korean side, led by Assistant Minister Kim Chul-su, expressed opposition to the freezing of the textile quota. If Korea were to accept the U.S. request for freezing the quota, he argued, it would deal a big blow to the Korean textile industry.

Regarding the U.S. request that the bilateral textile accord be revised this year, the Korean side asserted that the revision would violate the present multi-fiber arrangement rules, noting that textile issues pending between Seoul and Washington should be discussed in accordance with the outcome of MFA extension negotiations, which are now under way. Korean officials called for U.S. understanding, pointing to the recent agreement reached at the Seoul trade ministers' conference, which emphasized the need for a "standstill" in world-wide protectionism. The two sides agreed to resume talks at a mutually agreeable time, either in Seoul or Washington, the source said.

TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMY PACT MADE WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

SK111228 Seoul YONHAP in English 1211 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Guinea Bissau Wednesday initialed an accord on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The agreement was initialed by Korean Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and visiting defense minister of the African country, Iafai Camara at the Foreign Ministry here.

Under the agreement, the two countries will form a joint committee on economic and technologial cooperation and hold the committee meeting in each country alternately every year. The two countries will also expand cooperation through vocational training and the exchange of experts, equipment and scientific data.

TAIWAN ECONOMIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OPENS

SK120707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Taiwanese officials opened their 19th economic ministerial conference at the government building in Kwachon, a suburb of Seoul, on Thursday.

On the first day of the three-day conference, the 22 Korean delegates, led by Finance Minister Chong In-yong, and the 19 Taiwanese delegates, headed by Economic Affairs Minister Lee Ta-hai, discussed ways to promote economic and technical cooperation between their two countries. They are also expected to discuss ways to boost bilateral trade, the establishment of joint measures in order to cope with protectionism in advanced countries and deficits recorded by both Korea and Taiwan in their trade with Japan.

1987 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE PROPOSAL ANNOUNCED

SK110240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP) South Korea's 44 government offices have proposed spending a total of 18.5 trillion won (21.6 billion U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 865 won) in fiscal year 1987, representing a whopping 33.9 percent rise from 13.9 trillion won spent this year, the economic planning board reported Thursday. The proposals include 7.3 trillion won in expenditures for public projects, up 66.9 percent from this year.

The government plans to spend 6.5 trillion won for public projects to be carried forward to next year and 798.4 billion won for new projects. Under the proposals, expenditures for salaries and wages would be hiked by 9.9 percent from this year's level. The comparative increase rates were 18.5 percent for defense outlays, 12.2 percent for educational subsidies and 9.6 percent for financial grants to provincial governments.

The Trade-Industry Ministry and the Industry Advancement Administration requested more than 100 percent hikes in their expenditures for 1987.

The comparative increase rates were 50-100 percent for the Sports Ministry and 10 other government agencies, 30-50 percent for the Health-Social Affairs Ministry and seven other offices, 10-30 percent for the National Assembly and 15 other organizations and less than 10 percent for the board of audit and inspection and five other offices.

The EPB plans to reduce the rise in budgetary expenditures for next year to around 12 percent from this year's level.

YI MIN-U MEETS WITH 6 FOREIGN MISSION HEADS

SK120210 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party met six heads of foreign missions in Seoul at his National Assembly office yesterday. The four ambassadors and two charge d'affaires visited Yi "to hear of Yi's activities during his recent U.S. tour and the latest political developments," according to Amb. Juha Puromies of Finland.

Yi held talks with them for 50 minutes through an interpreter from the Embasssy of New Zealand. They were Amb. John Wingstrand of Sweden, Amb. David George Holborow of New Zealand, Amb. Bernard Freymond of Switzerland, Amb. Puromies, charge d'affaires of Pakistan Eitizaz Husain, and charge d'affaires of Australia David Mason.

The foreign envoys expressed their deep concern about the possibility of partisan compromise on constitutional amendment. Amb. Holborow of New Zealand, saying that he likes seeing the progress made in partisan dialogues, asked Yi about what the NDP would do if parties fail to make an accord. The contents of the talks were reported by Rep. Chong Che-mun.

Yi said, "I am not in a position to say with the premise that agreements will not be made. I hope that the ruling party will come to an agreement." "If the ruling party proposes a bill running counter to the people's will unilaterally, there will be grave consequences of unrest," he was quoted as saying.

When Amb. Puromies of Finland asked him if U.S. leaders have said anything about the amendment, Yi replied, "It is inconceivable for the United States to recommend any specific system of the as more democratic." [sentence as published] "The direct presidential election formula is our political tradition and the desire of the people," he told them.

KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM RECONFIRM UNITY

SK110035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam stressed yesterday that they keep as before their strong comradeship and declared, "We will maintain our firm unity even after the democratization." After a breakfast meeting at Kim Yong-sam's house in Sangdo-dong, they charged the government with maneuvering to create a rift between them.

They reaffirmed that the release of political prisoners is a "prerequisite" to the formation of a special House committee for constitutional revision work. They meet over breakfast, alternating between their houses, on every Tuesday.

THE KOREA TIMES VIEWS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

SK110028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Consensus on Democratization"]

[Text] National politics appears to be heading for a new phase of inter-party dialogue with regard to constitutional revision, directed toward the realization of democratization. Backing up such a favorable turn on the political scene, long plagued by heated friction between the government and opposition parties, was a conspicuous consensus that emerged among the three major parties on the necessity of achieving a "grand compromise" on the projected constitutional amendment. The consensus among the political parties came to light in keynote speeches delivered by the leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the minor opposition Korea National Party at a plenary session of the National Assembly Monday.

However, as the rival political camps disagreed over the form of government to be established under the newly-sought basic law, it is most probable that the government and opposition parties will have to undergo many ups and downs in the course of inter-party negotiations over constitutional revision. The ruling party, while stressing the need for the projected special parliamentary committee to study all options for the government structure, called for the decentralization of power and the elevation of the role of political decentralization of power and the elevation of the role of political parties and the National Assembly, indicating its preference for a parliamentary cabinet system. In contrast, the two opposition parties renewed their long-standing demands for direct presidential elections.

As for the fundamental approach to tackling the constitutional question, the government party clarified its position to ensure the people's basic rights substantially by facilitating their participation in politics on a wider scale. The major opposition party took a similar approach, stressing the imperative need to guarantee the people's free choice of government. These statements indicate, at least on the surface, that the government and opposition parties share identical basic stands with regard to the constitutional debate.

But then, a question arises as to the extent to which the political parties will be faithful in honoring their manifested political goals in the process of actually dealing with the amendment issues. Another noteworthy point is that the three party leaders shared a common view that the "maturity and diverse changes" of our industrializing society should be properly reflected in the pending constitutional reform.

Indeed, in the course of constitutional debate, the government and political parties are bound to be fully aware of the high degree of political maturity and the great expectations of the people, comparable to the remarkable socioeconomic development they have attained.

POLICE THWART STUDENT PLAN TO SEIZE JAPANESE BANK

SK100529 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pusan, Korea, June 10 (YONHAP) -- Police arrested a university graduate on Tuesday and are seeking five university students for planning to occupy a branch office of the Bank of Tokyo in this southern port city. Pyon Yong-chol, 24, a graduate of Pusan National University (PNU), and five PNU students allegedly planned to seize the branch office of the bank in downtown Pusan Tuesday morning, according to police.

As evidence, police confiscated a Japanese flag, a U.S. flag, gasoline bombs and printed material containing anti-government slogans at the house of one of the students. Police put the five students, including a coed, on a list of wanted persons. Meanwhile, police stepped up security measures around the building that houses the Japanese office.

7 MORE STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR RALLIES RELEASED

SK120143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Seven more college students who were arrested for their involvement in antigovernment demonstrations were released Tuesday. The lenient actions came amid indications that the government might grant an amnesty to a large number of people arrested for their antigovernment activities in order to promote interparty dialogue regarding the constitutional amendment.

On Tuesday, Judge Chong Tok-hung at the Seoul District Criminal Court handed down suspended jail terms ranging from eight to 12 months to three participants in a massive rally held at Seoul National University on Feb. 4. The three students, including two from Ewha Woman's University, were freed later in the day.

In another trial held at the same court, Judge Yi Chae-hong ordered the release of a Songgyungwan University senior by suspending his one-year prison term for three years. The defendant, Kwon Chae-yong, 22, was on trial for leading a demonstration near Chongnyangni Railroad Station late last year.

In a separate trial held at the Tongbu branch of the Seoul District Court, Judge Yu Won-kyu imposed prison terms of 18 months to two years on two Seoul National University students charged with staging violent demonstrations in Seoul last November. The judge, however, subsequently ordered the release of the two students by suspending their terms for three years.

Meanwhile, the Seoul District Prosector's Office freed a 22-year-old Ewha Woman's University student accused of inciting antigovernment demonstrations on her campus early this year. The prosecution made the decision in favor of Kim Su-yong, a senior majoring in Korean literature and president of the university's student council, by suspending her indictment.

SNU CONSIDERING LENIENT STEPS FOR FREED STUDENTS

SK120207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University is learned to be considering lenient measures for the students who were freed with the stay of the enforcement of prosecution charges. They will be spared from harsh punishment provided for by school regulations, including possible dismissal and zero credit for failing to meet the class attendance requirement. The lenient position was bared in a meeting of professors with portfolio, chaired by university president Pak Pong-sik. On details of the lenient measures for the "repentent" students, the professors will meet again today.

Recently, more than 50 students were arrested in connection with various antigovernment protests including the attempted seizure of the SNU medical college library.

In the meantime, the government appears to be shifting its heavy-handed police against student activists. Already, a number of students have been freed as the prosecution dropped charges against them. And talks are going on between the ruling and opposition camps over the matter of releasing the people arrested and tried for demanding constitutional amendment.

'ABOUT 150' POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

SK120153 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Rep. Chong Sun-tok, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, disclosed yesterday that about 150 political prisoners may be released during the current House session, ending on June 24. They are all convicts, serving jail terms, he told his opposition counter-parts in a meeting. Besides them, there are about 750 political detainees which break down to 350 now being tried, and 400 being investigated, he said.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party had demanded the release of all prisoners numbering, it claims, 1,482 as a prerequisite for the creation of a special House committee on constitutional revision.

Chong told Reps. Yu Che-yon of the NDP and Kim Yong-saeng of the minor opposition Korea National Party that the parties should let the government decide how many prisoners should be released and when. He, however, stressed that left-leaning radicals and pro-Communists should be excluded from the list of prisoners to be freed on a gradual basis.

But, Rep. Yu made it clear that it would be difficult for the NDP to attend the projected House panel even with a single political prisoner still left in jail. In the meeting, Rep. Yu asked if DJP chairman No Tae-u intends to meet Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, noting that No had expressed his desire to meet anyone in the interest of partisan compromise. He also demanded the amnesty and civil rights restoration for Kim Tae-chung.

Chong suggested that he and Yu meet in the near future to discuss the questions. The secretaries-general shared the view that a joint meeting of party secretaries-general and floor leaders is not necessary.

UNIVERSITIES OPPOSE STUDENT SUMMER RURAL SERVICE

SK110105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] College students are busy preparing for their rural activities, in defiance of the firm positions of schools and the authorities against the controversial summer camps. Most universities are opposed to student service activities in the countryside, except for medical and technical service.

Provincial authorities have already been instructed not to allow student groups in the farming villages if they are not authorized by universities. Nonetheless, student circles at major universities are going ahead with their plans amid criticism that activist students use the occasion to indoctrinate farmers against the government.

Seoul National University yesterday held a professors' meeting to discuss the issue and decided not to authorize the students' rural activities. Yet, the student council of the top university plans to send off some 3,000 students for week-long labor service in the provinces of Kyongsang-pukto and Chungchong-pukto, from July 1. The organizers are particularly campaigning to attract freshmen and sophomores for the program of helping farmers.

SNJ student leaders are said to be making prepartory visits to the proposed places this week so that students will not be rejected by villagers. Last year, some village people opposed the voluntary student labor service, arguing that the students are more oriented toward the indoctrination of participating students through labor service and of farmers against the government.

Students of Korea University are preparing for rural activities in Kwangwon-do areas. Some 2,000 students are expected to join in. On campus, many banners have been hung, promoting the summer rural activities. A banner on the student hall reads "Out with U.S., Japanese capital that strangles the rural economy!"

Ewha Woman's University students were learned to have completed preparations for working in Imsil and Changsu, in Cholla-pukto, in early July.

Most Seoul Universities, including Tongguk, Hanyang and Kyonghui universities, are holding training sessions for rural service participants. SNU authorities said they would send letters to parents, urging them to persuade their children to turn away from "dubious" rural activities.

GEN THONGLAI KOMMASIT ON THAI RELATIONS

BK101429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] On 6 June, Comrade Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, an officer attached to the National Defense Ministry and former spokesman of the Lao Government delegation to talks with the Thai side on resolving the problem of three villages, was interviewed by Lao and foreign journalistss in Paklai District. He said: Today marks the 2d anniversary of the armed Thai occupation of three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Povince. A meeting is being held here today to recall the people's grief and, at the same time, to express support for the LPDR Foreign Ministry's statement.

Asked what is being done to resolve the problem of the three villages, Comrade Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit said: At present, the problem has not been completely resolved because the Thai side has not yet recognized that the three villages are part of Laos, because some Thai troops are still stationed deep inside Laos, because they have refused to return the inhabitants evacuated to Thailand to their native land, and because they have refused to pay compensation to the local villagers for the losses caused by them.

The two sides held talks in Bangkok twice in 1984 to resolve the problem, but without result. The Thai side unilaterally announced the conclusion of the talks. Since then, however, the LPDR Government has proposed to the Thai side solutions to the problem on many occasions, but the Thai side has not heeded this and has presented the view that settling the problem at the governmental level is not necessary.

From this attitude, we believe that the Thai side is insincere in its desire to resolve the problem and to deal with the situation currently existing in the area of the three villages. Thus, it is now easy to cause tension since the Thai side has kept lit the fuse that may lead to the clashes.

The general concluded: Thanks to its good intentions, the Lao side wants all problems to be resolved peacefully in the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples. This is why the Lao side has repeatedly proposed to the Thai side a constinuation of talks between governmental-level delegations as reiterated in the Lao Foreign Ministry's 6 June statement calling for the resolution of all remaining problems and for the normalization of Lao-Thai relations -- an earnest aspiration of the fraternal Lao and Thai peoples.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON DPRK-ROK MEETING

BK091456 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview given to a radio correspondent last Friday, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, chairman of the Lao National Olympic Committee, expressed his view on a meeting to be held between he DPRK and South Korean Olympic committees in Lusanne, Switzerland, on 11-12 June. He said: The meeting between the two sides will be the third and may be the last to be held under the sponsorship of the International Olympic Committee. The main purpose of the meeting is to try to settle difficulties concerning the 24th summer Olympic Games which will be organized in Seoul, South Korea, in 1988. What is the cause of the difficulties? The difficulties stem from the mistake made by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee which, in 1981, decided to select Seoul as the host for the games without extensively surveying the problems.

The Olympic ideals are to carry out activities for peace, friendship, and understanding among nations throughout the world, for the relaxation of international tension, and to oppose war and discrimination in all forms. Actually, the selection of Seoul as the site for the Olympic Games is against the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation.

To enable the 24th summer Olympics to be organized in accordance with the Olympic ideals, the DPRK National Olympic Committee has proposed an initiative to the International Olympic Committee and various organizations of the Olympic movement that both parts of Korea cohost the 24th summer Olympic games in Pyongyang and Seoul and that athletes from both parts of Korea be put into one team for the competitions. This in order to unify the Olympic activities and is in the interest of the unification of the Korean nation. This reasonable proposal of the DPRK side has been supported by public opinion throughout the world, in particular in fraternal socialist countries as clearly shown in the statement of the top-level leaders of the sports circles of socialist countries in their 34th conference in Hanoi in November 1985, which the chairman of the International Olympic Committee himself also attended on invitation. The various socialist countries have urged the International Olympic Committee and various organizations of the international Olympic movement to scrupulously study the DPRK side's proposal. They have also asked the International Olympic Committee to continue to sponsor the meeting between the national committees of the two parts of Korea until success is achieved.

Singkapo Sikhotchounmani, chairman of the Lao National Olympic Committee, said in conclusion: The past two meetings between the two sides have already paved the way for the settlement of the problem. But, the South Korean side has raised many issues to thwart the good intentions of the DPRK side. The Lao Olympic Committee has unanimously agreed to the stand of the various fraternal socialist countries on the problem of the 24th summer Olympics. In the Olympic movement, there still remain many problems that must be jointly solved by the international sports circles. The problems include the participation of professional athletes in the Olympic games, the use of sports activities to serve commercial interests, the qualification of athletes to participate in the competitions, violence at sports events, racial discrimination or separation into groups, and so forth.

To have the 24th Olympic Games organized effectively, the International Olympic Committee, various international sports federations, and various national Olympic committees, in particular that of South Korea, should study the proposal of the DPRK side in a spirit of responsibility.

BANGKOK PAPERS VIEW PREM DECISION ON ELECTION BID

BK101121 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language Bangkok dailies -- SIAM RAT, MATICHON, and THAI RAT -- on 9 and 10 June carry an editorial or column commenting on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's decision not to run in the general election scheduled for 27 July.

SIAM RAT's 9 June 700-word page-5 editorial, entitled "The Prime Minister's Statement and its Consequences," says: "It is the right of every man to engage in or not to engage in any political activity, including a general election. Gen Prem Tinsulanon's decision not to run in the upcoming general election, however, is different because he wants to stay in politics after the voting. he expects the political parties to invite him to be the prime minister in the new government.

"At this point, we can envisage the result of the upcoming general election being similar to that of 1983 -- that is, no political party winning the majority vote so that it can form its own government. Thus, a nonpartisan figure is needed as prime minister and Gen Prem Tinsulanon stands prominently as a candidate for the premiership."

The editorial adds: "Gen Prem and any other general who wants to sit in the prime minister's chair without running in the general election must realize that the people's support that he enjoys will gradually dissolve and that the people might even reject him. He must not stand idle. On the contrary, he must try to work effectively to win the people's confidence."

MATICHON'S 10 June 900-word page-6 editorial, entitled "Gen Prem's Status," says: "The reason cited by Gen Prem Tinsulanon for not running in the upcoming general election -- that his candidacy might be detrimental to this politically neutral stance -- is nonsense and indicates his naivete in modern political science. If people like the prime minister or cabinet members should not join any political party or run in any election for fear that it might affect their political neutrality, the Prime Minister Thatcher, Prime Minister Nakasone, and former U.S. President Nixon, who won elections during their tenures, are the ones who have undermined the democratic system."

The editorial continues: "Thailand's democracy is a sad story. Political parties have to invest huge amounts of money and find qualified people to field in the general election. None of them, however, has ever been able to form a government on its own to administer the policies it promised the people. Instead, the parties must submissively invite a nonpartisan figure who has not run in the election to be the prime minister and form a government."

THe paper concludes that the political party system in Thailand is "obviously fragile and must be further strengthened and developed so that it can serve as the firm foundation for the democratic system."

THAI RAT's 10 June 900-word page 5 column by "Zoom" entitled "Disappointed Eventually," notes that Gen Prem's refusal to run in the 27 July general election has disappointed many of his supporters who want to see him be the prime minister to emerge from an election. The columnist notes that the people admire Gen Prem's "prudence and clean record" and stresses that he is ashamed to see political parties "invite an outsider to be the prime minister" because such a practice is "still far away from the genuine democracy." He then extends his best wished to all candidates running in the election and hopes that "one of them can be the next prime minister."

MINISTER ON COUNTERMEASURES TO U.S. FARM ACT

BK120059 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 86 p 13

[Excerpt] The Government yesterday unveiled three counter-measures to the U.S. Farm Act, including the plan to invite the other six non-subsidising countries affected by the American law for a meeting here. Commerce Minister Pol Capt Surat Osathanukho said the measures were decided on during the meeting on Tuesday night of the committee in charge of boosting foreign exchange earnings, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila. Other committee members are Capt Surat and Ecobomics Department Director-General Danai Dulalampha.

Capt Surat said the first of the three measures calls for the Foreign Ministry to submit a protest letter on behalf of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, indicating the impact of the law on Thai rice in the world market. The letter will be prepared by the ministry.

He said the second measure calls for the Commerce and Foreign Ministries to invite the other six non-rice-subsidising countries adversely affected by the law for a meeting in Bangkok to discuss counter-measures, including the fight within the framework of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The six countries are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and Uruguay. The meeting will be financed by the international trade promotion fund.

Capt Surat said the third measure will see the Commerce Ministry, through the Foreign Trade Department's fund, buying about 200,000 tons of rice from traders for keeping in warehouses. He explained that such purchases are aimed at encouraging traders and exporters to speed up their purchases of rice and paddy, respectively, from farmers, for delivering to the ministry. He said he believes that the volumes of rice held by traders and exporters were rather low and this will help shore up local rice prices and benefit export price fixing. He added that this measure will also dismiss the U.S accusation that low export price fixing of Thai rice has forced the U.S. to pull down its paddy price level.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

BK111059 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Feature: "Bangkok AM Special Report"]

[Text] The Honorable Bill Hayden, Australian minister for foreign affairs, came here for another official visit to Thailand during which time he talked with Thai leaders. Yesterday morning, after inaugurating the new office of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Thailand at the Ocean building on Suriwong Road, he briefed reporters here about his visit and discussions held here.

[Begin Hayden recording]...discussions with Foreign Minister Sitthi and Prime Minister Prem yesterday and today respectively. The main matters which we covered were bilateral ones and in particular trade matters. I thought I had an interesting story for you but I read all the interesting stories in the newspaper this morning, so I risk imposing on your patience by going over some of those matters.

I will try to do it rather fleetingly. I guess the most important matter occupying the minds of the governments of both countries concerns the prospect of the trading situation in farm products. We are both substantial exporters of nonsubsidized farm products; Australia has a far wider variety of farm products, of course, than Thailand. We are, among other things, an exporter of rice, and we are potentially confronted with the situation where the United States will be subsidizing the price of rice to prices below an economic level, and this will have quite serious detrimental effects for countries like Thailand and Australia in traditional rice export markets.

As a consequence of this development and the concern of medium-size developed countries which are farm product exporters and developing countries which are clearly farm product exporters, the Thai government has proposed a meeting of nonsubsidizing agricultural exporting countries. We are keenly interested in that and we will participate in it. We see this as an extension of an initiative already taken by the Australian Government to conduct a series of regional conferences in the Asian-Pacific area to address itself -- that is, the conferences -- to the need for common approach to the next MTN [Multilateral Trade Negotiations] round which will be held later this year.

We also discussed the perennial issue of Kampuchea and the developments there. We have knowledge from information available to us that the Khmer Rouge is performing more actively and aggressively than it has in the past. It has always been recognized that it is a quite effective fighting unit, but it has also been recognized -- and we constantly assert -- a totally unacceptable organization in the international community, and it is because of its participation in the coalition group that we have had, from time to time, some difficulties with initiatives proposed by the coalition group. Most recently, of course, there has been the 8-point initiative of Prince Sihanouk, and we find much in that to recommend that initiative. We see it as a development, a progressive development, in the region, and we have contacted a number of countries with direct interest in the Kampuchean situation -- for instance, we have written to Hanoi -- recommending that the governments of those various countries, particularly the Government of Vietnam, should address itself seriously to the 8-point proposal. We do not propose that the 8-point proposal is the final refinement in proposals aimed at moving toward a resolution of the situation in Kampuchea. We do believe that there are a number of positive aspects within that 8-point proposal which are worth exploring further. [end recording]

Mr Hayden then touched on various issues of mutual concern and interest.

[Begin Hayden recording] The situation in the region, of course, was explored; most particularly the situation in the Philippines. The attitude of the Australian Government has been and continues to be that the president of the Philippines, Mrs Aquino, is the best prospect for the future sucess of the Philippines as a cohesive nation state, and the Australian Government will be doing all that it can to provide support for the Aquino government. It is our belief that Mrs Aquino is working hard to bring about and to maintain success and we would look hopefully towards her contining success in the months and indeed the years ahead. But we believe, however, that it will be necessary for aid donor countries to approach the needs of the Philippines with sympathetic understanding, and that has certainly been our role both on a bilateral basis and also at the multilateral forum meeting in Tokyo recently and again in Manily of a number of aid donor countries to the Philippines. But we believe that Mrs Aquino is the best prospect for the future of the Philippines and accordingly we commit ourselves to be helpful where we can.

The only other matter that I would mention concerns the Australian bicentennial which occurs in the year 1988 and that means it coincides with the extended celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the 60th birthday of His Majesty the King of Thailand. There will be extensive celebrations here to mark that occasion as there will be extensive celebrations in Australia. This morning I explored with Prime Minister Prem, who responsed positively, the prospect of Australia and Thailand in a number of cases arranging an exchange of the sort of celebrations which occur in the respective countries and this, of course, particularly takes in instances were performing groups or exhibitions come to our respective countries from other countries for the occasions. [end recording]

Elaborating further during the question-answering session, Mr Hayden confirmed Australian stand of Kampuchean question.

[Begin Hayden recording] We see a number of positive aspects about the proposal and they need to be explored further, and we don't propose to go beyond that, as indeed a number of other countries haven't been prepared to go much beyond a formulation similar to that, for instance the United States. However, we have seen the opportunity to contribute positively by encouraging countries to carefully consider what has been proposed and that is why we have been in communication with Hanoi urging them to seriously address address themselves to those proposals. [break in recording] We have not contemplated that alternative. Our support has been for purely humanitarian commitments in the border areas on both sides of the border and we don't propose to change. We can't speak for other countries. [break in recording] On the joint ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea, Australia hasn't abstained; we have not cosponsored. We have voted affirmatively for the resolution and we will do that this year [break in recording] our position, our complete opposition to the Khmer Rouge quite clear very early and I have done that on a number of occasions, so there is no doubt about our firm attitude on that and the matter wasn't raised. [sentence incomplete] [break in recording] for the Thai authorities to give you their assessment, not for us. We speak only for ourselves. But the intelligence that I have seen suggests that the Khmer Rouge are more active, more aggressively active, and more extensively active. At the same time....I think I would leave it there. [break in recording] under more pressure, but I don't see any evidence that they are going to collapse either immediately or in the near future. I think the fact that they are more aggresively active and more extensively active means that in consequence, they must be applying more pressure. [break in recording]

[Question indistinct] Oh, I hear speculation, much of it public, that the congress may result in a number changes and that as a result of the changes, there may be changes in policy. I would grankly be a big sceptical myself, but I think only time will prove one way or the other whether that is correct. But I do recall, or course, Foreign Minister Mokhtar of Indonesia saying in Kuala Lumpur 1st year that, a military solution was not available for us -- which means the ASEAN countries and countries well disposed ot them, such as our own -- that time was running out and that there would have to be a political solution and he put a time scale on it of between 2 and 3 years, and I am not aware that Dr Mokhtar has changed that assessment. I merely quote his assessment because he is the contact partner with Vietnam for the ASEAN countries and has been, I think, very much making the running on issues related to Kampuchea and Vietnam for this region.

Well, one more question I think. [break in recording] I can't speak for the Vietnamese or what they might do or what thoughts are in their minds or might come into their mind. We have been in contact with them on many more than one occasion, recommending to them that they should respond in a political way to propositions as they unfold.

And, by a political way I mean not rule out completely, absolutely, a proposition which is put forward. Most notably, we did that last year at the time the ASEAN proposal made out for proximity talks, and I think the evidence was that they responded in a more political way, a more receptive way than they had before, and we seek to urge them to do that. That is the only way that dialogue is ever going to get underway -- if, in fact, it is ever to get underway. It is for respective parties in dispute over an issue to accept that there must be points of negotiation on those particular points where they have strong opposition to a proposition. In Australia we have a curious system of industrial relations which is very much based on that sort approach to resolve disputes. It is called ambit claims, where each party stakes out its most desired position, but is prepared to negotiate on matters of detail and commitment after the initial ambit statement is made. And that is the approach we have recommended to the Vietnamese -- with variable success, as you would have obviously noted.

'SOURCE' SAYS SOVIET AID TO LAOS HELD AT PORT

BK110844 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] A Soviet ship carrying 120 tons of asphalt to be shipped to Laos has been docked at the transit section of Khlong Toei Port for two months as the Thai authorities have not yet allowed it to pass through Thailand. An informed source said the Thai authorities has not yet allow the passage for fear that the asphalt would be used in the construction of stragetic roads in Laos. The road may pose a threat to Thai security, he said. During the recent years Thailand has delayed the shipment of over 2,000 tons of such construction material from Sweden and Japan to the landlocked country. According to a Laotian diplomat, the Thai authorities did not prohibit the shipment of aid from socialist countries through Thailand. They simply haven't granted a permission yet, he said.

GRENADE THROWN AT CSSR EMBASSY IN HANOI 11 JUN

BK120447 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 12 (AFP) -- Police have arrested a young man who had just thrown a grenade at the Czechoslovak Embassy here, eyewitnesses said Thursday. The grenade caused minor damage and there were no casualties, the eyewitnesses said. The incident occurred on Wednesday.

Attacker Said 'Mentally Ill'

BK120507 Hong Kong in English 0458 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 12 (AFP) -- Police have arrested a young man in a grenade attack on the Czechoslovak Embassy here, eyewitnesses said Thursday.

The grenade caused minor damage but there were no casualties in the Wednesday incident, the eyewitnesses said. The man was arrested by embassy guards. An embassy official said the young man was mentally ill. Unconfirmed reports said he was a Vietnamese worker recently expelled from Czechoslovakia.

There are some 30,000 Vietnamese workers and students in Czechoslovakia. Frequent explusions are reported, attributed by informed sources to the difficulty the large Vietnamese community has in adapting to life in Czechoslovakia.

Attacks on foreigners are rare in Vietnam, although there have been some incidents in recent years involving Soviet citizens in Ho Chi Minh City (ex-Saigon), where anti-communist sentiment remains strong.

U.S. MIA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI 11 JUN

BK111158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 11 (AFP) -- A team of U.S. experts arrived here Wednesday for talks on tracing the 1,792 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war. The Americans are to hold technical discussions Thursday and Friday with Vietnamese experts led by Nguyen Can, head of the department in charge of searching for MIA's. Both the U.S. and Vietnamese delegations refused to comment on the agenda or on Hanoi's cancellation of the last round of talks in April, officially in protest at the U.S. air raid on Libya.

Hanoi has accused Washington of falling to cooperate in the search for MIA's and for refusing to make a formal commitment to Vietnam's two-year plan aimed at revolving the problem. It has also criticized the contention of some U.S. officials that MIA's were still being held in Vietnam.

Washington, despite heated controversy at home, has so far refused to link the MIA issue, which it considers to be a humanitarian matter, to Hanoi's pressure for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Vietnamese officials gave no reason for the resumption of the technical talks. In recent weeks, Hanoi had hinted it might continue the search on its own if Washington did not cooperate.

Observers expected the talks to center on the records of a number of MIA's and, possible, further searches of the crash site of a U.S. aircraft downed during the war.

Western diplomatic sources said the U.S. team might also take up the issue of the orderly departues program (ODP) of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. The number of Vietnamese permitted to emigrate to the United States has dwindled since the start of the year because of disagreements over the selection of participants.

Since the United States and Vietnam began working together on tracing missing servicemen in 1982, Hanoi has located and handed over the reamins of 128 MIA's. The latest ceremony took place on April 10, shortly before Hanoi cancelled the April meeting of experts. Resumption of the talks was announced after U.S. delegation members met Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son in New York on May 31. Meetings had previously been held once every two months. The U.S. team, led by the Hawaii-based director of the U.S. Armed forces' Joint Casualty Resolution Center, Colonel Joe Harvey, included U.S. National Security Council Asian Affairs Adviser Richard Cildress and the director of the National League of Prisoner-of-War/MIA Families, Ann Mill Griffiths.

TROUNG CHINH GREETS PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT AQUINO

OW111824 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11 -- State Council President Troung Chinh today extended his warm greetings to Mrs Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines, on the 88th anniversary of the Philippine Independence Day (June 12).

The message of greetings expressed the hope for further strengthening of the firendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples, of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to his Philippine counterpart, Salvador Laurel.

FURTHER ON CRITICISM, SELF CRITICISM DIRVE

In Hanoi

BK081115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] On 6 June 1986, the Hanoi party committee held a conference of key cadres from various districts, precincts, towns, and sectors in the municipality to accelerate self-criticism and criticism in the party organization.

All the party committees of districts, precincts, and towns have completed self-criticism and have gathered the views of cadres, party members, and people on the leadership of the party committees as a whole and on individual key cadres, secretaries, and deputy secretaries.

The criticisms of party committee echelons in Hoan Kime precinct and Gia Lam and Long Anh Districts have been reviewed.

Many other primary installations in districts have been selected for self-criticism and criticism so that experiences can be derived and the criticism drive can be expanded to the party organizations of public security forces, food stores, grain stores, materials companies, city wards, and villages.

With a view to satisfactorily conducting self-criticism and criticism, the Hanoi party committee has directed primary installations to complete the review of criticism within June or early in July, and to consider and publicize the mistakes and shortcomings and remedial action taken so that the people can control and supervise the remedial action.

Corrective action must primarily be focused on those paractical issues related to the people's livelihood, Remedial action must be resolutely carried out to secure the people's confidence. The municipal party committee urges all districts, precinct, and sector authorities to provide close guidance for this drive of self-criticism and criticism and to oppose sloppy work.

In Ha Nam Ninh Province

BK110952 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 86 p 3

[Text] The Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee recently conducted self-criticism collectively and invidually to prepare for the standing bodies of party committee echelons to look into the suggestions made by various echelons, sectors, and veteran revolutionaries. The committee members dealt directly with problems of concern brought up by the party organization. Three key cadres of the committee made specific self-criticism and criticism. The criticism attitude adopted by the provincial party committee was straightforward, sincere, and open-minded, thereby helping consolidate internal and unity within the committee and its standing body.

The provincial party committee decided to take the following actions immediately: Reexamine violations of policies and law as well as outstanding lawsuits in order to resolve them in a strict and just manner; correct shortcomings concerning the holding of lavish banquets and drinking parties, the persecution of cadres, and oppression of the masses; and quickly resolve cases involving land misappropriation, illegal goods purchases, misuse of public funds, and irregularities in the hiring of personnel. Regarding those provincial party committee members allegedly involved in such practices, their cases must be settled in June 1986, and just and strict measures must be taken against them. From now on, any party member who commits corruption, theft, and other crimes involving giving or taking bribes will be removed from the party. Trade personnel who supply goods to blackmarketeers and commit theft and corruption will be expelled from the state organization. We must resolutely revoke the party membership of those who no longer qualify.

It is necessary to cultivate the habit of working harder and talking less and matching words with deeds, strictly observe regulations and procedures in rafting decisions, cut down on meeting time, and rectify the work methods of the provincial people's committee standing body. Key cadres of various echelons and sectors must spend at least 2 days per month meeting the rank and file and improve their work methods to get on top of the situation. All echelons and sectors must set up pilot units for guidance. It is necessary rearrange the organization, finish the assignment of key cadres to the various echelons and sectors before the fourth congress of the provincial party organizations, and correct some deficiencies in the implementation of the cadre policy.

Roundup on Drives

OW091205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] So far, 66 central committees and sectors and 36 provinces and municipalities have conducted self-criticism and criticism drives in accordance with the spirit of the directive of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat. Of these organizations and administrative units, 54 central committees and sectors and 25 provinces and municipalities have completed the criticism of their collective leaderships and key cadres, while 12 central committees and sectors and 11 provincial and municipal party committees have finished their criticism of collectives and, since early June, begun self-criticism drives aimed at key leading cadres.

Many central committees and sectors have organized criticism drives among subordinate specialized units and party committees, party chapters, and party members. All localities have completed criticism of a number of committees, sectors, precincts, districts, and installations. A number of localities have basically completed criticism drives of district party committees and party organizations directly responsible to the provincial or municipal party committees.

Under the direct guidance of the Secretariat and a number of comrades in the Political Bureau, many committees, sectors, and provincial and municipal party committees have done a pretty good job in criticizing collectives and key leaders. A number of localities, whose preparations were not sufficiently good or whose criticism drives did not meet the required standard, have made new preparations or conducted new drives.

Many provincial and municipal party committees and committees, sectors, and mass organizations at the central level have collected the views of cadres, party members, and the masses in various ways, such as by holding meetings of lower-echelon key cadres and having them take part in formulating draft criticisms for their respective echelons; dispatching key cadres to the grass-roots levels to contact cadres, party members, the masses, and retired cadres; organizing meetings so that lower-echelon party organizations and the masses can contribute their views on the situation, to be reviewed by higher echelons; and motivating cadres and party members to write to their leaders or use the press to openly contribute opinions to local party committee echelons.

Although the level and results of the criticism drives are of varying degrees, the leaderships of the various committees and sectors and provincial and municipal party committees have been able to pinpoint the major strengths and weaknesses as well as the contributions of lower echelons. The issues of quality, leadership style, and cadre policy, mentioned in the directive of the party secretariat, have often been mentioned in the criticism reports.

Drive Continues Within Party

BK111217 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The self-criticism and criticism campaign within the CPV in anticipation of the coming sixth party congress is still going on. Party members in all branches and at all levels have reaffirmed the great achievements recorded by the CPV over the past 50 years of leading the Vietnamese people in their revolution. They also pointed to shortcomings and weaknesses in the work, management, and leadership of all party levels and branches.

Late May, at the 10th plenum of the party, the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretary Committee of the CPV, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers made serious self-criticism and criticism. This has created an atmosphere of trust in the CPV among the Vietnamese people.

In Minh Hai Province

BK111406 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 11 June]

[Text] The paper carries prominently on page 3 a report on the initial results of the self-criticism drive conducted by the Minh Hai provincial party committee. The report says:

After making self-criticism and criticism, the provincial party committee has adopted measures aimed at developing strong points and overcoming deficiencies. As an immediate step, efforts will be concentrated on satisfactorily guiding the self-criticism and criticism drive within the party organization, resolutely striving to fulfill the production plan for the summer-fall crop season, distributing goods to the people on an equitable basis, resolving the remaining cases involving negativism, stabilizing the market, and improving the people's life.

The provincial party and people's committees have decided to reorganize and consolidate the two provincial hospitals and to remove checkpoints that have been set up in violation of established regulations. The secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and the chairman of the provincial people's committee will periodically receive the people at the offices of the provincial party and people's committees.

Following the self-criticism conference, first round, of the provincial party committee, the committee's standing body has assigned its members to key districts, cities, and sectors in the province to guide the self-criticism and criticism drive and opened a conference of key cadres from the various sectors, branches, and mass organizations at the provincial level to hear criticisms of the provincial party committee.

Hoang Lien Son Province Results

BK111622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] To date, all districts and cities as well as all party committees subordinate to various services, organs, sectors, corporations, stations, enterprises, state farms, forestry sites, hospitals, city wards, and villages in Hoang Lien Son Province have conducted self-criticism and criticism in compliance with the directive of the party Central Committee. Many leading key cadres at various establishments have adopted a serious attitude in self-criticism and criticism and have subscribed to the critical opinions of cadres, party members, and the masses.

The executive committee of the Hoang Lien Son provincial party organization has also met recently to review the results of self-criticism and criticism.

The Hoang Lien Son provincial party committee has noted that there are still many shortcomings, especially in economic leadership and in work related to the education of cadres and party members in revolutionary ethics. The provincial party organization has reflected its weakest point in organizing, directing, and supervising the implementation of various resolutions of the party and state.

Despite the fact that it has held quite frequent meetings, the provincial party organization still lacks the practical experience to ensure close and suitable guidance, especially in economic management.

A large number of party members and cadres still adopt a middle-of-the-road attitude and remain sluggish and inactive in their daily life and work. Another number of them -- including those in the provincial party committee -- have degenerated and become degraded in terms of political equality and lifestyle and have grossly violated the party's policies, regulations, and discipline.

The provincial party committee itself still fails to carry out cadre planning and training work satisfactorily, constantly foster cadres and rationally assign work to them, and consider commendation and enforce discipline in a just and strict manner.

Efforts have not yet been made by some localities to analyze carefully and adequately the causes of their shortcomings to enforce countermeasures. In certain localities, key leading cadres with shortcomings have sought to avoid or delay criticism or to conduct it in a perfunctory manner, thus causing the self-criticism and criticism drive to lose its effect. A number of localities and party members have even helped each other conceal shortcomings or threatened those who have criticized them. Many localities have disclosed their shortcomings vaguely or have considered shortcomings as a social phenomenon, thus failing to adopt practical measures for correction.

To conduct criticism and self-criticism more satisfactorily, the standing body of the Hoang Lien Son provincial party committee has inspected all units and localities in the province both regularly and unexpectedly, and has continued collecting the masses' views on party building work.

The executive committee of the provincial party organization has set forth a number of specific taks that must be carried out, such as putting an immediate end to the practices of offering gifts, holding dinner parties, staging entertainment, distributing products and goods among members of production establishments, and engaging in illegal business activities; imposing a ban on alcoholism among cadres and party members; encouraging the people to abstain from alcohol; and resolving the situation in which key leading cadres of certain sectors, districts, and villages seek to buy raw and other material in an unprinciples way for the construction of their houses.

Various responsible sectors have investigated and replaced cadres who have shown a decline in quality or have had less effect on the masses. Hoang Lien Son has also paid attention to improving the living conditions of workers, civil servants, members of the Armed Forces, and the people.

REPORTAGE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

Coup Plot Seen; Army Alerted

HK111423 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Manila, June 11 (AFP) -- The entire armed forces was placed on full alert Wednesday as the authorities said they had discovered a alleged plot by supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Moscos to take over the presidential palace.

Marcos supporters had hatched a plan to take over by force the Malacanang presidential palace, the government television station, and a Roman Catholic radio, Manila military chief Ramon Montano said in an interview aired over state-run television.

Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos Wednesday placed the 250,000-strong armed forces on full alert to prevent any terrorist attacks during nationwide rites for the 88th anniversary of Philippine independence from Spanish colonial rule, spokesmen said.

Marcos Loyalists Arrested

HK120011 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Capital Region Command [Capcom] will field no less than 10,000 men to counteract any trouble Marcos loyalists are intending to create today [12 June] to coincide with Independence Day celebratiions. Capcom chief Brigadier General Ramon Montano made the announcement yesterday even as he disclosed the military had established the identities of certain people behind the plot, codenamed "People Power Part 2." Montano said the plot involves the seizure of Malacanang as well as forcible takeover of government-run television and Radio Veritas. In an interview, Montano confirmed reports that remnants of the Marcos clique are behind the mass actions designed to foment trouble and to destabilize the new government of President Aquino.

[Begin Montano recording] We are sure of this, we have confirmed reports that there is a sinister plot, really, to use this mass action as a cover to take over Malacanang and to take over other symbolic institutions of our government for some sinister reasons. [end recording]

Following Gen Montano's disclosure, the military announced the arrest of former Malacanang troopers suspected of providing (?muscles) to pro-Marcos loyalists. The three were identified as Staff Sergenant (Basilio Ogne), and Sergeant (Narcio Edna), both of the Philippine Constabulary, and Corporal (Leonardo Bulor), formerly assigned with the Army. They were stopped aboard a (?telstar) at the checkpoint of Roxas and (Beni) Avenue in Pasay City. Confiscated from them were (?Cory) Filipino Movement I.D. card and manifestoes, Betamax tapes covering Marcos loyalists' rallies, and a tape of ex-President Marcos' interview in Hawaii. After the arrest, Brigadier General Ramon Montano, Capcom chief, confirmed reports that former Marcos leaders have been supporting the mass actions.

[Begin Montano recording] We know, we know [word indistinct] them, a few of the government officials as well as politicians who are funding this very, very unfortunate plan on their part to destabilize this present government. [end recording]

Protest Rally Canceled

HK120333 Hong Kong AFP in English 0331 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 12 (AFP) -- Supporters of Ferdinand Marcos Thursday called off a planned protest here to mark Independence Day and said the move had the blessing of the former president. The move came a day after troops and police went on full alert against an alleged plot by pro-Marcos groups to take over the presidential palace, the government television complex and a church-run radio station.

Lawyer Oliver Lozano, a spokesman of the Marcos loyalist movement here, told his comrades in a radio broadcast not to push through with a "prayer rally" at a suburban Manila rotunda due to possible violence "managed" by backers of President Corazon Aquino. He said Mr Marcos's chief counsel Rafael Recto, the movement's "adviser," told him to cancel the rally after conferring by telephone with Mr Marcos and his wife Imelda, who fled to Hawaii during the February revolt here.

The protest was to coincide with a parade and rally led by Mrs Aquino in central Manila. There were fears of a repeat of May Day clashes between Marcos and Aquino supporters.

A local radio station aired a taped message from Mr Marcos in which he appealed to "Madame Corazon Aquino," Vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos to "help build a country that is truly independent."

June 12 marks Philippine independence from Spain.

Aquino Hoists Flag

OW120325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 12 KYODO -- Ships in Manila Bay blew their horns as the country's first woman president, Corazon Aquino, raised a huge Philippine flag while an artillery squad fired off a thunderous 21-gun salute in Manila's Rizal Park to open celebrations Thursday marking the nation's 88th Independence Day. Hundreds of people who had waited since dawn for the early morning flag-raising ceremony near the monument to the country's national hero, Jose Rizal, cheered as the 53-year-old president arrived in the early morning. The former housewife and widow of former opposition leader Beningo Aquino was given full military honors, including three artillery salutes.

Wearing a yellow traditional two-piece "patadyong" dress, the commander-in-chief smiled as armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Fidel Ramos, cued her on when to return a military salute by Marine honor guards. Aquino laid a wreath and offered a one-minute prayer at the foot of the Rizal monument while a military band played a popular patriotic song. She shook hands with some cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps at the end of the ceremonies as the people, many of them wearing yellow shirts and hats and waving banners and ribbons, applauded and chanted "Cory," her nickname.

Military authorities, who claimed to have uncovered a plot by Marcos loyalists to seize the presidential palace, mounted the tightest security operation around her since she was swept to power in a civilian-backed military revolt which ended 20 years of rule by former President Ferdinand Marcos last February.

Manila policemen discovered more than 15 Molotov cocktails in front of the plush Manila Hotel near the park early last Monday. They claimed Marcos loyalists were planning to use them to disrupt the Independence Day celebration.

The military mobilized at least 10,000 troops and policemen to keep order, while an Air Force helicopter hovered above the park during the morning ceremonies.

Dubbed "alay sa kalayaan at pagkakaisa" (for freedom and unity), the austere Independence Day celebration this year will be in sharp contrast to that of 1985, when Marcos made a show of force to his opponents in an unprecedented military display of tanks and Air Force flypasts. An afternoon parade in front of the freedom grandstand in the park, musical entertainment by popular singers and actors, and a fireworks display in the early evening were to cap the celebration of 88 years of freedom from Spanish colonialism.

Laurel on National Unity

HK120601 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino will be the key speaker at the Rizal Park ceremonies to mark the 88th anniversary of Philippine independence. Simultaneously, various celebrations will be held all over the country. [passage indistinct]

This morning, flag-raising ceremonies were held all over the country including one at Kawit, Cavite which was attended by Vice President Salvador Laurel. In his short remarks, Laurel also called for the unity of the nation in order to attain progress. The full report from Marilou Linggad:

[Begin Linggad recording] It has been 88 years since the day General Emilio Aguinaldo waved the Philippine flag to proclaim the country's independence. Speaking on the occasion, Laurel stressed that in order to achieve long lasting political and economic recovery, the Filipino people must unite as one.

As foreign minister, Laurel was the first Philippine official to travel abroad seeking foreign aid for the Philippines. However, more than foreign aid, Laurel quoted Apolinario Mabini [Filipino hero of revolution of 1898] as saying no one will help the Filipinos but the Filipinos themselves, and added that no one will love the Filipinos but the Filipinos themselves.

At the same occasion, attention was focused on a group of war veterans who fought alongside Aguinaldo and his men. Young men in the days of Aguinaldo, they now entered the house of Aguinaldo as old and frail men. However, memories from a war in which they fought for freedom and independence lingered. [end recording]

Aquino Thanks Allies

HK120958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Manila, June 12 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino in a Philippines Independence Day message Thursday thanked friendly countries for their support in her successful crusade to topple Ferdinand Marcos. "Your moral support gave us the necessary encouragement to strengthen our resolve," Mrs. Aquino told members of the diplomatic corps and other guests at a presidential palace reception.

Virtually the whole international community had greeted with silence Mr. Marcos' victory in a disputed presidential poll last February. A popular uprising later that month forced him into exile after 20 years in power and installed Mrs. Aquino as the winner.

Mrs. Aquino said that "because of this, future relations with the rest of the world can count on this tremendous amount of goodwill." She was to address a parade and rally later Thursday celebrating the 88th anniversary of Manila's proclamation of independence from nearly four centuries of Spanish colonial rule. Mrs. Aquino said that Filipinos Thursday would "recall with pride our significant contribution to our remarkable achievement in February."

Supporters of Mr. Marcos Thursday had called off a planned protest here to mark the day and said the move had the blessing of the former president. Lawyer Oliver Lozano, a spokesman for the Marcos supporters, told his comrades in a radio broadcast not to push through with a "prayer rally" at a suburban Manila rotunda due to possible violence "managed" by Aquino backers. He said Mr. Marcos's chief counsel Rafael Recto, the movement's "adviser," told him to cancel the rally after conferring by telephone with the Marcoses at their residence in the U.S. state of Hawaii. There were fears of a repeat of May Day clashes between the two sides.

A local radio station aired a taped message from Mr. Marcos in which he appealed to "Madame Corazon Aquino," Vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos to "help build a country that is truly independent."

AQUINO INTERVIEW REVIEWS FIRST 100 DAYS

HK110749 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 Jun 86 Sunday Inquirer Magazine PP 9-11, 28-29

[Interview of Philippine President Corazon Aquino in her office at the Malacanang Guesthouse by Sunday Inquirer Magazine Editor Letty Jimnez-Magsanoc on 3 June 1986: "'The Presidency Must be Something; Even My Mother-in-law Apologizes to Me'"]

[Text] Editor's Note: We interviewed President Cory Aquino last June 3 in her office at the Palace Guesthouse to check out the woman who once called herself "only a plain housewife" but who today holds the highest post in the land and is looked up to as a universal symbol of a People's Revolution for freedom and democracy without violence. We were looking for changes -- for better or for worse -- in President Aquino after a hundred days in the presidency. From the following interview, you be the judge....

LJM [Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc]: What would you do differently if you could start over from the Revolution?

Cory: I should have gone out more. In the early days, my indoors. Now that I am going out more it is really so much better. I saw other faces from Times St. to Malacanang.

LJM: Have you scheduled a series of provincial trips?

Cory: Not provincial but at least going out of Malacanang. Some people said before that if I wanted to see people, the people should come to Malacanang to see me. In the beginning I agreed, but then now I'm saying why should that be?

LJM: What looks different to you now that you're in a position of power? Things look different, I'm sure.

Cory: Oh very different. Like when I went to Cebu and Davao, I have met those people before during the campaign, but somehow, they thought that simply because my position has changed even if I was saying this would really not matter much. [sentence as published] Like I have had for example that question of photographs, I have had my picture taken before with them. Sabi nila, a iba 'yon dahil ngayon iba na, presidente ka na. [They say: Oh, it is different now because you are the President.] Things like that. Well I guess each day I begin to find out or experience that people attach, I guess, a lot of importance to the Office of the President. Well, if even my mother-in-law apologizes to me when she comes to the house without an appointment and says "I'm sorry Cory but I have to disturb you," the presidency must be really something. Times have really changed. Just like that.

Media, we just continued what we were doing before the campaign, meaning I had a spokesman. But then now, I don't need a spokesperson all the time. During the campaign it was necessary because I was always out of Manila. But this time I am really more accessible if there's really something urgent, I can just speak for myself. In fact now what I do is I ask Alice (Villadolid, deputy presidential spokesperson) to sit down with me when I meet with all of those different people because, earlier, many of my relatives were saying, "Alam mo [you know] Cory, the way you have been projected, okay you are seen on TV meeting all these people, but you are not saying anything, so they dont' even know what you are doing." And so, now at least with Alice around, because you know, she can write up about it. Whereas before, it's just okay, so I met with so and so, but the Filipino people have to be told that meeting with all of these foreign dignitaries is really not just a social affair. It's really to bring our government closer to their government and also to find out how we can cooperate with each other more fully.

Kamukha noong [like the] Swedish, he is the deputy minister of foreign trade and so in the past the balance of trade clearly has been in their -- in Sweden's favor -- and also for the past two years, they barely had investments here simply because I guess they were hesitant to invest because they were not so sure about what Marcos says or maybe they were sure that Marcos' policies meant he would favor cronies etc over other people. So like today, I was very pleased to meet the area manager for the office of import here.

So it just coincided. That I'm going to meet with 20 people who are in export. Like Mameng Yulo and... these other women who are going to meet with me today because I have promised to get them together with Jose Concepcion [Minister of Industry and Trade Jose Concepcion Jr] because of some of their complaints. But I have asked Swedish officials to come back this afternoon so that they would know what kind of export will be attractive to Sweden. Because Letty (Shahani) [deputy foreign minister] also said we'll have to teach our people not to impose our taste on others. We have to ask, ano ba ang gusto ninyo [what is it that you like] so that we can compete. And so I've asked them to come this afternoon to bring the sample of their products. I've seen Mameng Yulo's products -- shells. And so the Swedish deputy minister told me that we are a very small market really, but if your products make it to our market then this could be the beginning of your daily trade with other European countries. Of course they were also talking about a way of preserving our coconuts. But anyway, he said he's going to meet with Monching Mitra to discuss a joint project because we have the coconut and maybe they can provide their technique when they come. What happens is either the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or my presidential management staff prepares a briefing paper for me. So that I will know what point to touch on and what we need is also to have better share in the garment market in Sweden. Apparently, the minister was telling me they only produce 15 percent of textile, but more on the finished products. Also, we were hoping to get into the textile market.

So, it's not just social calls. Like when I received the Foreign Minister from Korea. Well, I was told already, okay...Kim Tae-chung (Korean opposition leader) is your friend. Don't mention it anymore. I always have to consciously remind myself, okay, your personal life is a thing of the past. You now represent the Filipino people. I will not do anything to upset Philippine-Korean relations. And you know the thing is this, one of Kim Tae-chung's friends came here and delivered a letter to me from Kim Tae-chung. He asked would you like Mr. Kim Tae-chung to visit you. Can he leave the country, if he can visit, well of course, being a friend. But at the same time we have to realize that it is different now. Because how would I feel if Korea was being so friendly to Marcos? At the same time, I also would like to keep my friends. Well, I'm no longer my own boss.

LJM: But you're in charge now.

Cory: No, no, meaning to say like for a simple thing to eat out, I can't. I have to tell Col. Yap or somebody else, Kakain ako dito [I am going to eat here.] Because once without telling them I sent out to eat, they were so upset, na wala pa daw yong advance security ko roon [my advance security had not reached there yet] and when I get invited out to a dinner, it's so embarassing because of all those security with me. Nakakahiya, eh [it is very embarassing.] In fact what I do usually is for us to eat first so that we will not be imposing on whoever invites me. Then of course I no longer take care of my own shopping needs. I mean I have to rely on my daughters to do that for me. I just describe. Everything just has to be done at home. Once or twice already, I have gone to a beauty parlor. I said pabayaan na ninyo, makita naman ako ng ibang tao [leave it at that. Let some people see me.] I guess the security will just have to give me some leeway.

LJM: Will you go on wearing yellow?

Cory: I have so many yellow telas. [textile or clothing fabric] The Korean Minister gave me a yellow material also. Even the Swedish Ambassador was wearing a yellow dress. And all these people who visit me they feel they have to wear something yellow. But, anyway, like yesterday, I had to wear a Filipina dress. The last time I wore a terno [Philippine gown with butterfly sleeves which Imelda Marcos used to wear during official functions] was before martial law. After that what will I do with a terno?

LJM: You're not the President now of Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] or PDP-Laban [Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] You're president of all the people, what are you doing to make your so-called enemies come to your side, and I don't only mean the insurgents? Have you, for instance, considered a visit to the Ilocos and appeal for reconciliation?

Cory: In fact, Letty (Shahani, deputy foreign minister and an Ilocana) is telling me that. I think that will come later. I mean, it takes time also for them to accept somebody like me because, I think whatever Marcos did, I'm sure that the Ilocanos are really grateful to him for what he did for them. So who am I to say that they should really accept me? So I will let time go by before I go there. I will be going to other different provinces because I promised to bring the government closer to the people. This is part of the consultation with the people.

LJM: How would you reconcile your government of consultation with your very well-known aversion to getting unsolicited advice?

Cory: I think, when I said that, it was to discourage so many people telling me what to do. But my goodness, who am I to say that I know everything.

I do listen to people but it's just that I do not have enough time, so it's really a question of deciding who I would like to listen to. It's really all so different now. Whereas before, I could really give so much of my time especially to people that I like. But now when Ching (Escaler, appointments secretary) comes in with this long list of requests, poor Ching, because she gets blamed for screening people, but the truth of the matter is that she comes with this long list and the first two months, the first month anyway, I was religiously checking everything and then I was willing to meet all of them but a time came when I really needed some time for myself so that at least I could read all of these papers that I'm supposed to read. Plus to look back at what I had been doing and try to find out what I have been doing wrong and how do I correct that and also just to be able to talk to my ministers one on one. That takes time.

LJM: At this point in your presidency, the most significant difference between you and Marcos is he got blamed for everything including typhoons, which you're not blamed for anything.

Cory: Malapit na Malapit na Siguro. [That is probably close enough.]

LJM: Your government is so dependent on the support and cooperation of people and the general perception of people is that some of your ministers have been abrasive. These three months were like their probation period. In response to people's demands, is there a Cabinet reshuffle in the offing?

Cory: Well I guess I am prejudiced. I don't think they've been abrasive. I mean...anyway, abrasiveness would really rank lower to me anyway, as far as effective adminsitration, plus also, so long as they have not done wrong. You know they have not really done something morally or legally wrong then, to adjust to the position takes some time. It's not a question of accepting a new job and getting the hang of it in a matter of a week or two. It takes a lot of time and also choosing the people who will be helping me.

Remember before when I said I'm sure that I can get 50 honest and qualified men and women to help me run the government? It's not that easy after all. You just have to think that at least let me get the best possible rather than get anybody who will not get any flak. I think what I have learned now is that, whatever I do, I don't think even I don't get 100 percent approval but I might as well do what I should rather than allow myself something which I don't really believe in. I'm going to be responsible for something that I truly believe in rather than answer for something that wasn't really totally subscribed by me.

LJM: Has Pimentel [Local Governments Minister Aquino Pimentel] offered to resign?

Cory: Not to me.

LJM: How about Salas. Will you call him back...?

Cory: I haven't talked to him. I talked to him before. In fact I asked him during the campaign if he could help us because I remember Ninoy saying what a good manager he was and we didn't have anyone in full control of the campaign. So I did ask him but at that time he couldn't leave the U.N.

When I was in Davao during the briefing, it wasn't really the eating part. I wanted to blow my nose but naku, nakatinhin lahat ng camera sa akin. Ubo ubo na lang ako [dear, all the cameras were on me. I wanted to cough.] but I couldn't blow my nose. I knew they're watching out for something like that.

About that eating, in fairness to Teddy Boy (Locsin) [Information Minister Teodoro Locsin] you know he was being protective....Okay na sa akin 'yon. [That is alright with me] When I was eating, I could hardly eat because of all those cameras there. Pearlie (Morales of the media office) was asking them let's be fair so the President can eat. But I guess, that's your job as a photographer, you have to take a different pose.

LJM: How are you reining in your relatives. Aside from not appointing them to office, how are you keeping them under control?

Cory: It's just a joke now. In fact they're saying that before, you have to proclaim to the whole world that you are a relative of Marcos. Hindi ko naman kamag-anak si Cory, eh Medyo, Malayo-layo, [Well, I am not a relative of Cory. Well, a bit distant, perhaps,] you know, to get an appointment or something. I guess I never speak of myself as being related to Jobo Fernandez [Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez] just because he's married to the first cousin of my sister-in-law but somehow people say that I am related to him. If we're going to do that, I'll be related to everybody. Like Ninoy comes from a family of 11 brothers and sisters. I have six brothers and sisters. All of us got married. Medyo dumadami nga ang mga kamaganak. [Our family has sort of expanded.] Some of my relatives ask, Cory, okay ba na magbiyahe kami? [Cory, is it all right for us to travel?] I was so embarrassed. But I was already telling them, because there was an incident in the airport that has really upset me because somebody pretended na kasama din siya ng nephew ko [that he was with my nephew]... and so I called on my niece. Sabi ko tawagin mo yung kapatid mo at ano ba itong dinala niya [I told her to call up her brother and ask him about his baggage which reportedly numbered] because 30 something pieces of baggage. My nephew wrote to me, all I had was one suitcase. I came back maybe 'yong kasama niyang iba, [his companion said those belonged to him] said that those were his. So I said, the next time that person comes in, just open all of their suitcases to buma nga yon. [he came back.] Somebody already told me babalik, [he will return], so I told the Avsecon [Aviation Security Command] babalik na naman yon. Relative ko nga, pamangkin ko. [he will return. He is my relative, my nephew.] I can't imagine because he's a very quiet person. In fact naawa na rin ako [I felt sorry for him]. He wrote me a letter. He said, you know I would never hurt you and I know how very strict you are in fact. They tell me it's a good thing na mahal ka pa nitong mga relatives mo [my relatives still love me].

Like Butz (Aquino) was saying, paano ito, mag-aartista na lang siguro ako [Now is this? I will probably go back to acting.]. And then, once, Maur (Lichauco, Ninoy's sister) came, she said, "puede bang bigyan mo lang ako ng ID?" [can you just give me an ID card] because everytime I go to Malacanang, I have to identify myself. I said we made a rule here that if you don't work in this office you don't get an ID otherwise if we make exceptions. Sinabi ko rin sa kinia [I also told them] all relatives have to make appointments. One day Peping (Cojuangco, her brother) came to my house. Sinabi ko mag appointment ka [I told them he should make an appointment] but anyway, just ride in my car and you can talk to me on the way to Malacanang but after that mayroon ng ibang naka schedule. I'm sorry na hindi na pwedeng singit-singit [there are others ahead scheduled. I'm sorry that you cannot be accomodated] because the schedule will be fouled up and everything is delayed because of somebody saying two minutes or three minutes only. And then towards the end, one hour, one hour and a half... The appointment is two hours delayed. It upsets whoever is also sitting out like some of my friends told me, Cory, two hours kami naghintay, hindi man lang kami pina-inom ng tubig. I just want to tell you that pag naghihintay kami for Marcos may pagkain and all that. Sabi ko naman, tingnan naman ninyo ang nangyari sa gobyerno, kumain na kayo before you come here. So yung [Cory, we waited for 2 hours were not even given a glass of water. I just want to tell you that when we waited for Marcos, there is food and all that. I told them, look what happen to the government then. Eat before you come here. So such] things like that I guess.

But even for these foreign diplomats...in fact I ask should I be serving them something. Sabi huwag na [they said don't] because they only have 30 minutes also and it will take time. But I really haven't given a formal dinner yet to any of these visiting dignitaries because wala pa naman [there is still no] head of state. All heads of government have come. So it's been Doy (Laurel) Vice President and Foreign minister Salvador Laurel] who has been entertaining them and Doy, thank you na lang [very much]. In fact I ask Doy, turuan mo na lang ako mag-offer ng toast. [teach me how to offer a toast]. Send me copies of the toast that you have been making. In fact, yesterday, sa Batasan, ay salamat na lang at si [at the Batasan, thank goodness] Doy was in charge of the closing. I didn't know what to do. Sabi niya, [he said] "Cory I have the script all written up for you." Alam niya lahat ng gagawin. [he knows all that has to be done.]

LJM: If the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] decides on a national election, would you have the same running mate if you run again?

Cory: Hindi na ako kasali doon [I will not be part of that]. I think I'm just meant for snap elections. In fact one of my daughters was praying na salamat na lang [thank god] if they (Con-Com) will change, at nang mabilis na lamang ako dito. [so that I will pass through here quickly], And they were telling me, Cory don't say that because medyo lameduck ka na [you are somewhat lameduck] but it would be so dishonest of me to say not to say what I've said even before that I'm just for a snap election. Pinapa-alala nga ng mga anak ko [my children remind me], "Mommy remember you promised us that after..."

LJM: Even Kris?

Cory: Kris? Ay naku sobra ang batang 'yan. I was telling her hindi ka ba nagsaswa [oh dear, that child is too much. I was telling her, are you not tired of it?] It's really a nightmare for her security wherever she goes. Noong una [at first] she was allowed two security. She's given two. Ngayaon sabi niya [now she says], because she is so exposed to big crowds, they really mob her, dahil pag hinatak na siya, in fact at Aranenta Coliseum, napunit talaga ang damit niya, from being mobbed, and doon lang sa Tokyo [because they come to her, in fact at Araneta Coliseum, her dress was torn from being mobbed, and over in Tokyo], it seems she was being hauled by four men. I guess because she looks like a Japanese, they liked her or what.

LJM: The most dominant force in your government is the military and among the ministers in your Cabinet Defense Minister Enrile is way up front. There's a belief that this Enrile bloc is powerful enough to act independently of your government.

Cory: No. In fact it would have been impossible for us to work together right away. You know what our past relationship was. I mean, he was in charge of Ninoy before but I think the fact that I'm working on a better relationship with Johnny [Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile] and Eddie [Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos] who have really gone out of their way also to work not only with me but with the rest of the civilian government. It just takes time, like everything else, to adjust to each other because, first of all... well, I used to just see him, to ask for priviliges for Ninoy and all of a sudden it's different. It was the first time I really realized that Presidente na ako talaga [I am really the President] when I visted Camp Aguinaldo.

Before I used to be so afraid everytime I go there. I have to get my ID and wait before, finally I'm allowed to see Minister Enrile. Now all of a sudden, its different. There are honors for me. At that time I was still very conscious of my salute. I'd like to do it right for the first time and I didn't really have time to practice.

For the PMA [Philippine Military Academy] graduation, between Bert Yap and Col Gazmin, I said turuan na ninyo ako [I said to them, teach me], because although there was a memorandum that the PMA sent to me that I am not expected to salute, I will just put my right hand over my breast, and somebody told me, hindi ba si Margaret Thatcher nagsa-salute, hindi naman head of state si Margaret Thatcher, [isn't it that Margaret Thatcher salutes, and Margaret Thatcher is not a head of state], but the Queen always salutes because she's the Commander-in-Chief. Nagpaturo na rin ako [I had myself taught], for half an hour, we were rehearsing in Malacanang Park. But I was really so nervous that time.

LJM: You practiced marching and saluting?

Cory: Everything. They were all very serious and I thought I shouldn't smile because it's such a serious thing. But when I got to the PMA tinanoing ko naman kay [I asked] Eddie (Ramos), Eddie is it all right if I smile. Ang Sabi Niya [he said] do whatever you want, in fact I think the people are waiting for you to wave at them that's why I waved back, although some people later on told me I'm not supposed to be waving. When the cannons started firing, Naku, yong puso ko talaga... [oh, dear, my heart almost...] As if my heart would jump out and I think that was my most nervous time. Nagulat talaga ako... [I was really surprised...] I better do well because kayong mga lalaki [for you men] it's very difficult for you to accept a woman as your boss. I think for the military medyo mahirap ng kaunti. [It is a bit more difficult].

ONGPIN ACCUSED OF VIOLATING ANTI-GRAFT LAW

HK120321 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jun 86 p 9

[Excerpt] The Anti-Graft League of the Philippines (AGLP) yesterday filed before the Tanodbayan a criminal charge against Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin for alleged violation of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act by enforcing a government contract with a French import surveillance outfit.

AGLP charged Ongpin of conspiring with former President Marcos, former Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata, former Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin, Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez, Oscar J. Kneubuehler of the Societe Generale de Surveillance S. A. and others "to enforce an illegal and immoral contract."

AGLP officials, led by chairman Crispin T. Reyes, executive director Oswaldo A. Garbonnel and secretary-general Braulio F. Cabarloc, said they filed the case against Ongpin and company because "national interest demands that we pursue the four-day revolution against any dangerous scoundrel occupying a sensitive cabinet position who has really no business staying even for a minute."

AQUINO APPROVES NEW ECONOMIC 'POLICY-AGENDA'

HK120253 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[By Oscar M. Guiambao]

[Text] President Aquino has approved a new economic program which will declare a moratorium on strikes, enact a freedom of information law and initiate a broad employment program to generate a million jobs.

The program, a copy of which was made available to the INQUIRER, was approved at last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting, but will only be formally announced on June 12. The program will be submitted this week to the International Monetary Fund for approval.

Based on the program, entitled "Policy-Agenda for People-Powered Development," the government will exert efforts to uphold the tripartite agreement to declare a moratorium on strikes, lockouts, layoffs, retrenchment and illegal dismissal.

The strike ban is set to take effect in the next three months. Meantime, the government will formulate a Code of Industrial Harmony to upgrade dispute settlement as well as to promote collective bargaining and workers' welfare.

According to the document, the government will "whole heartedly" support the rights of workers to organize, bargain collectively and to exhaust all legal means for the redress of their grievances. Also, the "one-union-one-industry" provision of the Labor Code, enacted by the Macao regime, shall be repealed. The government will maintain a policy of non-intervention in wage-setting, the document said.

The government, to ensure the greater anticipation of the people in official decisionmaking will enact a Freedom of Information Act. The program revealed that for the government to induce demands through increased income, the state will launch a comprehensive employment program to generate an additional one million jobs. The program shall provide such jobs as rural road maintenance, communal irrigation, water supply, flood control, small ports and reforestation.

The basic principles that will guide the government in its functions, the program said, will be the respect of human rights, promotion of social justice and poverty alleviation, attainment of growth and greater efficiency and limited government intervention.

NDF'S OCAMPO SENDS OPEN LETTER TO AQUINO

BK120329 Manila PNA in English 0245 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Manila, June 12 (PNA) -- The communist National Democratic Front (NDF) Thursday released an open letter of former newsman Satur C. Ocampo, saying he was thankful to President Corazon Aquino for accepting him as one of the communist leaders who will hold ceasefire talks with a government panel. Full text of Ocampo's letter follows:

In the name of the National Democratic Front, I thank President Corazon C. Aquino for accepting me as one of the representatives of the revolutionary forces who will engage in a dialogue and negotiations with her representatives concerning the question of a ceasefire. Implicit in this acceptance, I believe, is president Aquino's acknowledgment of our mutual sincere desire for genuine and lasting peace and national unity.

President Aquino has stated that if we are to hope reasonably for a lasting peace...the roots of insurgency (which) are in the economic conditions of the people and the social structures that oppress them must be addressed vigorously. That concisely puts in perspective and dialogue and negotiations that the two sides will undertake.

This is no easy task for me and my comrades and for the government panel, not only because the process entails the resolution of many immediate and long-term problems, which may require lengthy and difficult negotiations, but also because there are elements in and out of the government who would rather not see the negotiations proceed and succeed.

Our people's interest and welfare are the uppermost concern of the National Democratic Front, the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army and other revolutionary forces supporting the armed struggle. A genuine and lasting peace based on justice and democracy will certainly serve our people's interest and welfare. Thus, the National Democratic Front and its affiliated organizations are determined to seek the road to this peace, over the conference table and elsewhere.

For me, this new role is an immense responsibility. Hardly had I recovered from almost a decade of imprisonment by the Marcos fascist dictatorship, hardly had I familiarized myself with the advanced forms and content of the people's revolutionary struggle, when I was asked to assume this task. Humbly but resolutely I take up as an expression of trust in me by the revolutionary forces and [words indistinct] challenge to serve our people more.

Three years ago, President Aquino went to the Bicutan pc-inp jail to visit political detainees, one of whom was myself. Candor and the spirit of a common quest for freedom and justice pervaded that meeting. I hope that these qualities will continue to mark her dealings with me and my comrades as we being this enterprise.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, I look forward to calling on President Aquino and renewing acquaintances and friendships, specially with my colleagues in the press.

Satur C. Ocampo

June 10, 1986

OPPOSITION PARTY ON CEASE-FIRE TALKS WITH CPP

BK120349 Manila PNA in English 0322 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, Jun 12 (PNA) -- The negotiations for a ceasefire between government forces and the communists can put new strains in the uneasy civilian-military coalition, according to the Central Committee of the opposition Partido Nacionalista ng Filipinas. It said a proposed coalition government incorporating the communists as one of the ruling groups has already set off a wave of anxieties among members of the new Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP].

The committee said the Aquino government ought to state a complete policy concerning the negotiations for a ceasefire, its concept of attainable conditions and the limits to which the sovereignty of the government will [be] exposed. The demands of political accountablity and the necessity for secrecy in the negotiations should be reconciled, but in the end accountability should prevail, the committee said.

There is also a danger that in creating false hopes and expectations, the government and its Armed Forces might become unduly complacement, it said.

The committee noted that in Singapore recently, Jose Ma. Sison, founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, had outlined the conditions for a ceasefire centered in a coalition government that include the ruling party, the new AFP under Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos, and Communist Party of the Philippines.

The Aquino government has maintained a discreet silence in these terms, but this may simply be misunderstood as acquiescence, the committee said. The committee said a military coup d'etat, though always a possibility during a revolutionary period, is at this time extremely remote because of the prohibitive cost of such an enterprise and the stabilizing infuence of the United States, which backs up the Aquino government.

However, if the Aquino government is perceived later as capitulating to the more onerous demands of the CPP-NPA, including a coalition government, this political equation can change quickly and the coalition between President Aquino and her military chiefs can collapse, the committee said.

On the positive side for national stability, the committee noted that some 100 million U.S. dollars for the new AFP has been committed for delivery within 1986 by the United States, mostly in terms of logistical support, in addition to some 500 million U.S. dollars for economic support. With a higher morale, greater mobility and improved conditions all around, the new AFP will be in a position to back up the government's position in the event the ceasefire talks have to fail, the committee said.

TOLENTINO REJECTS 'DESTABILIZING' CHARGE

HK120412 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Former MP Arturo M. Tolentino of Manila tossed back to the Aquino administration yesterday the charge of destabilizing the government. "By the very nature of the system -- revolutionary government -- it would be presumptuous for anyone to claim the government is stable," he said.

Tolentino, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) titular head, said "it is what they do and not what the KBL or the Marcos 'loyalists' say that is destablizing the government." "We are being accused of inciting to sedition and to destabilize that Aquino government when we have not even done 30 percent of what they did on the streets during the Marcos era," he said.

Tolentino recalled that when Mrs Corazon C. Aquino asked the people not to pay their taxes to the Marcos government, nobody questioned her, but now that "loyalists" threaten not to pay taxes she says they are inciting to sedition. He said President Aquino is not a dictator "but the men around her are and they dictate upon her." Tolentino said it is only when the government becomes constitutional that economic recovery and political stability can be achieved.

He said Aquino's worst mistake was the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa which, he said, was the symbol of democracy. The KBL leader noted that while the government preaches national reconciliation and boasts of having restored democracy, its action and policies are undemocratic and vindictive.

He cited the sequestration of properties of private individuals, the violent dispersals of marches and rallies of the so-called Marcos "loyalists" and its refusal to adhere to the rule of law.

Tolentino denied that the series of rallies staged by the Marcos "loyalists" were intended to install him as acting president.

"The government should not misinterpret the rallies as aimed at destabilizing the government," he said. "They were merely intended to show protest against government policies. They marched to Malacanang because it is the seat of power."

He urged the Aquino government to initiate reforms, adhere to the rule of law, and change its policies for the welfare of the people so it can attain stability and acceptance.

GEN JOSE MAGNO PROMOTED TO NO 2 IN MILITARY

HK121101 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 12 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has promoted the military chief of rebel-torn Mindanao to the second-highest rank in the Philippine Armed Forces, the presidential palace announced Thursday. Major General Jose Magno, 53, tipped by many to be the next chief of staff, is now second in rank only to Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, who at 58 is serving beyond retirement age. "The president was impressed by Gen. Magno's grasp of the Mindanao situation," Mrs Aquino's executive secretary Joker Arroyo said in a written statement, adding that she was "eager to reward merit within the ranks of the Armed Forces."

The two-star general, promoted Wednesday, is a veteran of the anti-Moslem separatist campaign in the southern island of Mindanao where he serves as military chief. He also saw action in the Vietnam war and studied in various military schools in the United States and Indonesia.

ONGPIN SEES 'GOOD PROSPECTS' FOR FOREIGN LOANS

HK110330 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] The country stands good prospects of getting more foreign loans both from foreign commercial banks as well as bilateral and multilateral sources after the new economic program now being prepared with the International Monetary Fund is put in place by September this year, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said over the weekend. "We can still maximize our foreign borrowings because foreign banks are only waiting for the IMF stand-by agreement, which is a seal of good housekeeping," he said.

He said foreign banks and bilateral and multilateral sources of economic assistance are willing to help the government finance a growth-oriented budget and a projected deficit in its budget. "But they want us to get our act together by putting in place structural reforms, like a comprehensive tax reform, that will enable the economy to achieve a positive growth," he said.

The government was able to get some $770 million in firm and indicative loans from the country's foreign sources of bilateral and multilateral aid during the "mini-consultative group" meeting in Tokyo late last month. The assistance was about $300 million short of the total $1 billion needed by the government this year to finance a budget deficit which can rise as much as P32 billion, including debt servicing which can reach as high as P8 billion.

Ongpin, however, said bilateral and multilateral sources of aid like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have expressed willingness to sit down with government officials to consider the grant of the additional $300 million in assistance after the stand-by agreement with the IMF is put in place. He also said the government will start talks with foreign commercial banks on possible assistance to the country.

The country still has to draw some $350 million from the last portion of the $925 million new money facility of the foreign commercial bank. The government can still draw from this facility until the end of this year after the completion of talks with the IMF for anew stand-by agreement. Ongpin also said the remaining tranche from the IMF stand-by facility amounting to some 212 million special drawing rights will be incorporated in the new credit facility being worked out with the fund.

AQUINO URGED TO APPOINT NEW COMELEC OFFICERS

HK061428 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) urged President Aquino yesterday to appoint new commissioners of the Commission on Elections [Comelec] as a first step in accomplishing critical reforms in the electoral process. Namfrel National Chairman Christian S. Monsod identified the critical reforms as purging the voters' registry of "flying voters" along with reinclusion of disenfranchised voters, an effective information and communication system, purging the poll body's field offices of corrupt, incompetent, and partisan officials, and reviewing and amending the Omnibus Election Code.

In his letter to Mrs Aquino, Monsod said on her request, Namfrel submitted a list of nominees last April 29. He said the Namfrel is reiterating the nominations but would add the name of Virgilio Tiongson from Region 2, in lieu of newspaperman Vicente B. Foz who has been named to the Constitutional Commission. To start achieving these reforms and "signal a new beginning for our electoral process, Monsod said the President should appoint new Comelec members. [quotation marks as received] Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe had earlier been named.

A Namfrel team at the Comelec said purging the voters' list will take at least 20 weeks. Thus, Monsod said that after discussing with Felipe and the reorganization commission, Namfrel would favor "selective general registration" in about 150 "statistically improbable" areas combined with exclusion or inclusion proceedings in the other areas. This, Monsod said, would be more practical and less expensive method than the nation-wide general registration recommended earlier by Comelec. In the case of field Comelec men, Monsod said Namfrel is disturbed by reported political pressures on the poll body to appoint replacements who have been "cleared" by local politicians rather than people whose primary concern is the integrity of the process.

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GOVERNMENT 'REGRETS' SOUTH AFRICAN EMERGENCY

OW130431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO -- Japan expressed regret Friday at South Africa's imposition of a state of emergency and called on the Pretoria government to carry out "courageous" reforms of its policy of apartheid, or racial segregation. Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshio Hanato said the Japanese Government feels "strong apprehension" about a possible deterioration of the situation in South Africa as a result of the new measure.

Japan has repeatedly voiced "strong concern" over the white minority government's clampdowns on black opposition movements, the spokesman said. Hatano urged South Africa to end its apartheid policy so as to achieve a peaceful settlement of the racial unrest in the country. But Hatano's statement stopped short of giving any hint of additional punitive measures by Japan against South Africa, with which Japan maintains close trade relations. Japan banned exports of computers for South African security forces and took other measures last year in protest against the South African Government's handling of freedom movements for blacks.

LDP LEADERS DIFFER ON ELECTION GAINS TARGET

OW121041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO -- Top leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), continuing a nationwide stumping tour across the country, differed Thursday over the party's target in terms of lower house seats at the July 6 polls. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, hitting the campaign trail in Muroran in Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, told a press conference that the LDP is aiming to capture a stable majority of seats in both houses of the Diet in the polls. Abe's comment was taken to mean that a haul of fewer than 271 lower house seats would represent a failure for the LDP. The figure 271 is the number of seats required in the 512-man lower house to control all the 18 standing committees.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, a prime ministerial hopeful together with Abe and LDP Executive Board Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa, said in Kanazawa of Ishikawa Prefecture that the party can be victorious if it wins a bare majority of 257 in the lower house. It was Takeshita's first comment on the subject since the lower house was dissolved last week.

LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru spoke in similar vein at a press conference at Toyama. "I personally want to win more than 270 seats," he said, "but considering the severe situation surrounding the LDP, I'll settle for more than 257." Kanemaru and Takeshita, backed by the LDP's powerful Tanaka faction, usually wield immense influence over the formation of party consensus, political pundits say.

TANAKA DECIDES TO RUN IN JULY ELECTIONS

OW130317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0250 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka has had election campaign pamphlets distributed to voters in his Niigata No. 3 lower house constituency, saying that he will be eagerly seeking reelection in the coming July 6 polls.

The pamphlets say he has been recuperating from a stroke he suffered in February 1985 and is determined to devote himself to contributing to the betterment of Japan. The one-time "kingmaker," of Japanese politics and leader of the largest faction in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) also says in the pamphlet that he will make his best efforts to continue his political activities for the benefit of the coming generation.

The former prime minister declared last Monday his de facto candidacy for the upcoming poll by allowing several recent photographs taken of him in his Tokyo home to be published in a local party journal called "ETSUZAN," issued by his supporters in Niigata Prefecture. One of the pictures, taken on March 2, shows Tanaka standing with the help of a cane.

SUMITA ON DOMESTICATION TO EASE HIGH YEN EFFECTS

OW120955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, Thursday called for a greater fiscal role in expanding domestic demand while cautioning against easier monetary policy. Sumita said in a lecture meeting in Tokyo that there is a need for not only maintaining the present strong yen but transforming Japan's industrial structure into one oriented more toward domestic demand that exports. In order to achieve a smooth transformation of the Japanese economy, the nation's domestic demand must be expanded as much as possible, he said. He noted there could be room for the national treasury to play a greater role in this regard within the limits of the current government policy of putting top priority on fiscal rehabilitation.

Sumita said Japan's monetary situation has been relaxed sufficiently in a quantitative manner and its interest rates are already at historic lows. "We must be cautious about further lowering of interest rates," he said. On exchange rates, he said the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar has unstabilized [as received] the exchange markets, thus forcing the Japanese economy into a deflationary situation with the possibility of an unfavorable effect on domestic demand.

The central Banker pointed out the yen's sharp rise in value against the dollar might result in a greater danger of reigniting inflation in the United States and higher interest rates as a result of a possible sharp decline in capital inflow into the U.S. He said there is now a greater concern not only within the U.S. Federal Reserve Board but other government circles that the dollar may plunge further in future.

U.S. BLAMED FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S FOREIGN ATTACKS

SK130456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for ever more unscrupulously intensifying aggressive moves and armed attacks in different parts of the world. In a signed commentary the daily says: In the wake of the U.S. imperialists' recent burglarious bombing raids on Libya, the South Africa racist clique made armed attack on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana and attacked the Namibe port of Angola and destroyed establishments, damaged two Soviet ships and sank a Cuban ship there. Such armed attacks are a wanton infringement upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries and a piratic act of terrorism and aggression trampling underfoot the publicly recognized norms of international law and international usage.

The escalation of provocation by the U.S., imperialists and their stooges are part of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of aggression by proxy. The U.S. imperialists are zealous in vindicating and encouraging their stooges' armed invasion.

The South African racist clique must put an end to their aggressive moves against sovereign states and the U.S. imperialists stop encouraging them to terrorism and aggression.

NORTH LINK TO LEBANON KIDNAPPING 'GROUNDLESS LIE'

SK130554 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 11 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 June commentary: "The Reptile Bugler's Ugly Features"]

[Text] As was already reported, last January, in West Beirut in Lebanon, a secretary of the South Korean puppet embassy was kidnapped. The South Korean puppets, who suffered shame at that time in attempting to link us with the incident, are again spreading a groundless lie to lay the blame on us for the kidnapping, nearly half a year after the incident. Several days ago, saying that the speaker of the Lebanese National Assembly had said this, Seoul radio raved that we were involved in this incident. However, it was immediately disclosed that the puppets' bugle was a concoction.

Enraged by the attempt to use him as a political plaything, Husayni, president of the Lebanese National Assembly, issued a statement and denounced the puppets' groundless lie. In the statement, he firmly said: Friendship between Lebanon and the DPRK is firm. The DPRK has nothing to do with the kidnapping of the South Korean diplomat. As Husayni said, the kidnapping of the secretary of the South Korean puppet embassy in West Beirut has no relation whatsoever with us. This was unrefutably proven during those early days following the incident. At that time, the organization known as (Al-Mustafa Afini Al-Alam) and the organization known as the Green Brigades said that they kidnapped the secretary of the South Korean puppet embassy.

Before the crystal-clear fact that we have nothing to do with the kidnapping, the puppets have kept silent for many months. However, by basely fabricating what allegedly was said by a Lebanese political figure and spreading this as evidence, they are again attempting to link us with the incident.

This shows how cunning and base the puppets are. Why have the puppets been acting like this of late? Their action displays how extremely frantic and uneasy the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is. It is said that a series of international sports games will be held in South Korea. The puppets are now employing all kinds of means to smoothly host the games and to exploit them for the realization of their ambition for long-term office and for the implementation of the two-Koreas policy. However, the situation is not in favor of the puppets. Instead, the nature of the puppets as the heinous fascist hangmen and splittists is being more fully disclosed.

Our sincere efforts, on the contrary, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and our proposal for cohosting the Olympic games are being widely supported and praised at home and abroad. The international prestige of our Republic is growing with each passing day. Dismayed by this contradictory situation, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is employing all kinds of means and methods in order to defame the dignity of our Republic and to extricate itself from international isolation. Attempting to link the kidnapping in West Beirut with us is only part of such maneuvers. In indulging in fabrications and in provoking us, the puppets have now moved their stage even to foreign countries and are staging a farce.

Lately, in South Korea, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antidictatorial and antipuppet struggle are being waged more furiously than ever. This struggle is now shaking the foundation of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's rule at its root. This is making puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan very uneasy. This is precisely the reason why the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is linking the overseas incident with us, thus shocking the South Korean people and diverting their attention elsewhere. This is one of the objectives of saying that the kidnapping was our act. The South Korean puppet clique's attempt to far-fetchedly link the kidnapping in Lebanon with us is also a base act aimed at driving a wedge between our country and Lebanon and, thus, fishing in troubled weaters.

The South Korean puppet traitor has earned the animosity of the Lebanese people and the peoples of the Arab countries because of his support for the anti-Arab maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors. He is now trying to escape from this through alienating the Arab peoples from us.

We also have something to say about Seoul radio. Seoul radio has fabricated this groundless fact and has spread it unhesitatingly. This has shown the ugly features of the reptile bugler serving the puppet clique as its mouthpiece. This time, too, the puppets have earned nothing. They have only become losers. Indeed, the South Korean puppet clique is a group of swindlers and political brigands who will do any base and dirty thing to realize their wicked objectives. The act of the puppets in attempting to entangle us groundlessly reveals this to the world.

DPRK-GDR ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENT PRAISED

SK121018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today dedicates a signed article to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the economic and cultural agreement between Korea and the German Democratic Republic. The article says that economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between the two countries have daily expanded under the agreement which was signed when the great leader President Kim Il-song visited the German Democratic Republic in June 1956. The paper goes on to say:

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the German Democratic Republic have developed in depth with the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in 1984 and the agreement on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation till 1990.

The government and people of our republic are satisfied with the friendly and cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries developing on good terms on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The GDR people, standing firm on the Western outpost of socialism, are striving to defend peace and security in Europe and the world against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The Korean people congratulate the fraternal people of the GDR on their achievements registered in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Comrade Erich Honecker and express firm solidarity with them in their just cause.

The Korean people are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged and cemented between the two peoples in their struggle for the common goal and ideal will be in fuller bloom in the future.

COHOSTING ISSUES DISCUSSED AT LAUSANNE MEETING

SK130121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The third joint meeting between the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and North and South Korea was held on 10 and 11 June in the IOC building in Lausanne, Switzerland. Present at the meeting were members of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the committee. Delegation members of the South side's Olympic committee also attended the meeting.

Members of the IOC delegation including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch attended the meeting. Reporters of the North and the South and reporters from many nations who came to cover the Lausanne joint meeting were at the site.

The meeting proceeded in closed session in accordance with the agreement. For 2 days, two rounds of talks between members of the IOC and North Korea and between members of the Olympic committees of North and South Korea, as well as a bilateral meeting between our delegation and the IOC were held. At the meeting, various important and principled issues with regard to cohosting the 24th Olympics between North and South Korea, including the issue of allocating the events of the games, were sincerely discussed.

At the meeting, our side put forth further realistic and reasonable proposals and made all sincere and consistent efforts to achieve them.

After the meeting, the IOC president held a press conference with reporters. Prior to the meeting on 9 June, Kim Yu-sun, the senior delegate of our side and chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, visited with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch. On the evening of 10 June, the IOC arranged a banquet in connection with the opening of the meeting.

VNS ON CHONGWADAE TALKS BETWEEN CHON, YI MIN-U

SK111346 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is an hour for station commentary. Today, in this hour, I will speak about the so-called Chongwadae talks held between Chon Tu-hwan and NKDP President Yi Min-u on 3 June. On 3 June, so-called exclusive talks were held between Chon Tu-hwan and NKDP President Yi Min-u. At the talks, which continued for nearly 2 hours, Chon Tu-hwan reiterated what he said at the talks held on 30 April between the representatives of the three political parties, and presumptuously told the opposition party to do this and that. He also implicitly intimidated the opposition party.

Chon Tu-hwan's remarks and acts at the talks held on the day, views were allegedly exchanged in an open-minded atmosphere, were entirely for the purpose of overcoming the difficult political situation with appeasement and trickery and with intimidation and threat, and at paving a way for power security. Chon Tu-hwan's remarks and acts at the talks held on the day fully show this.

On that day, regarding the question of constitutional amendment put forth by the president of the opposition party, Chon Tu-hwan repeated his former stand to the effect that he would not oppose constitutional amendment if the ruling and opposition parties reach an agreement in the National Assembly. On the question of constitutional amendment, he even said that the sooner, the better. As has already been made known Chon Tu-hwan formerly said that constitutional amendment could be discussed in 1989, following the great national events. As a rationale for this, he said that debate on the question of constitutional amendment will create social disorder and disrupt the national consensus. Why is the Chon Tu-hwan group, which formerly incriminated those discussing constitutional amendment, now hurrying the discussion of the question of constitutional amendment, as if it has suddenly become an angel?

The U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST said that observers opine that the opposition party will win victory if a free and fair election is held in South Korea.

It is crystal-clear that the Chon Tu-hwan group, which seeks to prolong its power, will not support constitutional amendment for a direct presidential election system that will allow the eligible voters to exercise their voting rights. Furthermore, it is all too clear that they, who enjoy a majority in the National Assembly, will refuse it. In the final analysis, Chon Tu-hwan's remarks that he would not oppose constitutional amendment if the ruling and opposition parties reach an agreement are a trickery to placate the growing mass movement and the pressure of public opinion waged and exerted for constitutional amendment. At the same time, these remarks are for the purpose of seeking their power security by playing a game of words and killing time by bringing the campaign of constitutional amendment into the National Assembly.

At the talks held on that day, Chon Tu-hwan insulted those who have been detained and then raved that lenience will be extended to the greatest extent possible in accordance with the degree of their offenses and repentance. This is indeed an absurdity similar to the act of giving medicine after causing an illness.

As for those who have been detained, they are the patriots who have struggled to achieve independence and democracy and to bring about a new world on this soil. They have no reason to be detained and they have offended nothing and no one. The Chon Tu-hwan group, which reigns over the people and imposes despotism and dictatorship on them, must be judged by the people for its crimes. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to punish the detainees by charging them with having committed violence and arson. This can never be allowed.

Moreover, he said that the investigation of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyen] will continue and the detention of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan will also continue. This is indeed a crime that can be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the group of fascist dictators and military hooligans. On the question of amnesty and reinstatement, Chon Tu-hwan has, it can be said, also disclosed his nature as a hooligan. In a nutshell, Chon Tu-hwan indicated that those who are not obedient to the dictatorial system will not be freed or reinstated.

In addition, at the talks, Chon Tu-hwan presumptuously babbled about the line of the NKDP, and said that the NKDP must sever its relations with someone else. Maybe Chon Tu-hwan mistook the NKDP for the DJP; otherwise, how could he presumptuously tell the opposition party to do this and that? This is indeed a brigandish act that can be committed only by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group, which indulges in a single-party dictatorship and in fascist despotism.

Thus, Chon Tu-hwan's remarks and acts at the talks on that day were a stereotypical sophism that had no value to consider, and can be taken only as an absurdity to bridge over the crisis of power and to further strengthen the fascist colonial rule through appeasement and deception and through intimidation and threat. If Chon Tu-hwan tries to overcome crisis with such appeasement and deception and with such intimidation and threat, this is only a foolish dream. He must know this clearly. Our people will never be deceived as a result of such clumsy trickery by Chon Tu-hwan, but will continue their unyielding struggle by further raising the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner for national salvation.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF DISSIDENTS

SK110740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 8 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 June commentary: "Knife Wielding by a Dictator Who Has Turned His Back on the People"]

[Text] A noteworthy situation is developing in South Korea which is similar to the last stage of the former dictator's Yusin rule. While engaging in tactics of appeasement and deception to hide its treacherous nature and to win the people's favor, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is undergoing a serious political crisis, confronted by the just anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean students and people, is making a frantic attempt more than ever before to find a way out of it through political machinations and knife-wielding.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, having purposely fabricated the so-called Inchon riot incident with a view to making an excuse for an all-out suppression of the movement of students and people for independence and democracy, is making a big violent fascist gale of arresting, detaining, and searching for many students and figures of various strata, involving many mass organizations including such off-stage opposition organizations as the League of Mass Movement for Democratic Reunification, the Minmintu, the League of Mass Buddhist Movement, the League of Seoul Labor Movement, and the League of the Inchon District Social Movement.

South Korean universities and colleges are now under the seige of armed police, and suppressive armed forces are deployed in the streets and alleys even with armored cars directing their guns at the residents. The military fascist elements are not only suppressing with bayonets the demonstrating students calling for independence and democracy, but are pouncing on them after suffocating them with chemical bombs, arresting them collectively.

Branding Mintongnyon [the League of Mass Movement for Democratic Reunification] as an antistate organization, storming its office with an armed police unit, and setting up a special period for arresting the manipulators of the Inchon riot case, the fascist clique is making a big fuss daily, conducting a search operation, rummaging the campuses, streets, inns, and boarding houses. Because of the violent and brutal suppressive steps of the military fascist clique, South Korea has been turned into a medieval land of darkness rampant with violence under various evil fascist laws and is filled with a terrifying warlike atmosphere. This is, in fact, a state of an undeclared martial law and a second advent of the 17 May fascist violence.

The desperate maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has fabricated the Inchon riot case and which is conducting an all-out suppressive offensive against Mintongnyon and other patriotic democratic forces, involving them in the case, remind us of the wicked political intrique in which the Hitler's Nazi clique, half a century ago, fabricated the incident of arson at the National Assembly building and used it as an excuse to suppress the communist party and all other progressive forces. It is a stereotypical tactic of dictators who have turned their backs on the people to fabricate an incident of intrique whenever they have a serious crisis, confronted by the people's mass resistance, and use it as an excuse for a massive suppressive operation.

In order to justify its violent politics and to paralyze and obliterate the people's will for constitutional revision and aspiration for democratization, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now making a fuss as though it intended to conduct politics of dialogue, putting forward a theory of grand mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties and raving about a constitutional revision on the basis of the people's agreement.

Constitutional revision on the basis of the people's agreement can be realized only in the condition in which the masses of all strata can discuss constitutional revision at will free from the social and legal binding forces and in which they can freely participate in social and political life. Then, in order to obtain the people's agreement, it should not suppress the students and the people calling for a revision of the fascist constitution, but should listen to their demands and assertions and take steps to accept them.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, is branding the peaceful rallies and demonstrations of the students and the people calling for constitutional revision for a direct election as a radical leftist riot, tightening the ropes of suppression to block such rallies and demonstrations, deploying many police on the campuses and streets, arresting those who have staged demonstrations calling for a constitutional revision, and persistently refusing to release them, saying that they are procommunist and leftist. It is empty talk and political trickery for them to babble about the people's agreement, while they are putting into practice suppressive politics of not allowing the people even the elementary freedom to express their will and of trampling upon their demands for constitutional revision.

The violence rampant in South Korea is worse than that under the Yusin rule of the previous dictator. Under the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military dictatorship, there is no room for discussion of constitutional revision on the basis of the people's agreement or of politics of dialogue.

The fascist clique is attempting to threaten the people and to frustrate the advance of the people calling for independence and democracy with mean political machinations, but this is a futile attempt.

Forcing the U.S. agressive forces out of South Korea, restoring national sovereignty, and achieving peace and reunification is the consistent aspiration of all the Korean people in the North, South, and overseas, and terminating the military dictatorship and realizing the democratization of society is the urgent and spontaneous demand of the South Korean people themselves. The anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear, and antidictatorship struggle of the South Korean students and people is a just and patriotic struggle to realize this, and, therefore, it has nothing to do with the so-called radical leftist riot.

The South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization are not prompted by someone's directive or behind-the scenes manipulation, but are the road indicated by the stern South Korean reality and life. Mean political machinations and knife-wielding cannot stop the advance movement of the South Korean people who have realized the truth, united among themselves, and launched into a struggle. Instead, it will only encourage the resistance of the people for freedom and democracy and further heighten their enthusiasm for struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon the foolish idea of sustaining the dictatorial power with the rule of bayonets, stop the suppression of the people's movement for independence and democracy, and immediately release the students and figures of various strata who have been unjustly arrested and detained.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS SUPRESSION OF PROFESSORS

SK111012 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 10 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June commentary: "The Oppressive Attempt Which Has Disclosed the Fascist Nature"]

[Text] The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, with regard to the statement that South Korean university professors issued on 2 June, is atrociously attempting to intensify the suppression against them. On 7 June, the puppet Ministry of Education said that the professors' statement was a united and organized political act and, in terms of its content, repudiated the system and supported the violence of the radical students. In so doing, the ministry used as intimidation the threat that it would seek so-called countermeasures, including one for individual reprimands.

Earlier, on 3 and 6 June, the puppet clique defamed the professors' statement as a declaration to oppose the system and to disturb political and social stability and deepen campus leftism, as well as an act against the state, thus openly disclosing its oppressive attempt.

The assertions of the university professors, which the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is trying to use as an excuse for suppression, can never become offenses. As has already been reported, in the statement, 265 professors of 23 South Korean universities demanded the rescission of the present fascist Constitution and the establishment of a democratic Constitution. They also called for the establishment of a self-reliant national economy, the fair distribution of wealth, and freedom of the campus and freedom of the press.

Because the Chon Tu-hwan ring has established an atrocious dictatorial regime on the sea of the people's blood and is relentlessly trampling upon the people's freedom and rights, the professors charged the hangmen with violation of human rights and demanded the rescission of the fascist Constitution and the establishment of a democratic constitution to guarantee the people's rights. At the same time, because the fascists are fattening themselves and driving the economy into the corner of submission and bankruptcy by expressing adulation to foreign forces and by selling the interests of the nation, they expressed sympathy with the anti-foreign struggle of the youths, students, and people and demanded the establishment of a self-reliant national economy and the masses' right to existence. In addition, they demanded freedom of the campus and freedom of the press because the fascist group is trampling upon the campus and suppressing the press.

In the statement, the professors said that they were expressing their desire for democracy not to gain the attention of the people or to earn their applause but to fulfill their responsibilities.

At a time when the spirit of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle is growing among the South Korean youths, students and people, the professors who love justice and truth added their voices to the people's assertions. This is entirely just, and is an exercise of their rights that no one can block. The professors' assertions are what is unanimously demanded by the people in South Korea, where dictatorial politics and foreign forces are dominant, and are the questions that have become a focal point of world public opinion.

Because of the correctness of its assertions, the professors' statement is arousing great reverberations at home and abroad, and is winning warm support from the South Korean people and the compatriots abroad. Those with sound thinking and reason should lend an ear to the professors' patriotic assertions, which agree with the aspiration of the nation and the voice of the era.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is hatching a plot to suppress the professors, while bringing charges against their just assertions. This just shows once again that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of heinous traitors who persistently challenge the aspiration of the nation and the demand of the people, and is a group of fascist hangmen who maintain power by wielding guns and bayonets.

The fascist clique has answered with bestial oppression the demand for independence and democracy put forth by the professors, who have nothing but their bare hands and books. This is by no means an act of the strong but a fit of the weak. By intimidating the professors, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to block the escalation and development of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths, students, and people into a mass movement with the participation of broad strata of the intellectual circles. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must clearly realize that no oppression can solve problems and its rampage will only arouse even stronger indignation and resistance among the people and accelerate its self-destruction.

All political prisoners who have been unjustly arrested and detained in South Korea must be released without delay, and fascist dictatorial system must be dissolved, and freedom of press, publication, assembly, and association, as well as freedom of political activities, must be guaranteed.

The one that must be condemned and punished in South Korea is the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique which is selling the country and nation by suppressing the people and showing adulation to foreign forces. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not act recklessly but step down from power without delay, as demanded by the people.

VNS ASSAILS SPEECHES BY NO TAE-U, NO SIN-YONG

SK121238 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour I will talk about the absurb remarks made by No Tae-u, DJP chairman, at the National Assembly. On 9 June, DJP Chairman No Tae-u delivered a speech at the National Assembly. In his speech he babbled that democratization is a task of the times and the DJP will make all sincere and patient efforts to reach an agreement on constitutional revision and achieve satisfactory [word indistinct] in exercising politics for the people and by the people. With regard to the campus issue, he also prattled that, under the banner of new reforms, the DJP will earnestly listen to the youths' sound discussion of reform and widely accept their discussion.

In a report on state affairs made on 7 June, prior to this, Prime Minister No Sin-yong also stated that he will do his best to realize the so-called will of the dictator for democratization, pretending as if Chon Tu-hwan had made a certain determination to rewrite the Constitution within his tenure on the basis of an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties. This is an utterance of a jackal mimicing the cry of a sheep and a contradictory speech and behavior. The speeches and acts of high-ranking figures of the government and the ruling party at the National Assembly are nothing but a mask burlesque of dictators paying no attention to and turning away from realities.

As you know, our people demand the abolition of the current Constitution and the revision of the Constitution into one providing for a direct election system; they claim the release of all prisoners, amnesty and reinstatement, and other most primary rights of democracy. This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan and those concerned with the government and the ruling party have indiscriminately arrested and jailed youths and students, off-stage and opposition party figures, religious figures, and other masses of all walks of life who have demanded the abolition of the Constitution, the revision of the Constitution into one providing for a direct election system, and democracy, and who have rejected aggression by foreign forces. They have arrested and punished by branding them as procommunist and leftist-leaning elements.

To give an example, the Chon Tu-hwan group premeditatedly fabricated the so-called Inchon riot incident and, with this incident as the opportunity, kicked up fascist rackets of arresting, imprisoning, and searching for countless youths, students, and figures of all walks of life by implicating many mass organizations -- the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification and the Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Fighting Committee for the Nation and Democratization, off-stage organizations -- in this incident.

What is worse, they set a special period for the arrest of the behind-the-scenes manipulators of the Inchon riot incident and have raised dins every day, conducting search operations of rummaging through campuses, streets, inns, and boarding houses. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's tyrannical and outrageous suppressive measures, this land has been reduced to dark medieval world, in which many kinds of fascist evil laws and illegalities are rampant, and which has been enveloped in a terror-stricken atmosphere. Talking about politics for the people and the will for democratization while exercising the suppression-ruled politics of not permitting even the people's primary freedom of expression and of even trampling underfoot their demand for constitutional revision is a downright lie and political deception.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, not content with suppression by bayonets the students crying for independence and democracy, fired chemical bombs at them, suffocated them, pounced upon them, and arrested them en masse, stated that under the banner of new reforms it will eagerly listen to the youths' sound discussion of reform and will widely accept their discussion. It is fully understandable what this means. This cannot be viewed other than meaning that it will label even a slight move by students as a procommunist and leftist-leaning move and suppress it without mercy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is camouflaging this arbitrary and unilateral attempt with the cloak of democracy and talking as if it will create something soon. This is aimed at pacifying antigovernment sentiment and at coping with crises in its rule by redirecting the people's attention elsewhere. Talking about democracy without throwing out the dagger carried in one's bosom is empty talk and raving about politics for the people while being bent on the politics of violence is also a swindling burlesque. The Chon Tu-hwan group must clearly recognize that with tricks it cannot stop our people's will for independence and democratization and mislead public opinion.

FURTHER REACTION TO ATTEMPT TO SEIZE U.S. EMBASSY

Radio Commentary

SK121045 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "An Outrageous Act Revealing the True Colors of a Flunkeyist Traitor"]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested nine Korea University students who attempted to seize the American Embassy building in Seoul on 8 June on charges of violating the so-called law on assembly and demonstration. Embarrassed by the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy by South Korean youths and students, the Chon Tu-hwan clique not only arrested en masse all students who rose up in the struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Pusan, but also imposed 1 to 3 year prison terms on the 10 students involved in the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Kwangju last year. Such outrageous fascist acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are further intolerable criminal acts revealing its true colors as flunkeyist traitors and fascist maniacs.

Speaking of the students who rose up in the struggle to seize the American Embassy in Seoul this time, they are patriotic students. Their attempt to seize the embassy was aimed at appealing to the South Korean people to further strengthen the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and against the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

The American Embassy, under the signboard of a diplomatic organ, is the headquarters and stronghold of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea. The South Korean students' attempt to seize the American Embassy in Seoul and to call on the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their aggression forces from South Korea was a very righteous and just act reflecting the South Korean people's desire and aspiration not to live any longer under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The South Korean people have been groaning for over 40 years in a dark society where national dignity and even primary democratic freedoms are being mercilessly trampled underfoot due to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan treacherous clique's military fascist dictatorship.

Today the South Korean people are standing at the crossroads determining whether they will be continously forced to live under colonial fascist rule and under a state of colonial bondage, or whether they will safeguard their national dignity and win freedom and democracy through struggle.

In today's reality, in which the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and subjugation and the outrageous fascist dictatorship have become more unscrupulous as years pass, our youths and students who are burning with patriotism and who do not tolerate injustice cannot sit with folded arms. Staging the anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialists' organs in South Korea, including the American Embassy in Seoul, constitutes a sacred struggle for national salvation to rescue the country and the nation from crisis. Therefore, this cannot constitute a criminal act, but should be evaluated as a patriotic one.

This notwithstanding, clinging to foreign forces, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is making up to its U.S boss like a puppy wagging its tail in a bid to maintain its dirty life while pouncing, like a pack of fierce wolves, on the people who oppose foreign forces and who want to live independently.

Recently the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique perpetrated the vicious atrocity of arresting and imprisoning 14 cadre members of the Union of Labor Movement in Seoul, who had indicated to the world the patent fact that the U.S. imperialists beasts perpetrated the rape of a pregnant woman teacher in North Chungchong Province, on charges of spreading so-called vicious false rumors. Such being the situation, as long as the South Korean treasonous and treacherous rascals are left as they are, the independence and democratization of South Korean society cannot be achieved. This is why the South Korean people are struggling against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's dictatorship.

Recently Rev. Mun Ik-hwan warned the Chon Tu-hwan clique, saying that the present government in resorting to violence will perish by violence. In a joint statement on the present political situation, 265 professors from 23 universities throughout South Korea called for the abolition of the current constitution, established to trample underfoot democracy and to systematically legalize the long-term office of the present military gangsters, and bitterly condemned the Chon Tu-hwan clique's crimes of having turned South Korea into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and into a living hell for human beings.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to maintain the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and to maintain its remaining life through fascist suppression, this is indeed a foolish act. Today, the South Korean people are strongly calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, declaring that the stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea is precisely the obstacle to national reunification. This cannot be blocked with anything. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should not run wild foolishly, but should step down from power as called for by the people.

VNS Commentary

SK110920 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Chon Tu-hwan clique illegally arrested the patriotic students who attempted to occupy the U.S. Embassy in South Korea at 2120 on 8 June.

They are nine patriotic students, including Pak Song-pok, senior in economics at Korea University, and five other male students and Kim Hae-kyong, junior in the statistics department, and two other coeds who attempted to climb the iron fence around the Embassy to occupy it and stage a sit-in strike, carrying with them anti-U.S. leaflets, placards, and a torch.

Prior to this, on 6 June, Yi Ui-sop, a student of the Seoul Municipal College, was arrested and taken to the police while attempting to occupy the U.S. Embassy, carrying with him printed material, including a statement of struggle for democracy and THE NATION and the STARS AND STRIPES.

The occupation, sit-in, raid, and arson directed atainst buildings and facilities of the U.S. public organizations that have been continuing ever since the sit-in at American Cultural Center in Seoul last May are an eruption of the resentment and indignation against the United States and an expression of our masses' firm anti-U.S. will to end the U.S. occupation of South Korea and the colonial rule and to establish the nation's sovereignty. The attempt of the patriotic students to break into and occupy the U.S. Embassy is a display of our masses' anti-U.S. sentiment and is part of the anti-U.S. struggle for democracy that is daily increasing and expanding.

As is known to every one, through the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule, which has continued for the past 40 years, our masses came to realize that the United States is the enemy of our nation, our masses, and democracy. In particular, they again confirmed their will for the anti-U.S. struggle prompted by the Kwangju massacre. This is shown by the fact that the anti-U.S. sentiment is further increasing among the students and the masses from all walks of life, that the anti-U.S. outcry calling for expelling the U.S. imperialists is resounding throughout the country, including Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju, and that the U.S. buildings have been occupied and raided one after another.

The students' attempt to occupy the U.S. Embassy this time clearly demonstrated our masses' spirit for the anti-U.S. struggle at home and abroad. Although the intentions of the patriotic students who strove to demonstrate our masses' firm will and aspirations for the anti-U.S. cause for democracy after occupying the U.S. embassy were not achieved, their act is a just patriotic struggle that reflected the popular will, and is praiseworthy.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime arrested the patriotic students and is cruelly interrogating them. This revealed once again the antipopular nature of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which only adheres to the nation-selling treacherous maneuvers betraying the nation and running counter to the popular will, and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist nationl-selling system of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime, which is attempting to prolong its power under the U.S. patronage. The fascist dictators who are trying to maintain their lives by betraying the popular will and depending on outside forces will not last long. If the Chon Tu-hwan regime continues maneuvering to prolong power by depending on the United States and repressing with guns and bayonets the bloody outcries of the students and masses who shout "Let us revive with the anti-U.S. cause the nation that collapsed through the pro-U.S. cause!", it will face a more miserable end than that of preceding dictators.

The Chon Tu-hwan regime should unconditionally release the patriotic students who were arrested while struggling for the nation's sovereignty and democracy at the vanguard of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, including those who attempted to occupy the U.S. Embassy. It should immediately step down from power in accordance with the unamimous demand of our masses. The United States should withdraw from this land without delay. The students and the patriotic masses from all walks of life should more courageously wage the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle to expel the U.S. aggressors and to recover the national sovereignty.

SOUTH'S THEORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH CRITICIZED

SK121120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 10 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June special article: "The Bankruptcy of the Theory on Economic Growth Stages in South Korea"]

[Text] Voices criticizing the theory of economic growth stages, which has been a so-called theoretical basis of the puppets' economic policy, have recently been increasingly raised in South Korea. The theory of economic growth stages, which has spread to South Korea, is a reactionary economic theory which the U.S. imperialists had Rostow, a special-class errand boy, fabricate a long time ago with a view to cunningly beautifying and embellishing their neocolonial policy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The imperialists are tenaciously seeking the policy of plundering and enslaving the peoples of other countries in a more crafty and insidious manner while adhering to neocolonialism. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have actively spread the theory of economic growth stages and other theories on developing underdeveloped countries and have adopted a theoretical basis to justify their colonial economic policy.

On the basis of a reversed social and historical viewpoint, the theory of economic growth stages classifies the course of social economic development into several stages, such as the stage of preconditions for take-off, the stage of take-off, and the stage of the drive to maturity; it arbitrarily assigns countries to these different stages in conformity with the interests of U.S. monopoly capital. Also, the theory contends that those countries in the backward stages can develop when they introduce capital from those countries in the advanced stages, employing the determination that the United States and a series of capitalist countries belong to higher stages and that other countries, including the socialist countries, belong to backward stages.

This theory is the imperialists'anticommunist strategic theory cooked up for the purpose of preventing the underdevloped countries from advancing along the road toward socialism and of subordinating them to the capitalist economy. Proceeding from their recognition that, by introducing foreign capital even through selling the country and the nation, creating the impression that the economy seems to have grown is a way to maintain their rule, the South Korean puppets have actively adhered to the theory of economic growth stages. The reactionary nature of this theory, which has spread in South Korea, is, first of all, expressed in contending that the South Korean economy can grow only through U.S. aid. Those who advocate this theory argue that a basic way to achieve economic growth lies in the introduction of foreign monopoly capital, changing white into black and brazenly clamoring that preconditions for economic growth are not provided at home, but are given through the impact caused by more developed countries' infiltration from outside. In addition, they say that since savings and accumulation are insufficient because of the vicious circle of poverty, investment should be expanded by introducing foreign capital. It goes without saying how reactionary and treacherous it is to find a basic method for achieving economic development in the introduction of foreign monopoly capital.

That infiltration by monopoly capital precisely brings about political and economic enslavement and tramples national sovereignty underfoot is a principle fully proven by history. When one's capital and technology are bound to others, the life of one's economy is subjected to others' grasp, and later one cannot avoid the fate of colonial slavery. No one but the nation-selling and treacherous South Korean puppet clique and its patronized spokesmen advocate the theory of finding a way for economic development through the introduction of foreign capital, which leaves the country and the nation utterly at the mercy of foreign monopoly capital.

The reactionary nature of the theory of economic growth stages, which has spread in South Korea, is also expressed in stressing the advantages of an economy giving top priority to exports. Today the South Korean economy has been reduced to an abnormal [kihyongchok] and subordinate economy which gives top priority to exports and which cannot be maintained without exports. This is the natural outcome resulting from the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital.

Essentially, exports and foreign trade should aim at developing the national economy and should serve it. When an economy becomes an export-oriented one as seen in South Korea, this economy will have to depend on foreign monopoly capital and foreign markets. Thus, the economy will be subject to the various unfavorable conditions of foreign markets and cannot avoid crises, subjugation, and bankruptcy.

Those who support the theory on economic growth stages in South Korea advocate the advantages of an export-oriented economy. This is nothing but a plot to justify the results of the South Korean puppet clique's policy of a colonial economy that has been reduced to a subordinate object of foreign monopoly capital.

The reactionary and preposterous nature of the theory of economic growth stages is being fully revealed in the phenomenon of crisis in the South Korean economy. Today the South Korean economy has been reduced to a subordinate economy, and to an economy of debt. Thus, it has become a model of a colonial subordinate economy.

The phenomenon of crisis in the South Korean economy can be found from the growth of the South Korean economy raved about by the enemy. In mid-1960's, the spokesmen for the theory of economic growth stages raved that South Korea achieved economic growth and had entered the take-off stage, and that the development of agricultural production and the realization of the foundations for developing transportation, communaications, and the power industry represented the very data to prove such growth and take-off. However, their assertions were proposterous and cannot serve as material proving economic growth. South Korea's agriculture has been reduced every year due to implementation of the U.S. imperialists' policy for forcible sale of their surplus agricultural products. As for transportation and communications, they were not part of the growth of the national economy but an act of opening a wide road for the infiltration of foreign capital.

The thoery of economic growth stages noted that a precondition for economic growth is the construction of railways, harbors and roads. However, it is clear that this is a means for the infiltration of the imperialists' capital and for their colonial plunder, and is aimed at achieving essential conditions for turning such facilities into military bases. The fact that the construction of railways, harbors, and roads is a precondition for colonial rule has been proved by the history of the Japanese inperialists' aggression against Korea and by much other history of the imperialists' aggression.

The preposterous nature and the phenomenon of crisis in the theory of economic growth stages have been more clearly shown by the fact that the South Korean economy dashed along the road of crisis in the 1970's and 1980's. We can note this from the GNP growth rate raved about by the enemy. The growth rate of the South Korean economy did not show an increase but dropped every year. In the 1970's it dropped to half the average annual growth rate marked in the 1960's. In the 1980's it dropped to a lower level than one-third the rate and even marked a minus 6.2 percent absolute reduction.

This eloquently shows that the high-speed growth that the rascals loudly raved about is bankrupt. In order to conceal the bankruptcy of such high-speed growth, the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan replaced the slogan of high-speed growth with the words of stable growth and maneuvered to justify such words. With the forcible implementation of the policy of high-speed growth, the South Korean economy has been reduced to the status of comprehensive crisis.

With the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital, including U.S. monopoly capital, the national economy has been obliterated and foreign and domestic comprador enterprises that are in collusion with them are rampaging. Thus, the economy has become a nation-ruining economy and a thoroughly subordinate economy which cannot be maintained without introducing 7 to 8 billion dollars of foreign capital every year.

With the introduction of enormous sums of foreign capital amounting to more than $60 billion, the South Korean economy has been comprehensively caught in the trap of U.S. monopoly capital and has been reduced to an economy with the greatest debts in the world, one obliged to pay principal and interest amounting to $6 to 7 billion every year. However, the seriousness lies in the fact that such debts are not decreasing but are rapidly increasing every year. The phenomenon of crisis in the South Korean economy has been shown by the fact that it has been reduced to a subordinate and export-oriented economy. The subordinate and export-oriented economy is a new phenomenon of a colonial economy and has appeared as the result of the extensive introduction of foreign monopoly capital by implementing the policy of high-speed growth, and is an extremely abnormal economy which cannot be maintained without exports.

In order to demonstrate the so-called growth of the South Korean economy, the U.S. imperialists had the (?outlets) of products produced by U.S. monopoly capital that they introduced to South Korea depend on overseas markets, and taking advantage of this, they have gripped the windpipe of the South Korean economy. This is shown by the fact that late last year, the U.S. imperialists forced South Korea to liberalize imports in order to stabilize their economy, which has been driven to a crisis, thus intensifying restrictions on imports of South Korean products as the means for the liberalization. They increased pressure to open the insurance market and to protect intellectual property, and so forth.

With the subordinate nature and weakness of the South Korean economy, large enterprises, not to speak of small and medium enterprises, are going into bankruptcy and are collapsing. As the result of this, an enormous group of unemployed constantly exists, and the people's livelihood is going to ruin with each passing day. Thus, it is not accidental that the South Korean people often make remarks ridiculing the slogan of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique on economic growth, branding it as the growth of foreign capital, the growth of foreign debts, and the growth of poverty.

Realities clearly prove that with the introduction of foreign capital, the South Korean economy has neither grown nor strengthened its self-reliant nature but rather has become a thoroughly subordinate economy and an extremely weak one whose structure has been destroyed.

In order to conceal the overall bankruptcy of the South Korean economy, which is in ruins due to enormous foreign debts, and of the theory of economic growth stages, the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan are more frantically running amok to embellish and decorate the South Korean economy by bringing those who advocate this theory to the fore. However, they have not been able to upgrade their economic growth stage any higher today, when 20 years have passed since they proundly claimed in the mid-1960's that South Korea was in the take-off stage. This is because the actual status of the South Korean economy is too critical.

Spokesmen for this theory, which is being driven to a corner, are attempting to make excuses about the phenomenon of crisis in the South Korean economy by noting that the South Korean economy depends on the trends of the worldwide economy, and in particular on U.S. economic policy and on restoring the growth rate of its economy. However, they cannot conceal realities with any attempt.

DAILY ON FUNCTIONARIES' ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SK120730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 9 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June editorial: "Let Us Further Raise the Level of the Functionaries' Economic Management"]

[Text] One of the important tasks facing us at present in implementing the party's demand for regularizing production at a high level is to raise the level of the functionaries' economic management. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should raise the quality of enterprise management and operation of guidance functionaries in our state and economic organs.

Raising the level of management and operation is an important requirement for our guidance functionaries in performing their mission and duty as commanding staffs of the revolution. Guidance functionaries in economic organs, plants, and enterprises are the commanding staffs of the revolution who directly organize and execute the work to implement the party's economic policy at their respective fields and units and who are directly responsible to the party and the revolution for the work of their respective fields and units. Accordingly, functionaries should have a great wealth of knowledge on economic management and operation and correctly manage and operate the economy with this knowledge.

No matter how well versed functionaries may be in modern science and technology, if the level of their economic management and operation is low, they cannot scientifically and reasonably manage and operate the large-scale economy of the country.

Production reality is very diverse and constantly varies and develops. With the experience they have attained in the past and their subjective views alone, functionaries can by no means correctly manage and operate the large-scale economy of the country, the fields, and units of which are closely connected. Only when functionaries are well versed in modern science and technology and constantly raise their economic management and operation level can they not only correctly organize and mobilize the masses of producers, the masters of the economy, in conformity with the developing economic conditions, but also establish dynamic plans in conformity with the demands of the socialist economic principle and correctly carry out the organizational and guidance work for production and supply in order to carry out these dynamic plans.

For functionaries to raise their economic management and operation level constitutes an imprtant problem because of the realistic requirement for highly displaying the superiority of complex enterprises. Our party has taken epochal measures to organize more complex enterprises in a reasonable manner and to enhance the sense of responsibility and initiative of functionaries. As a result, it has been possible for functionaries at complex enterprises to organize and operate the overall production and management activities in a responsible manner in accordance with the state planning.

In order to regularize production at complex enterprises by correctly conducting the independent economic accounting system in conformity with the transitional character of the socialist society, the materials supply work, cooperative production, and the transportation organizational work should be correctly carried out. To this end, the level of functionaries in their practical business should be enhanced.

Only when functionaries enhance their economic management and operation level and manage and operate complex enterprises in a scientific and reasonable manner can they not only constantly keep increasing production by mobilizing and utilizing undiscovered reserves to the maximum and enhance labor productivity, but also easily discover knotty problems and resolve them in a timely manner.

Knowledge is precisely strength. Without knowledge, functionaries cannot have an insight into the future, cannot correctly carry out their economic guidance work, cannot display their initiative and creative postiveness, and cannot boldly and broadly carry out all work with indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary zeal.

All economic guidance functionaries and guidance functionaries at complex enterprises in particular should make active efforts to enhance their enterprise management and operation level. In order to enhance their enterprise management and operation level, functionaries should have lofty awareness and sense of responsibility as being the masters of economic guidance and management. The lofty sense of responsibility for the assigned task is precisely the basic trait that guidance functionaries should possess. This is also an important condition determining success of all economic tasks.

Functionaries who have a high sense of responsiblity profoundly and substantially grasp and master all problems arising in the management and operation of the economy in order to more correctly and properly carry out their assigned tasks. All functionaries at the economic organs of the state should raise their economic management and operation level from the stand and posture that no one will substitute for themselves in carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned before their economic fields and units and that they should carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned before their economic fields and units and that they should carry out their assigned tasks by themselves with the spirit of being the masters.

There is no limit to raising the economic management and operation level. No matter how long functionaries may work in their economic fields, if they fail to steadily make efforts for raising their politico-administrative level, they cannot keep their level in conformity with the developing reality. Therefore, functionaries should steadily and sincerely make efforts to raise their politico-administrative level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's masterpieces and the party's documents are the basic textbooks for our functionaries and the working people. They are also the classical works that functionaries should firmly adhere to in raising their level. These classical works extensively elucidate the political, economic, and cultural tasks arising in every period and stage of the revolution and construction and the methods of implementing these tasks. These classical works also include, in detail, not only the position and role of our functionaries as the commanding staffs of the revolution, but also the principles and methods in the work with the people, the work with facilities, and the work with books.

Therefore, profound study of the great leader Comrade Kil Il-song's masterpieces and the party's documents will make it possible for functionaries to extensively and profoundly grasp and master the theoretical and practical problems arising in the economic management and operation. All functionaries at economic organs should take it as the first step in their work to study the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's masterpieces and the party's documents.

In particular, economic guidance functionaries should deeply study the great leader's masterpieces and the party's documents regarding economic management and operation. They should also make efforts to obtain knowledge which is directly related to and suitable to the production and technology necessary for their economic fields and units.

Because the economic fields of functionaries are different and the production conditions and facilities in an enterprise are also different, functionaries should make efforts to firmly grasp and understand the economic work and the methods of the economic management and operation, in particular, in their fields and units. They should also deeply study reasonable economic management and operation methods for their economic fields and units. To this end, by steadily studying business economic, functionaries should have profound knowledge not only on the problems arising in the conduct of the independent economic accounting system, but also on economic leverage and the utilization of economic [word indistinct] including the establishment of economic plans, the establishment of contract for material supply, the calculation of cost prices, and the meeting of profits.

In particular, functionaries should rapidly grasp newly presented scientific and technological problems in response to the reality in which the work of making the national economy modernized and scientific is being accelerated. They should well know in modern machine facilities. At the same time, they should also deeply master the principles and use of technological means, including electronic computers. Functionaries should grasp and know in a timely manner the experiences attained by the functionaries of advanced and developed economic units and should thoroughly embody them in production.

Along with this, functionaries should deeply study the regulations and principles that should be abided by in managing and operating complex enterprises and in conducting the independent economic accounting system and should be well versed in this. At the same time, they should thoroughly embody these regulations and principles in the course of production.

Where the economic management and operation work is carried out is precisely production sites. Without participating in the reality, functionaries cannot raise their economic management and operation level nor can they find correct ways for raising their management and operation level. Functionaries should deeply participate in the sites where production and construction are being carried out as called for by the party. There, they should firmly and deeply grasp the situation. At the same time, they should find ways for improving their economic management and operation work and should actively struggle for the realization of the ways.

The responsibility and mission of the education organs in raising the functionaries' economic management and operation level are heavy and great. In an effort to enhance the economic guidance functionaries' economic management and operation level, our party has already founded many regular colleges and has provided them with all conditions under which they can study while working.

Today, our smooth management and operation of the large-scale socialist economy at a high level through our own national cadres is thanks to the fact that our party has fostered numerous national cadres kand economic guidance functionaries with farsighted plans. However, the developing reality demands that by further enhancing the role of the education organs we train and foster more functionaries who can manage and operate the economy of our country more scientifically and reasonably.

The education organs should profoundly and extensively teach all problems arising in the economic management and operation work by improving the education method and by correctly using various types of lectures at schools. At the same time, the education organs should produce more textbooks and other school materials necessary for the economic management and operation. It is important to enhance the role of party organizations. Party organizations at all fields and units of the national economy should properly guide and supervise economic guidance functionaries so that they can deeply recognize the importance of their mission for the party and the fatherland and constantly learn new knowledge. Party organizations should ensure working conditions for functionaries so that they can learn and possess a great wealth of knowledge regarding the economic management and operation work. At the same time, party organizations should also thoroughly establish measures to reeducate functionaries in a systematic way.

Raising the economic management and operation level is aimed at more properly carrying out the revolution and construction. It becomes valuable only when contributed to production. All economic guidance functionaries should deeply recognize that raising the economic management and operation level constitutes precisely the work for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people and should constantly study and embody the economic management and operation in production, thereby effecting constant innovations in economic construction.

CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN HOTELS IN DPRK INCREASING

SK130410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA) -- Many foreign guests are staying in Koryo Hotel. The hotel was built near Pyongyang Railway Station on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation (August 15, 1985). The total floor space of the 45 storied twin-tower style hotel covers 84,000 square metres and it stands 140 metres high. The hotel has a linkage between its two building at their upper parts and revolving restaurants on their top.

The construction of this kind of hotel is one more miraculous success in breaking new ground in assembling extra-high buildings. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction of building the hotel on modern lines and took necessary measures for its acceleration. He personally examined a layout of the hotel and gave detailed instructions as to its location, style, height and formation of inner structure. Visting its construction site on several occasions he taught ways for solving new problems arising in its construction.

As the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is rising daily under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, a large number of guests are coming to Pyongyang in an endless stream from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. The state, therefore, has directed great efforts to the construction of hotels. Pyongyang now has such well-appointed hotels as the Potonggang, Changgwangsan, Pyongyang, Taedonggang and Haebangsan Hotels. The tall Changgwangsan Hotel standing on the bank of the River Potong adds to the beauty of Chollima Street in well harmony with its surrounding monumental edifices, such as the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang indoor stadium, the Changgwang Health Complex and the ice rink.

Hotels have been built in scenic spots in different parts of the country. Foreign guests spend pleasant days at world-renowned Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Myohyang and Songdowon and other scenic spots provided with all necessary conditions, lodging and boarding. In Mt. Kumgang there is the Kumgangsan tourist hotel for Koreans visiting the homeland from Japan.

SOUTH-NORTH OLYMPIC TALKS CONCLUDE; VIEWED

ROK To Consider IOC Proposal

SK130036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Sports Minister Pak Se-chik said yesterdawy that Korea is giving serious consideration to the proposal by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that Nortn Korea host two events in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics. "We will seriously consider the IOC proposal," Pak told reporters.

Pak, who also serves as president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said South Korea would consider the IOC proposal only on condition that North Korea honor the IOC Charter and take part in the South Olympics without any conditions.

North Urged To Accept

SK130034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "IOC Compromise Bid"]

[Text] Noteworthy is a positive mediation offer which the International Olympic Committee made at the inter-Korean sports talks in Lausanne this week in its strenuous efforts to make the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul successful, with the participation of all nations of the world. The proposal offers North Korea to stage two Olympic events -- table tennis and archery -- in return for dropping all claims to the Seoul games. In addition, the 100-km cycle road race would start in the north and finish in Seoul, and one of four groups in the soccer competition would play its matches in Pyongyang. Such an offer of splitting games, even partly, is virtually unprecedented in the annals of the Olympics, as the quadrennial world event is essentially awarded to a city, not necessarily to a country.

Yet, the compromise formula was worked out by the IOC in its obvious attempts to head off North Korea's threats to boycott the Seoul Olympiad and consequently free the Olympic movement, already twice crippled in Moscow and Los Angeles, from any further squabbles on political reasons.

Announcing the proposal at the end of the third round of talks with delegates from South and North Korea, IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch stressed that it was the committee's "final offer," setting a June 30 deadline for the two Koreas to accept.

Initial response of the Seoul delegation was affirmative, though the formal decision on acceptance would be taken later, with the expectation that the mediation offer, however unusual and unpalatable for the host country, would save the Olympic games for the good of all nations. Whether the IOC proposal will prove to be a real breakthrough or not thus appears to be dependent on Pyongyang, which previously made such absurd demands as the "co-hosting" of the 1988 Olympics or the "equal sharing" of its events with Seoul.

In this respect, North Korea is called upon to throw off its wayward attitude and comply with the mediation proposal, which must be the fruit of perseverance and compromise on the part of the IOC -- and, for that matter, of South Korea as well.

By participating in the Seoul Olympiad with a pledge to abide by the IOC charter and the 1981 IOC ruling that awarded Seoul the right to host the event, Pyongyang may contribute to the advancement of the noble Olympic movement and the international peace and understanding, let alone to reducing tension on the Korean peninsula. It should be noted that the staging of the World Olympics in Seoul, the age-old capital of Korea, is a source of pride for all Koreans, be they residing in the south or north, transcending the postwar phenomenon of ideological and political differences.

THE KOREA HERALD Analyzes Talks

SK130024 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] The inter-Korean sports talks, designed to head off Pyongyang's boycott of the '88 Seoul Olympics, took a new turn toward uncertainity despite the fact that seemingly remarkable progress was made in the third round of meetings this week in Lausanne, Switzerland. Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), summing up two days of meeting in Lausanne Tuesday, announced that IOC has offered to let North Korea host two of the 23 Olympic events during the '88 Summer Olympics in Seoul. The two events are table-tennis and archery. In addition, Samaranch proposed that North Korea organize part of the soccer preliminaries and suggested a 100-km cycle roadrace as a "border crossing" event which would start in the north and finish in Seoul using a route through Panmunjom, a truce village astride the military demarcation line which now serves as the border. IOC officials set a June 30 deadline for South and North Korea to accept the IOC proposal.

If North Korea accepts the IOC plan, it will be tantamount to Pyongyang's dropping of its controversial demand to "equally share the '88 Olympics." But, this would not be enough to remove major stumbling blocks in the way toward a "complete agreement between the south and north on the '88 Seoul Olympics." In offering some of the Olympic sports to North Korea, the IOC president made it clear to the Communists that they would be allowed to host the proposed events only after they openly pledge to honor the IOC charter and the 1981 IOC decision to award the Olympic Games to the city of Seoul. He let it be understood that the events offered to the north would still be conducted under the Jurisdiction of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC). The South Korean delegation praised the IOC plan but said the final decision would have to be made by the Seoul government.

The inter-Korean sports talks now seem to be in a cliff-hanging situation and whether the south-north sports talks will continue or not depends on the north. Kim Chong-ha, president of the South Korean Olympic Committee, has expressed contentment in regard to the new IOC proposal. After the meeting, he said that he was pleased with the progress from the latest round of talks. "We are very satisfied," he said.

North Korea's attitude shown during the meeting is also initially interpreted as being responsive to the IOC plan. It was especially noteworthy that the North Korean delegates used a new term when offering to "distribute the Games" instead of "co-hosting," the previous controversial word.

But, the future of the sports talks is still obscure. Before the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, there were similar inter-Korean sports talks to form a single team for the Games. At that time, considerable progress was made between the south and the north, as both sides agreed to name the Korean folk song "Arirang" as the official anthem of a joint Korean team. However, the talks bogged down at the last minute when the north tried to inject politics into the sports conference.

KYODO Views Negotiations

OW120841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 12 Jun 86

[By Masaya Kokubo]

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO -- The proposal made by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at the end of the third round of talks between North and South Korea on the 1988 Olympic Games held in Lausanne, Switzerland, Wednesday will have extensive repercussions, IOC sources said Thursday. The proposal that both Koreas report to the IOC "by the end of June" on their response to the proposal on which Olympic sports North Korea can stage was intended to avert a possible outright refusal by North Korea, according to the sources. If both agree on the proposal, which calls for South Korea to grant the communist north complete table tennis and archery events, along with the preliminaries for soccer and cycling, the IOC will call further talks probably in July.

While top officials of both Koreas generally welcomed the proposal, the outlook remains clouded, the sources said. For South Korea, holding the Seoul Olympics transcends the realm of a mere sporting extravaganza and is a big national event. Since countries like the Soviet Union and China are expected to participate, South Korea can ignore North Korea if it really wants to, they said.

But participation of the communist north, from which Korea is divided at the 38 parallel, will have an effect of dramatizing the Olympics, while at the same time dissipating fears of a boycott by some East European countries. For its part, North Korea wants to avoid any unnecessary friction with Western nations at a time when the country is about to address itself to promoting its open economy policy. The communist country also does not want to be isolated from other Eastern Bloc countries by going ahead with a boycott for which few supporters are expected.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, who is playing the role of mediator between the two Koreas, has his own ulterior motives, according to the sources. The Spanish port city of Barcelona is bidding against five other cities for the right to host the 1992 Summer Olympics and selection will be made at the IOC's General Assembly in October. Under such circumstances, it would be small wonder if Samaranch gave thoughts to protecting his IOC influence -- which would be severely damaged by a rupture of the talks, they said.

More rough sailing is in store in the fourth talks, if they materialize, as the parties concerned will have to discuss many ticklish issues purposely avoided in the just-ended talks. These issues are:

(1) Nomenclature of the Olympics.

While Article 58 of the Olympic charter clearly states that the name of the host city should be mentioned, North Korea is unlikely to use the term "The Seoul Olympics" for those sports events which it hosts.

(2) Free border passage.

If some events are held in North Korea, about 30,000 athletes, officials, journalists and fans are expected to ply between the countries. While ideas like connecting railroad lines between Pyongyang and Seoul and opening an air route between the countries were on the lips of North Korean sports officials, it would be unrealistic for them to be put into practice in view of the security problem between the two countries.

(3) Fees on television broadcasting rights.

NBC Television of the United States, which last March signed a contract to pay a minimum 300 million dollars for sole U.S. broadcasting rights for the 1988 Olympics, might require renegotiation of its payment if some sports events are transferred to North Korea. Since the fees will be the major financial source for the Olympics, South Korea would not yield on anything that might reduce the amount. For its part, North Korea does not seem likely to let the U.S. TV company broadcast the sports events free of charge.

(4) Formation of a unified team.

Although North Korea did not raise the issue in the just-ended talks, the country did bring it up in the previous two rounds of talks. Chances are North Korea will raise the issue in future talks.

NO SIN-YONG CALLS FOR SUCCESSFUL ASIAD HOSTING

SK120758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong Thursday called on the cabinet to gear up preparations for the successful hosting of the Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5 in Seoul. In a cabinet session over which he presided, No said that with just 100 days left before the opening of the Asiad, security measures should be stepped up around the Olympic stadium and other sports facilities.

He also pointed out that some public officials are formulating policies based on "desk statistics" and instructed the ministers to supervise the officials so that statistics and policies are produced on the spot. The prime minister said that a trend toward wasting energy, including gasoline, has emerged since oil prices began to drop, and that public organizations should take the lead in conserving energy.

USFK LABOR DISPUTE SETTLED, ACCORDS REACHED

SK130106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The United States Forces Korea (USFK) and its Korean employees reached accords on major issues yesterday, winding up its two-week long labor disputes. According to the Korean workers' union, the US military authorities agreed to save some 300 Korean employees among 760 who were originally subject to layoff by this September. The two sides also agreed upon 6.9 percent wage hike for this year.

In protest of the layoff plan and other poor working conditions, some 23,000 Korean workers staged a one-day long walk-out on May 30.

Kang In-sik, president of the Korean workers labor union of the USFK, said that the U.S. side made a promise to do their utmost to meet other demands. He added that it was fortunate for the two sides to settle the disputes through dialogue.

General William J. Livsey, commander of the USFK was learned to have said that he would seek cooperation from the US Defense Department to deal with other unsettled issues. Concerning a demand of the trade union not to recruit family members of U.S. soldiers in violation of the local Employment Act, the U.S. side said it will submit the issue to SOFA (Status of Forces Agreement) for settlement.

OPPOSITION OBJECTS TO U.S. CIGARETTE, BEEF IMPORTS

SK130120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A heated debate erupted between the government and opposition parties over the U.S. urged imports of American cigarettes and beef in a House questioning session about economic matters yesterday. Opposition lawmakers pressed the administration not to import foreign cigarettes and beef to protect farmers.

The controversy started when Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che indicated that their imports would be inevitable in the face of mounting pressures by the United States. He said: "Taiwan allowed imports of foreign cigarettes 20 years ago, Japan 30 years ago, and most of world countries have opened their markets. It is true that Korea, as the 17th largest trading country on the globe exporting goods worth $30 billion a year, is being pressed by developed nations to open its door. The government will delay the opening for the imports as much as possible. The government will try to minimize ill-effects of the cigarettes import by limiting the scope of the market opening."

At this remark, opposition lawmakers shouted out their disapproval from their seat, some of them standing up. One of them said, "You should make a commitment now, and give us a clear-cut answer not to import them."

Rep. Ham Chong-han of the second opposition Korea National Party took the rostrum and said: "Should we import American cigarettes in order to protect American farmers? Should we import them in order to help American congressmen be reelected? You have to know that a no-smoking campaign is spreading all over the world, particularly in the United States. Are you going to make even our children smoke?" Then, he reminded Kim of students' slogan, "Yankee go home."

Kim stood at the rostrum again to explain: "We policy makers have to consider both economic and political aspects in formulating trade policies. The principle is to give and take. Our exports of footwear, electronic goods, automobles and garments should not be restricted due to minor things (imports of cigarettes and beef)." As to the import of beef, he made clear that it would not be imported until domestic prices of cattle and supply of beef are stabilized.

Earlier in the session ruling opposition Assemblymen inquired as to the problem of business conglomerates and other economic ills. They also questioned government officials on counter-measures on accumulating foreign debts, difficulties in the rural economy, and declining small and medium-size industries.

Taking the floor first, Rep. U Pyong-kyu of the ruling Democratic Justice Party pointed out: "The big business conglomerates encroach upon the proper areas of small and medium-size industries, while disregarding what they should do for the prosperity of the national economy." He demanded the government reveal measures to prevent the annexation of business firms and the plan to revise tax statutes, including the Inheritance Tax Law, to deal with "wealth bequeathal."

FOREIGN-INVESTED FIRMS ALLOWED ELECTRONICS SALES

SK130654 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to lift its restrictions on the domestic sale of electric home appliances manufactured by Korean firms incorporated by foreign investors.

Through the move, which will be implemented on June 16, the government hopes to expedite foreign investments. The lifting of the restrictions will be accompanied by the liberalization of imported color TV sets.

Under the decision, made Friday by the Trade and Industry Ministry, Korean firms established with 100 percent foreign investments will be able to sell their products on the domestic market without restriction. The Korean Government previously allowed firms set up with 100 percent foreign investment to sell up to 50 percent of their export totals on the domestic market and permitted companies established with 50 percent or less foreign equity and concerns with the exclusive right to use foreign trade marks to sell 100 percent of their products in Korea.

The Trade and Industry Ministry decided to completely remove the restrictions because they will be meaningless with the coming liberalization of imports and foreign trade marks, scheduled for July 1.

The firms that will be affected by the decision are Yisung Electronics Co., a cassette tape recorder manufacturer (87.25 percent of its paid-in capital is from U.S. investors); Quantronics Manufacturing Co. of Korea, a producer of black and white TV sets (100 percent of its investments are from a Hong Kong firm); and Korea Sharp, an audio goods maker (50 percent of its capital was invested by foreigners), according to the ministry.

Analysts said that the move is likely to spur direct competition between Korean and foreign firms on the domestic market because it will open the door completely for the advancement of foreign firms into the Korean market. They expressed particular concern about the entry of foreign firms into the domestic video tape recorder and compact disc markets because the importation of those products has not yet been liberalized. The ministry said that the foreign-invested firms will have to use domestically produced parts in their products as Korean companies are required to do.

CHON CALLS FOR FOSTERING OF SMALL ENTERPRISES

SK130101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for increased administrative efforts to stimulate the localization of component parts by small-and-medium enterprises. Both administrative organs and large scale enterprises are advised to preferentially purchase the component parts developed by small businesses, Chon told a briefing session for the fostering of small businesses. The two-hour Chongwadae policy briefing session was attended by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che, Science-Technology Minister Chon Hak-che, and the governors of some major banks.

The President told them, "We should lay the firm foundation for another economic take-off by further solidifying our economic structure through the fostering of small enterprises." President Chon predicted that the future economy of the world will be led by countries with many sound small-and-medium enterprises.

Chon then asked for increased administrative guidance to prevent small firms from recklessly expanding their business, which he said will be liable to collapse. The Chief Executive also told the relevant administration to work out measures to control the copying of products developed by other firms.

Later in the afternoon, President Chon gave a tea party to about 40 citizens who have much contributed to helping war veterans and their families.

PARENTS OF ACTIVISTS STAGE SIT-IN AT NKDP OFFICE

SK130057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Nineteen parents of those arrested on charges stemming from a turmoil in Inchon on May 3, staged a sit-in demonstration at the NKDP head office yesterday. They came into the party head office shortly after 25 mothers of those imprisoned on charges related to espionage cases returned home after a two-hour meeting with party advisor Kim Yong-san. They demanded to meet NKDP president Yi Min-u and that their sons and daughters be released. On May 3, some students and laborers staged a fierce demonstration in the port city, upstaging and opposition rally.

MISSION MEMBERS STAGE SIT-IN PROTESTING SEARCH

SK130049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] About 50 members of the Urban Industrial Mission [UIM] in Seoul staged a four-hour sit-in from 10 p.m. Wednesday to protest the recent police searches of "Songmunbak Church." The church houses the mission headquarters. In a statement, the churchmen claimed that the police action was a repression of religious activities. Plainclothesmen entered the church in Yongdungpo twice last week in search of antigovernment leaflets. The search was reported to have stemmed from a confession by two female factory workers that they had obtained fliers from the church building.

STUDENTS THROW MOLOTOV COCKTAILS AT POLICE BOX

SK070047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] About 50 university students in Seoul hurled stones and fire bombs at a police box near Kimpo International Airport Thursday afternoon, breaking two large window glasses. The demonstrators chanted antigovernment slogans while throwing several gasoline fire bombs and stones at the police box. A sophomore of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and 20 other students were whisked away for questioning. Police confiscated two antigovernment placards and about 200 fliers from the demonstrators.

STUDENT TO BE PUNISHED FOR BURNING SCHOOL FLAG

SK070045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University plans to take a stern punitive action against the student who burned a university flag Wednesday. A university source said yesterday that "burning a university flag is an act which cannot be justified under any circumstances and the student involved should receive heavy disciplinary measures."

The flag was lowered from a flag post and set afire during a rally staged by about 300 students who were protesting the removal of an altar the students had set up at the Student Hall in memory of some students who lost their lives in connection with rallies and demonstrations. The students also smashed more than 200 windows of the school main building. The source said the student in question has not been ferreted out. The school is expected to seek him out with testimonies by eyewitnesses and other reference materials.

SRV, PRK FORCES SAID TO ATTACK RANGERS' TRUCK

BK120908 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Sisaket -- A six-wheel truck of a Ranger unit was attacked by a combined force of Heng Samrin-Vietnamese soldiers who intruded into a remote area of Kantharalak District in this northeastern province on Monday, police said. No one was injured in the incident.

The Ranger unit was travelling along the Sok Kha Pom-Kantharalak Road about 2:30 p.m. when it was fired upon. The truck was damaged by the gunfire from the intruders who later crossed the border back into Kampuchea, police said.

ASA REPLIES TO LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

BK120938 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 12 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary for foreign affairs, has rejected Laos' proposal for talks, saying national-level talks can materialize only after local-level relations have improved. He said this during a meeting with newsmen on the evening of 11 June. This is the first reaction to the Lao Foreign Ministry's commuinique, issued on 6 June, by any senior Thai official.

Asa said the dispute with Laos over the three border villages has ceased to be a problem because Thailand withdrew all its soldiers from the area some time ago. Thailand does not regard the three villages as belonging to Laos but wants to avoid conflict. The two countries still have to settle the ownership of the three villages.

Asa said a climate of cooperation and improved ties at the local level must be achieved before national-level talks can begin because Thailand does not want to see Laos become a tool of Vietnam. "We are sincere and have a clear policy toward Laos. I want to emphasize our goodwill toward the Lao people. The Thai and Lao peoples have a similar culture and a common religion and language. Why, then, should we be hostile to Laos? But we can not accept Vietnamese exploitation of Laos to the detriment of relations between the Thai and Lao peoples."

On 6 June, commemorating what the Lao Foreign Ministry called the 2d anniversary of aggression against the three Lao villages, the Lao Foreign Ministry issued a communique calling for a meeting of Thai and Lao Foreign Ministry-level officials to prepare an agenda for government-level talks. The Thai permanent secretary for foreign affairs said, however, that preparing an agenda is not important. What is important is establishing a good climate at the local level first.

VIETNAM SAID RESPONSIBLE FOR 29 MAY SHELLING

BK130256 Bangkok Domestic Service In Thai 0000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reported that military specialists have examined shells which landed at the Cambodian refugee camp, site 8, in Khlong Ht subdistrict of Prachin Buri Province on 29 May 1986 and the holes in the ground made by their explosion which killed and wounded several Cambodian civilians in the area.

The result of the examination indicates that shells were fired by heavy weapons of 85 and 122 mm caliber. Only the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia have such weapons.

The earlier denial made by Vietnam regarding the atrocities against the Cambodian refugees and the oppression of the Cambodian people inside Cambodia, by citing accounts given by officials of international relief agencies operating in the area, is groundless and constitutes a lie to the world community.

THAILAND TO RELEASE SOVIET AID TO LAOS 'SOON'

BK130155 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 86 p 5

[Excerpt] Laos should notify Thailand in advance of the content of products it imports through Thailand to avoid any future complication, a senior Thai official said yesterday.

Asa Sarasin, the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said Wednesday that Thailand has no intention to withhold foreign products destined for Laos. The permanent secretary said advance notifications is essential for the process of imported goods destined for Laos as required by Thai custom regulations. Asa was speaking to reporters in response to a report that Thailand was withholding 120 tons of asphalt sent from the Soviet Union to Laos.

An informed source said that Thailand will soon allow the asphalt to be transferred to Laos. No reason has been given for the withholding of the product but it is understood that it is considered to be of a "strategic nature." Thailand prohibits export of "strategic goods" to Laos for security reason.

Commenting on the current state of the Thai-Laotian relations, Asa said the people-to-people ties have been very good. "We want to see closer relations between the two countries," he said.

Vientiane last week issued a statement criticizing Thailand for the dispute over the three villages on the Thai-Laotian border which has entered its second year.

Asa said Thailand will not negotiate with Laos over the dispute because all the Thai troops had already been withdrawn from the disputed areas.

ASEAN TO RAISE U.S. FARM ACT ISSUE IN MANILA

BK130119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Thailand and ASEAN will stress the negative repercussion of the Farm Act in the forthcoming meeting between their foreign ministers and those from the United States and Economic Community, an informed foreign ministry source told THE NATION yesterday.

At the post-ASEAN Ministerial meetings with dialogue partners, particularly the U.S. and EC, ASEAN will express its dissatisfaction with the U.S. Farm Act, which provides substantive subsidy for the U.S. agricultural exports and the measures adopted by EC to subsidize the farm industry, according to the source.

The source also said that Thailand will ask for support from ASEAN in holding a meeting here among non-subsidized agricultural export countries to further explore actions to counter the rise in protectionism and agricultural subsidies.

The source said that Thailand has agreed to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who has proposed to meet ASEAN foreign ministers for 30 minutes each.

Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, who will lead the Thai delegation, which will also meet Joe Clark, the Canadian foreign minister. Thailand is the ASEAN coordinator for Canada in the discussion to be held in Manila this year.

RADIO, TV BOARD ON FREQUENCIES, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BK121000 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The 5th annual meeting of the Radio and Television Administrative Board was held at Government House at 0930 today. The meeting, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, approved television frequencies for the Public Relations Department's eight television stations to be set up in the following provinces: Sakon Nakhon, Loei, Nakhon Ratchasima, Trang, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Nan, and Trat. It also approved television frequencies for the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand to use in setting up 25 relay stations of Color Television Channels 9 and 3 in the following provinces: Trat, Nakhon Sawan, Prachin Buri, Prachuap Khirikhan, Chiang Rai, Tak, Nan, Phitsanulok, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Nakhon Ratchasima, Phetchabun, Loei, Sakon Nakhon, Surin, Udon Thani, Chumphon, Trang, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phuket, Ranong, Surat Thani, Satun, and Yala.

Concerning radio, the meeting approved an additional AM frequency of 1,179 kHz for the Supreme Command's Coordination Center for the Central Security Command radio station in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province.

The meeting also studied the Public Relations Department's procedure on political campaigning on radio and television under the regulations set by the Radio and Television Administrative Board. The Public Relations Department has appointed a committee and a subcommittee to censor political campaign scripts from political parties both in Bangkok and the provinces. They are stationed at four centers -- in Khon Kaen, which is in charge of the northeast; in Lampang, which is in charge of the north; in Hat Yai, which is in charge of the lower southern part; and in Surat Thani for the upper southern part. Political parties may apply for radio time at the center responsible for the relevant province from now on. According to the Public Relations Department, each party must submit three different scripts in quardruplicate to the department for censoring. In Bangkok, political parties can submit their campaign scripts to the Legal Division, the Public Relations Department, Ratchadamnoen Klang Road. In the provinces, they can submit the scripts at the various centers mentioned above. The Public Relations Department will begin broadcasting election campaign items for the parties applying for radio time beginning 16 June. The service is free of charge.

The meeting then took up other topics and adjourned at 1100.

ROLE OF PARTIES IN JULY ELECTION DISCUSSED

BK121057 [Editorial Report] Three Thai language dailies -- THAI RAT, NAEO NA, and SIAM RAT -- on 12 June carry editorials on the 27 July election. The 800-word THAI RAT editorial, on page 3, entitled: "A Lesson for Political Parties," notes that several political parties have found it financially difficult to field the required 174 candidates, a problem that "causes some people to feel that the Constitution is not conducive to the existence of small parties." The editorial, however, says the Constitution aims at strengthening the political parties system by limiting the number of parties, "an abundance of which causes political instability."

The THAI RAT editorial continues: "The 27 July election will teach political parties a lesson. Small parties can grow bigger if they build up a popular base. Political parties must have clear and firm policies and must try to expand. They must not try just to fill membership ranks to meet the legal requirement, but must conduct regular political activities in order to broaden their bases. Political parties will face no financial problem if they have a broad popular base."

The 800-word NAEO NA Page 4 editorial, entitled: "Political Parties" notes the requirement that every party contesting in the 27 July election must field a minimum of 174 candidates, and says this requirement has forced some small parties to resort to "hiring people to run under their names." It says the leader of the Social Democratic Party reportedly will dissolve his party because he could not find enough candidates to meet the requirement. The editorial sympathizes with the small parties facing the problem but says: "Party administrators must try to establish a genuine popular base for their parties. Parties should not be merely a collection of a few people, who campaign only at election time to find candidates to run on their behalf, paying no attention to whether they agree with the parties' policies or philosophy."

The NAEO NA editorial concludes: "Political parties must have a popular base and act as a center around which to rally people having similar ideas, policies, and interests. They also must have a strong administrative system to enable them to expand step by step to eventually be ready to assume the task of national administration."

The 700-word SIAM RAT page 5 editorial entitled: "How Should People Use Their Right To Vote?" says the absence of a party having absolute majority in the parliament, which led to a problem in the formation of a government and appointment of a prime minister, should be avoided in the 27 July election. It points out that during the tenure of the Prem government, problems in the Parliament and the cabinet all resulted from the fact that no party had absolute majority in the Parliament. It says: "To prevent a government like the present one coming to power again, we appeal to voters to vote in such a way that will give any party a sufficient number of MP's to form a government by itself. If voters do this, they will have a prime minister of their choice who will work closely with them for a full 4-year term."

NO 'NOTABLE PROGRESS' IN U.S.-SRV MIA TALKS

BK131106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT 13 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, June 13 (AFP) -- Vietnamese and U.S. experts ended talks here Friday on U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war without making any notable progress. The two sides met for five hours Thursday and Friday in an atmosphere that was more tense and less cordial than previous meetings, observers said.

Colonel Joe Harvey, director of the Hawaii-based U.S. Armed Forces Joint Casualty Resolution Center, declined to comment on the discussions, saying only that they were "productive and positive."

"It went well," said Nguyen Can, interim director of the Vietnamese department charged with searching for MIA's, adding that no date for a new round of discussions had been set.

The talks did not uncover any new information on the 1,792 U.S. servicemen still listed as MIA's by Washington, and were restricted to previously-discussed cases, he said.

Vietnam supplied the U.S. team with information on 21 of the 70 cases that Hanoi has been following since the beginning of the year, Mr Can said. "of those 21 cases, 11 have not been solved, but some of the 10 others could produce results," he said.

The last round of talks, held in February, led to Vietnam turning 21 sets of remains over to U.S. authorities on April 10.

Mr Can confirmed that the possibility of conducting further joint excavations of sites where MIAs are believed to be buried had been raised during the talks. "Their date and place still needs to be discussed," he said.

In principle, meetings between U.S. and Vietnamese experts on the MIA question have been held every two months. But talks scheduled for April were cancelled by Hanoi as an official protest against the U.S. bombing of Libya.

There have been other indications recently that the talks are at an impasse, observers said, noting statements by Vietnamese officials in April that the search for MIAs was linked to a "more constructive" attitude from Washington. Hanoi has accused Washington of not cooperating in the search for MIAs and for refusing to make a formal commitment to Vietnam's two-year plan aimed at resolving the problem. It has also criticised the contention of some U.S. officials that MIAs were still being held in Vietnam.

Vietnamese officials, asked about the apparent stagnation of the talks, would only reiterate that "Vietnam considers resolving the problem of MIAs a humanitarian question."

The United States considers resolution of the MIA question a condition to an eventual normalization of relations with Hanoi. Vietnam has returned 128 sets of remains over to the U.S. since the MIA talks began in late 1982.

REACTION TO PRC SHELLING OF CHILDREN'S CAMP

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Report

BK111213 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ran an article denouncing the Chinese expansionists' crimes against the Vietnamese children. On the International Children's Day, 1 June, Chinese troops fired hundreds of artillery rounds at summer camps of Vietnamese children and teachers in Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, killing two children and seriously wounding one teacher and five pupils. On that day, like children in other parts of the country and the world, the pupils and teachers of the Quyet Tien Basic General School celebrated the International Children's Day and was camping near a lake on the foot of a mountain 10 km deep inside the Vietnamese territory. Four colorful camps were set up on a bright sunny day and the children were playing, singing, and laughing and enjoying their games. They did not know that from the other side of the border, the enemy's artillery pieces were directing at them. At noon, the children took a rest so that they would attend a meeting to celebrate the International Children's Day in the afternoon.

Ms Nguyen Thi Loi, a teacher of the school, told us that when the children rehearsed the national anthem and the song of the Young Pioneer Brigade, Chinese troops opened fire. It was about 1500 that the first Chinese artillery shell hit a place only 300 meters from the camp. Hearing the explosion, the pupils were ordered to lay down and were directed to take shelter nearby. The second shell fell only 25 meters from the pupils.

Vang Thi Kim, a 10-year-old girl of the (M'nong) ethnic minority, was immediately killed by a shrapnel; and Tra Vu May, a boy of 8 years old of Dao ethnic minority, also lost his life. Teacher Luu Thinh Phu was wounded by the third shell when he was leading the pupils to take shelter. Hoang Xuan Phu, a 12-year-old boy who was tending buffalo nearby, was injured by eight shrapnels. His two buffalo were killed.

Within only 7 seconds, Chinese troops slammed the area with 16 artillery shells. Pham Van Tu, principal of the Quyet Tien Basic General School, said Chinese troops have on many occasions opened fire at the school. On 9 August 1984, Chinese artillery shells destroyed a classroom; and 5 days later, Chinese artillery shells hit the school campus.

The people in Ha Giang town and the Vietnamese people have not yet forgotten the killing of two pupils by Chinese artillery shells last year when they just returned home from their examination. Many children in the five border villages of Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, were kidnapped or brutally killed by Chinese troops. On 8 March this year, they kidnapped a 13-year-old son of village vice chairman (Cao Ma Po). They killed the boy and threw his body into a mountain pass.

The enemy is very brutal, but their brutality cannot frighten the people of all nationalities in Quang Ba District.

Vu Dinh Vinh Commentary

BK130539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Station Editor Vu Dinh Vinh "feature": "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends: The committee investigating Chinese expansionist-hegemonist crimes of aggressive war issued a communique recently denouncing the Chinese aggressors' barbarous crime of killing Vietnamese children in Ha Tuyen Province on International Children's Day, 1 June.

Our correspondent, Comrade Tran Thanh Vien, and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and VNA correspondents have gone to the scene to get an eye-witness account of the incident, that presents an irrefutable fact about this wilful criminal act of the Chinese authorities.

On 1 June at 1500 [0000 GMT] at Quyet Tien village, located deep inside our territory, over 10 km from the Sino-Vietnamese border as the crow flies, in Quan Ba District of Ha Tuyen Province, where students and teachers of the basic general school were camping and enjoying themselves on International Children's Day, the Chinese authorities ordered their soldiers to fire repeatedly hundreds of artillery shells there. Chinese artillery shells killed two students -- Vang Thi Kim, a 10-year old girl of the Nung ethnic group, and Chao U-May, an 8-year old boy of the Dao ethnic group -- and seriously wounded one teacher and five other students. All of the students' camping equipment and tools were destroyed. Meanwhile, the Chinese soldiers wantonly shelled the Duong Tinh, Lao Giang, Dac Tun, Khau Kha, Tung, and Dang hamlets of Quyet Tien village, burning over 20 houses and killing a large number of domestic animals of the local compatriots.

This was not an act by mistake. In recent years, Chinese soldiers have fired artillery shells into the school of our children at Quyet Tien village on many occasions. For instance, on 9 August 1984, Chinese artillery shells destroyed a building of the school, and on 14 August 1984, Chinese artillery shells again landed on the school's playground.

We still remember that 2 years ago, during the last days of May 1985, Chinese soldiers fired artillery shells into Ha Giang City, killing many civilians, including students who were on their way home from an examination.

Apart from those killed by Chinese artillery shells, many other children in the five border villages of Quan Ba have also been abducted or inhumanly murdered by Chinese soldiers. For instance, on 8 March of this year, they abducted a 13-year old son of the vice chairman of the village people's committee, (Cao Ba Co). Later, they killed the boy and threw his body into a creek.

This frenzied artillery shelling killed our students and disrupted and threatened their normal and bright life on the northern border, especially on International Children's Day, 1 June. This new, extremely barbarous, and cruel crime of the Chinese authorities flouted all customs and international laws on caring for and protecting children.

On 1, 2, and 3 June, China also fired 3,000 artillery and mortar shells and conducted more than 10 armed intrusions into northern Vietnamese border areas. However, on 4 June, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman nonsensically stated that Vietnam had not stopped the shelling and at times had sent its armed personnel into China for harrassment purposes.

It is obvious that the Chinese side can in no way cover up its crimes in ordering artillery shellings to kill Vietnamese students and disrupting the life of the Vietnamese people along the Sino-Vietnamese border, as well as in continuing to pursue a policy of hostility against our people.

SINO-THAI SLANDER ON REFUGEE CAMP SHELLING SCORED

OW121307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Station Commentary: "China and Thailand's Absurd and Slanderous Allegations"]

[Text] It is a wholesale fabrication; yet, people have continued to harp on it, with a very wicked political design in mind. It is a story concocted by the Thai authorities on 29 May about Vietnamese artillery in Cambodia shelling a Cambodian refugee camp in Thai territory, killing and wounding many.

We immediately refuted that slanderous allegation by the Bangkok authorities, and pointed out that by concocting that story, the Thai side has schemed to vilify Vietnam and distract world public opinion, which was following closely and welcoming the fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

It would have been wise and sensible for Bangkok's slander to have stopped then and there, but it did not. China has chimed in, ridiculously echoing Bangkok's fabrication. More surprising is the fact that not only Beijing, but others in the region, flouting the truth, have also parroted Thailand's allegation.

The truth is that international relief officials, who have been working at Cambodian refugee camps in Thai territory, have said that the Khmer Rouge themselves shelled the refugee camp. The Thai paper NAEO NA on 30 May carried the following statement by a UN border relief organization official: There are indications that the shelling on Refugee Camp No 8 might be the result of fighting among the Khmer Rouge within the camp, or that the shelling might have come from other refugee camps, because the Khmer Rouge leaders in the two neighboring camps opposed Thailand's plan to move those two camps' refugees to Camp No 8. Therefore, they trained their artillery on Camp No 8 to prove that it was unsafe. That is clear, very clear.

The Thai authorities' insidious scheme is to place the blame on the Vietnamese side. And China lost no time in echoing Thailand's slander. China and Thailand's dark scheme is to seek, by all means possible, to stir up the Cambodian issue, to deliberately create tension in the region, and to check the trend toward dialogue, which is being promoted and welcomed in Southeast Asia.

Slandering and making fabrications against other people is nothing new to China and Thailand. They have resorted to that dirty, vile trick because they are unrighteous. Their act is aimed at undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Resorting to slander and fabrication in attempting to vilify others, they end up smearing themselves.

Our consistent policy is to respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Along with the PRK and LPDR, we have always hoped for a stable and peaceful situation in Southeast Asia and dialogue with Thailand and other countries in the region to resolve the lingering problems. We hope the Thai side will act in that direction. That is in the interests of the Thai people themselves and in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples in the region.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE BY PRESIDENT AQUINO

HK121541 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jun 86 p 15

["Message from Malacanang Palace, Manila" by Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino]

[Text] For the third time in our history, we have fought and won a war of independence. And for the first time in the world's history, it was done without bloodshed and in the spirit of peace and reconciliation. Our first war was won with the unwanted intervention of a foreign power, as a result of which we quickly lost what we had so painfully fought for. Our second victory was with the fervently awaited intervention of a foreign power again. But our last, and unprecedented in the world's history, victory was carried out by us all by ourselves so that to us alone goes the credit.

What our history teaches us is that liberty is not won once for all but every day by our vigilance and our commitment to make it meaningful to the vast majority of our people. For we lost our liberty the third time because it meant very little to the very many of our people who are desperately poor. It is true that these same people, in even worse straits now, fought for freedom. But that does not mean they do not care about the quality of their lives but that they value equally their dignity as free citizens. Let us not, those of us whose efforts can improve the lot of the poor Filipino, make them choose only either bread or freedom but rather endeavor to give all Filipinos the dignity and fulfillment that a free and progressive country can alone make possible.

In commemorating Independence Day let us remember the men and women who gave their lives that we might live in freedom and who, by so doing, imposed on us the obligation to make that freedom also real for all Filipinos.

AQUINO INDEPENDENCE SPEECH URGES SELF-RELIANCE

HK130309 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [12 June] called on the Filipino people to protect and cherish their freedom. The President's address highlighted the freedom day rites at the Luneta where an estimated one million people joined their leaders in observing the country's 88th freedom day. In her address, Mrs Aquino rallied the Filipino people to vigilance and commitment to make the country's independence truly meaningful. She also urged the people to join hands in coping with the country's development to bring out self reliance for the country.

[Begin Aquino recording in Tagalog] Let us not revert to the old come-what-may habits, allowing our nation's destiny to be out of our own hands, as though we have lost the will to pursue our goals. What we should do is dedicate each moment of our lives to continually give meaning to our independence so as to fulfill our desire to be free and be responsible for our future and liberty. [end recording]

President Aquino's address followed a 3-hour civic and military parade before the Quirino Grandstand. In the parade the military displayed its power, indicating readiness to cope with any threat to national security in upholding the country's freedom.

At a diplomatic reception at Malacanang later, President Aquino expressed appreciation to other countries for their support of her government. She said moral support by friends of the Philippines abroad is necessary to encourage Filipinos in their resolve for a better life. Mrs Aquino said the world can count on an amount of goodwill from the Filipino people.

Marcos loyalists also observed the country's independence day by listening to a taped message by deposed President Marcos. In that message the former president accused the Aquino government of imposing tyranny and dictatorship upon the Filipino people. He said the Filipinos have lost their dignity, honor and freedom under the Aquino regime. Proof of this, he said, were the abolition of parliament, the removal of the Constitution and the abolition of the Supreme Court.

AQUINO DEFENDS BREADTH OF CON-COM REPRESENTATION

HK120910 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino has admitted that the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] suffers from lack of representation from many sectors of society and professions, such that its work may be susceptible to criticism. In a meeting with officers and members of the Philippine Medical Association (PMA) during a dull day at Malacanang yesterday, Aquino said that "with less than 50 seats, the commission can hardly accommodate representatives from all professions."

Aquino was reacting to a remark by an officer of PMA that the medical profession was ignored in the selection of Con-Com members because there is no physician among its 48 members.

The meeting with the PMA officers and members was the only item in the presidential calendar yesterday. Malacanang sources said Aquino cancelled several schedules for the day since the First Family moved to the so-called "White House" on Arlegui Street near Freedom Park.

For the first time, the street fronting this house was sealed off from pedestrian and vehicular traffic yesterday, indicating that the First Family wanted to be left alone when they moved.

It was not the first time that Aquino was informed of the fact that one profession or sector is not represented in the Con-Com. In her press conference to mark her government's first 100 days last week, Aquino was asked why leftists were left out in the Con-Com selection.

In response, she said the selection committee, which was composed of key cabinet members, decided that "there were others who could qualify, who could do better than the communists." On that basis, she said the choices were made.

Aquino sought to include a representative from the Iglesia ni Cristo (INC) in the Con-Com, but her offer was declined, as well as one of five slots allotted for the opposition.

Speaking for her, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo announced over the weekend that the members of the Con-Com would be kept at 48 because "the sessions have started, and it will not be correct to name additional members at this stage." But Aquino assured the PMA that the "Constitution (to be drafted by Con-Com) will embody the law of the land in its broadest application."

The officers and members of PMA, led by its president, Dr. Fe Canlas-Dizon, presented a resolution offering support to the government by freezing their professional fees, bringing them back to their levels of five years ago. There are about 12,000 members of the association. Medical consultation fees range from P20 for rural doctors to P100 for specialists.

Dizon told Aquino that by going back to consultation fees five years back, the maximum fee to be charged by specialist would not be more than P50. The PMA also presented an adopt-a-barangay outreach program, wherein they would provide medical assistance to poor communities.

AUSTERITY MEASURES OUTLINED FOR CABINET

HK110854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 11 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday banned ministers from flying first class and staying in luxury hotels saying her government should practise the austerity it preaches.

The war on lavish perks was decided at a cabinet meeting Wednesday, after ministers had debated the "credibility of the government" and the "dignity of government officials", Presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told reporters.

Mrs Aquino decided that "austerity requirements" should prevail and ruled that government officials should not travel "first class" and should hire "modest cars" instead of limousines while travelling abroad. The directive also bars officials, including ministers, from staying in suites of luxury hotels. Instead they should stay in "reasonably priced" rooms and members of official missions should be trimmed to the barest minimum, she added.

Mrs Aquino, who assumed power following a popular uprising which toppled Ferdinand Marcos in February, has shunned the notoriously lavish lifestyle of the Marcos family, whom she accuses of plunering the country's wealth. She has vowed to live simply and exhorted her 55 million countrymen to follow her example.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE TO TACKLE SQUATTER PROBLEM

HK130558 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jun 86, p 24

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino formed yesterday a special group to tackle the problems of the urban poor, particularly the more than 2.5-million squatters living in more than 600 "squatter colonies" in Metro Manila.

The President asked the special group to meet with Metro Manila Commission officer-in-charge Joey Lina, National Housing Authority administrator Lito Atienza, and head of the various urban poor organizations. The President issued this instruction during yesterday's cabinet meeting in Malacanang.

Mrs Aquino said the group will pay particular attention to squatters living along the banks of esteros [open drains] in Metro Manila. She expressed concern for the plight of the estero squatters who are affected by the perennial floods during the monsoon season.

There was a consensus among the cabinet members that the squatters' problem is a difficult one. Some ministers felt that squatters should be asked to vacate their shacks only if there are adequately prepared and acceptable resettlement areas ready to accommodate them.

Minister Luis Villafuerte said in the last five years, 24,000 squatters were moved to resettlement areas outside of Metro Manila, but some 37,000 people migrated and became squatters in the Metropolis over the same period.

SALONGA COMMISSION TO APPEAL U.S. COURT ON WEALTH

HK120517 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[By Rene M. Alviar]

[Text] The President Commission on Good Government (PCGG) said yesterday it would try to regain the $7 million in cash, jewelry, and other belongings which a U.S. court had decided to return to deposed President Marcos. The Marcos assets were seized by the U.S. Customs Service from the former President's entourage when it arrived in Hawaii last Feb. 26.

At the same time, the PCGG reacted with caution to the reported offers of some of Marcos' cronies to return home and cooperate in recovering the alleged illgotten wealth of the deposed President. But it warned that "they (the cronies) should not come home if they would serve as ploys in destabilizing the present government."

Minister Jovito Salonga, PCGG head, told newsmen that while the Philippine government was not a party to the case decided in Hawaii recently, it will either intervent or act as friends of court so that the Philippine government can present its side on the issue.

The case arose when Marcos' son-in-law, Greggy Araneta III, filed a mandamus suit against the U.S. Customs Service seeking the release of the $7-million belongings. Last June 6, U.S. Federal Judge Harold Fong ordered the release of the goods on the ground that the U.S. customs service has no authority to hold the items.

Salonga said that the United States government has asked the Federal Court of Hawaii to reconsider its decision. He said that he was also informed of the filing of a notion to stay the court order by U.S. Government representatives.

He also said that State Department Undersecretary Michael Armacost, one-time U.S. Envoy to the Philippines, has filed a manifestation with the federal court that the claim of the Philippine government over the Marcos' goods should first be heard in order to establish their real ownership.

Meanwhile, PCGG commissioner Raul Daza said that the reported six or seven cronies of Marcos who have sent feelers to cooperate with the commission are welcome to return home because that it is the right of every citizen.

Daza, however, said that the returning cronies should meet the terms and conditions of th PCGG to erase doubts on their real motives. These are: The returnee should disclose all the illegal wealth fully; the immunity from suit would only be on violations of the law relating to the ill-gotten wealth; the amount of wealth to be surendered should be substantial; and the return should not be a ploy to destabilize the government.

Daza told members of the Public Relations Society of the Philippines (PRSP) that out of the 218 companies afected by the PCGG sequestration moves, 85 percent of the shares of stocks was found to be owned by at least 12 or 13 cronies of Marcos.

Some of those whose shares of stocks have been sequestered are Antonio Floreindo, Roberto Benedicto, Bienvenido Tantoco, Rolando Gapud, and Eduardo Cojuangco.

CON-COM MEMBERS PUSH FOR MINDANAO AUTONOMY

HK120248 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Prominent members of the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] are pushing for the establishment of an autonomous government for Mindanao through an explicit provision in the Constitution. Two blocs -- one led by Muslin delegates in the Con-Com and one from the opposition -- are preparing separate resolutions, both seeking the establishment of an autonomous government for Mindanao.

Opposition Con-Com member Blas F. Ople said the Muslim problem is a special case and its "uniqueness merits a special and explicit mention in the new constitution."

Con-Com member Ahmad Domocao Altonto said he will also file a resolution seeking the establishment of the autonomous government next week. Hopeful that the proposed resolution will sail smoothly in the Con-Com, Alonto, a former senator, said the resolution will be largely based on the provisions contained in the Tripoli Agreement. He said that agreement, which was signed in the Libyan capital in 1976 has the provisions needed for autonomy but lacks the force of a constitutional provision.

Alonto said the move to establish an autonomous government in Mindanao has the full and broad support of his constituents. The Tripoli Agreement provided for an autonomous government in Mindanao. The agreement also recognized the Muslims' right to put up their own courts, and judicial and educational system. Limited powers to collect taxes and form their own security units were also given to the Muslims under the agreement.

Political leaders from Mindanao, however, have charged that the Marcos government had either ignored or set aside most of the agreement's provisions and this has fanned the secessionist war there. Ople and Alonto said an explicit provision in the new Constitution will help bring peace to the troubled region.

A resolution along this line was earlier filed by two colleagues of Ople in the opposition. Con-Com members Regalado Maambong and Rustico de los Reyes filed the resolution seeking the establishment of an autonomous region in the Cordilleras.

Meanwhile, Malacanang's refusal to act on an urgent appeal to appoint one more opposition member to the Con-Com is rekindling partisan feelings in the body. "We are at a loss. We do not really know what happened to the nomination of former MP Zosimo Jesus Paredes Jr.," the opposition, led by Ople, said.

The nominatin of Paredes, a former military officer, was sent to Malacanang last week, according to them, but no action has been taken. He was named to replace former Davao del Sur MP Alejandro Almendras who begged off from the Con-Com because of his political ambitions.

Opposition stalwarts said Malacanang officials are wary of Paredes' background. A graduate of the Philippine Military Academy, Paredes was a member of the Batch 1971 from which the core of the military reformists was drawn.

Col. Hernani Figueroa, a leading member of the reformists, earlier threatened to "lynch" several high officials in the Aquino government, including Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, who is believed to be in charge of the Con-Com appointments if Paredes' appointment is not approved.

CON-COM DISCUSSES CANCELING PRESIDENTIAL IMMUNITY

HK120337 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jun 86 p 21

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] Members of the Constitutional Commission called yesterday for the scrapping of immunity from suits of present and future Presidents. The proposal was embodied in a resolution introduced by Jose M. Nolledo Jr. and endorsed by both members of the majority and minority in the assembly.

The measure, docketed as Resolution No. 67 and referred by Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz-Palma to the committee on executive powers, would also apply to former President Marcos and persons who acted on presidential orders.

The measure was immediately endorsed by former Labor Minister Blas Ople, Hilario Davide Jr., chairman of the legislative committee, Floorleaders Napoleon G. Rama, Jose Bengzon Jr., Assistant Floorleader Jose Calderon and Rustico de los Reyes.

Proponents justified the proposal by citing the country's experience during the 20 years former president Marcos was in power. "The provision proposed for incorporation in the new Constitution is made specifically applicable to Ferdinand Marcos being the most immoral provision of the Marcos constitution," Nolledo told the assembly in his explanatory note.

Another resolution introduced in the assembly sought the incorporation of a provision in the new charter on the separation of the church and state.

Gregorio Tingson and Cirilo Rigos, main proponents, explained to the body that making the proposal formal would allay fears that the traditional separation of church and state in Philippine government affairs might be abandoned because of the predominance of clergymen in the charter assembly.

Mrs Palma referred the measure, docketed as Resolution No. 70, to the committee on general provisions.

Still another resolution was presented to the body seeking to constitutionalize the power of the state to sequester properties of the president and his officials established to have been ill-gotten. The measure, docketed as Resolution No. 61, proposes safeguards so that the state sequestration powers would not be abused.

Other measures introduced in the assembly:

-- Resolution No. 55, authored by Hilario Davide Jr. seeking to limit the presidential powers to grant pardons. It was referred to the committee on executive;

-- Resolution No. 56, introduced by Davide seeking to clip the presidential powers to make midnight appointments. By midnight appointment is meant the previous practice where an outgoing President would make hasty appointments before leaving office;

-- Resolution No. 60 also authored by Con-Com member Jose Suarez, Jaime Tadeo, Jamir Ascona, seeking a ban on block voting.

-- Resolution No. 65, seeking to allow private citizens to possess firearms as a self-protective measure against lawless elements.

Members of the committee on judiciary, headed by former Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, arrived at a consensus for the adoption of a resolution limiting the martial law powers of the President.

OPPOSITION SEES COUP ONLY AS REMOTE POSSIBILITY

OW111241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 11 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino was warned by the opposition Philippine Nationalist Party (PNP) that the impending talks for a ceasefire between the government and leftist insurgents may strain the "uneasy civilian-military" coalition, but told that a coup d'etat is only a remote possibility.

The PNP central committee said in a statement issued Tuesday that the government and the military might become "unduly complacent" because of "false hopes and expectations" created by negotiations between emissaries of the Aquino government and the Communist Party of the Philippines. The statement was issued on the same day that a former newsman and political detainee, Satur Ocampo, formally accepted his designation as the official negotiator of the Communist Party and the underground leftist umbrella, the National Democratic Front (NDF).

The PNP said that a proposal for a "coalition government" that included the Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), put forward by erstwhile Communist Party Chairman Jose Maria Sison, has seee off "a wave of anxieties" in military ranks under Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos.

The PNP, headed by former Labor Minister Blas Ople who served under deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, said that the Aquino government's "discreet silence" on this proposal "may simply be misunderstood as acquiescence." A coup d'etat, however, is extremely remote at this time "because of the prohibitive cost of such an enterprise and the stabilizing influence of the United States, which backs up the Aquino government," the PNP said.

Aquino announced last week that "preliminary talks," which could lead to the end of the 17-year insurgency, would soon be held between her emissaries and a representative of the outlawed party.

Ocampo said in an open letter Tuesday that "implicit in this acceptance (as negotiator) is President Aquino's acknowledgement of a mutual desire for a genuine and lasting peace and national unity." He said the ceasefire talks "would not be easy" for him and the government panel because "there are elements within and out of the government who would rather not see the negotiations proceed or succeed."

He did not identify these elements but past statements by the outlawed party have identified them as Marcos loyalists and Enrile and Ramos, the two men who led a civilian-backed military revolt that ended Marcos' 20-year rule and installed Aquino. Enrile had served as Marcos' chief administrator in the 1972-1981 martial law period while Ramos headed the Philippine Constabulary, a major branch of the Armed Forces and the main counterinsurgency force accused of numerous human rights violations.

MILITARY DIRECTED TO INSTALL ILOCOS SUR GOVERNOR

HK120850 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has directed the military to install Mrs Sally Villanueva as governor of Ilocos Sur after her attempt to assume the governorship last week was thwarted by followers of Gov Luis "Chavit" Singson who barricaded the provincial capitol building in Vigan. Mrs Aquino's directive was conveyed yesterday by Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo in a letter addressed to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces Chief of Staff. Mrs Aquino asked Enrile and Ramos to submit a written report on the progress of her order on June 13.

The President's directive was apparently in response to the appeal of Mrs Villanueva for the national government to directly intervene in her bid to assume the governorship. When she first attempted to take over the duties of governor last June 2, her motorcade was stoned by followers of Singson. Mrs Villanueva suffered minor injuries as a result of the attack.

Tension has built up in Ilocos Sur as Singson and his followers defied an order from the Ministry of Local Governments (MLG) removing him from office. At the same time, Mrs Villanueva has asked that the entire Ilocos Sur PC [Philippine Constabulary] command be relieved for its failure to stop the violence last June 2.

Court martial proceedings have likewise been filed against Col Wilfred Nicolas, Ilocos Sur PC provincial commander, and his men for dereliction of duty.

President Aquino also met with top military officials headed by General Ramos to Malacanang to discuss what appears to be another brewing controversy regarding the appointment of officers-in-charge [OICs] in Sulu province. Minister Enrile was present during the meeting. The conference was called after the President was informed that incumbent mayors in Sulu, most of whom are former rebels who have returned to the fold of the law, have refused to vacate their positions in favor of OICs. Since the problem is reportedly political, military officers are seeking political solutions to the problem.

President Aquino also met with representatives of the urban poor who sought her help for a possible moratorium in the demolition of squatter homes in Metro Manila, particularly those built along the banks of esteros. Mrs Aquino has ordered that shanties along the esteros be cleared to prevent flooding in the Metro Area and to avoid loss of lives expected to be caused by floodwaters.

ENRILE STRESSES PRESERVATION OF FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE

HK130323 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 2300 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the Filipino nation should not rely on other countries to preserve its freedom. Enrile said this during his speech at the 88th Independence Day anniversary rites held at the National Heroes' Cemetery at Fort Bonifacio, Makati. Enrile said that the defense of its freedom is the principal wish of the Filipino nation. However he said that the country will abide by its treaties with other countries, adding that the Philippines has a defense treaty with the United States.

RAMOS GUARANTEES SAFETY OF COMMUNIST NEGOTIATORS

HK130446 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said that the Philippine Armed Forces will guarantee the safety of communist emissaries in projected ceasefire talks with the new government. He added that the 250,000 strong armed forces will do whatever the president assigns to them.

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said the government negotiators have been named by the president but their identities were being kept secret for security reasons. Earlier, the communist rebels have appointed Satur Ocampo as among its emissaries in the yet unscheduled ceasefire talks.

MILITARY IDENTIFIES 'KEY' COMMUNIST FIGURES

HK110644 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Cecilio Francisco, Jr]

[Text] The military yesterday identified 13 key personalities, among them former newspaperman Antonio Zumel, who belong to the higher echelon of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. Also named were 13 others who implement plans and programs of the Politburo in the provinces and regions.

Sources who requested anonymity said this present crop of leadership in the hierarchy of the CPP/NPA either belongs to the second or third generation as most of their founding members have been killed or captured by government forces in the course of intensive government counter-insurgency operations.

Defense and military analysts also indicated that these leaders in the Central Committee of the CPP are intelligent, cunning, wily and violent. This was confirmed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in a recent speech saying that "they want to turn this country into another New Khmer Rouge should they be able to wrest power from the government."

The Central Committee, according to the source, is the highest policy making body of the entire CPP/NPA organization. Its present members are Rodolfo Salas, Juanito Rivera, Rafael Baylosis, Benito Tiamzon, Ignacio Capegsan, Romulo Kintanar, Antonio Zumel, Prudencio Calubid, Roberto Tacbad, Ericson Baculinao, Santiago Sta Romana, Luis Jaladoni, and Ibarra Tubianosa.

Of these Central Committee members, Salas and Baylosis are believed to be the "think tank" of the party. The two, however, has fallen the good graces of the party resulting in the appointment of former newsman, Satur Ocampo, as the chief negotiator in the forthcoming peace talks that hopefully would put an end to the insurgency problem in the country. [sentence as published]

Salas, the same source said, is presently the chairman of the Central Luzon Regional Party Committee, and a host of other organizations under the CPP/NPA umbrella. His latest reported activity was when he left Central Luzon last Dec 27, 1985 to supervise military operations either in Regions 4 and 5. He was reportedly sighted entering the South Expressway heading towards Southern Luzon escorted by two armed dissidents armed with an M-203 grenade launcher and an M-14, Salas carries a reward of P250,000 on his head.

Rivera alias Commander Juaning is the vice chairman of the Central Committee, leader of an NPA liquidation squad in Nueva Ecija, and among others a member of the Central Luzon regional Executive Committee. He was last seen last June 18, 1985 in Abucay, Bataan, monitoring the staging of the anti-nuclear protest. Rivera carries a P200,000 reward for his capture.

Baylosis alias Commander Raul is the secretary general of the CPP, and secretary of the Northeast Luzon Regional Party Committee. He was last seen in Baranggay Maribulan, Alabel, South Cotabato, on Jan 25, 1985 escorted by about 30 NPA's and Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] rebels. The man to work for an alliance with the MNLF. [Sentence as published] He has a P200,000 reward on his head.

Tiamzon alias Commander Victoriano, is alternate member of the of the Central Committee and secretary of the Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee. His area of operation is the northernmost part of Western Samar. He carried a P150,000 reward on his head.

Capegsan alias Paul, is a member of the Central Committee, and member of the Northern Luzon Regional Party Committee. He was among the leaders of about 150 armed NPA members who left for Digoyo, Palawan, Isabela, to unload 3,500 Armalite rifles and other military hardware from the MV Karagatan I. Prize for his capture is P175,000.

Kintanar alias Commander Rolly, is a member of the Central Committee. He is the present chairman of the KOMMID [expansion unknown] with Jose and Benjamin de Vera as first and second deputy secretary respectively . He is credited with staging several ambuscade and disarmings of military and paramilitary units as well as liquidating barangay officials and suspected government informers. He has a prize of P150,000.

Zumel alias Ka Tony, a former newsman, heads the National Democratic Front [NDF], the political front of the CPP. In a recent interview he said that the party is open to ceasefire on the condition that the military stop its use of violence and that the government restore its true democracy. He further said that should the CPP/NPA win in its armed struggle, the party would be willing to establish diplomatic relations with the U.S., if it would stop meddling in the country's internal affairs. Reward for his capture is P125,000.

Calubid alias Commander Eliot, is the overall commander ofthe NPA in Samar, and carries the reward of P150,000.

Tacbad alias Kim, is secretary of the Southern Luzon Commission. He is reportedly operating in Pampanga and had at one time planned an attack on the refugee center in Morong, Bataan. He has a reward of P100,000.

Baculinao alias Eric, is chairman of the movement for Democratic Philippines and at one time spokesman for Jose Maria Sison, Nilo Tayag and Enrique Voltair Garcia.

Santa Romana alias Chito, is a member of the Central Committee and editorial board member of ANG BANDILANG PULA. He was one of the persons who went to mainland China sometime in August 1971. He carries a P100,000 reward.

Jalandoni alias Commander Berns an ordained priest, actively supported the CPP/NPA through financial contributions. In an interview with REUTERS in February in London, he said that the NDF International wants to forge an alliance with Cory Aquino to protest jointly the massive fraud and terrorism in the Feb 7 presidential election. The NDF boycotted the election.

Tubianosa alias Commander Peralta, is chairman of the NPA and one of the ghost writers of Jose Maria Sison. He wrote the concluding article in the book, "Philippine Society and Revolution."

The territorial commission, regional party commission, island party committees, and provincial party committees receive orders from the Central Party Committee for implementation in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Some of the 13 Regional Party Committees who may have already been promoted to the CPP Central Committee are Sotero Llamas alias Commander Nognog, Edison Coronado, Manuel Calizo, Tomas Dominado and nine others.

ARMED FORCES SEEK INCREASED U.S. MILITARY AID

HK130606 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jun 86 p 24

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The United States government is inclined to grant more military aid to the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP), which earlier proposed a $55-million grant package for 1986, military sources said yesterday.

An increase in the sought 1986 military aid is more likely because of the U.S. State Department's perception of "the increasing seriousness of the Communist-backed insurgency in the country," military sources added.

The U.S. government's apparent change of heart stemmed from two factors: the replacement of the past "repressive" regime of former president Ferdinand Marcos with the ostensibly democratic government of President Corazon C. Aquino, and the alarming inroads by the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) in the past three months after the February revolution, sources told BUSINESS DAY. The sources noted that prior to the February revolution, the U.S. Government was poised initiate drastic cutbacks in its arms aid to the Philippines because of widespread reports of human rights violations of the Armed Forces under the Marcos regime.

The sudden ascent into power of Mrs Aquino last February via a bloodless revolution and the escalating insurgency activities prompted the US to "rethink" the substance of its arms aid package to the Philippines, the sources added.

The proposed $55-million military aid package consists of $10.15-million vehicle, arms and equipment and $44.85-million maintenance and other support requirements.

High on the NAFP list of priorities, which is still subject to revision, are light armored vehicles to be used for the military's antiinsurgency campaign in the countryside: 10 Commando V-150's, or off-road Armored Personnel Carriers (APC) and nine Commando Rangers or Urban APCs. The V-150's cost $3 million each, while the Commando Ranger has a $1-million price tag per vehicle.

Other items included in the list are 250,000 M16 magazines, $1.25 million; 40 sets of FCI and TE sighting systems for mortars, $400,000; armor kits, $55,000; tactical communications equipment, $3.062 million; and health services equipment, $1.383 million.

The maintenance and other support requirements package include: ground maintenance program, $23.185 million; Air Force maintenance program, $13 million; Navy maintenance program, $6.665 million; and aviation and marine maintenance program, $2 million.

The sources added that initially, the U.S. had indicated its willingness to provide a squadron (12 to 18 planes) of F-5E fighter jets costing $5 million each to the Philippine Air Force (PAF) and to help the NAFP sell its existing squadron of F-8's to interested buyers.

The F-8's are considered by the PAF as expensive gas-guzzlers, and are constantly hampered by nagging spare parts problems. Nothing definite, however, has yet come out of this reported aircraft arrangement, the sources said.

The sources noted that a majority of the NAFP top brass think that increased airpower may not be that necessary in the Armed Forces current anti-insurgency campaign. They added that acquiring new fighter planes would only hasten depletion of the U.S. arms aid package which could be put to better use through other needed items.

The sources said the immediate arms requirements of the NAFP to contain the communist-backed insurgency in the countryside -- and possibly in certain urban areas in the future -- should be forcused on three factors: increased or at least, consistent firepower, increased mobility through more helicopters and armored land vehicles, and improved communications systems for NAFP field units.

2 NEWLY-APPOINTED MUSLIM OICS KILLED IN MINDANAO

HK120537 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[By Tony Rimando]

[Text] Cotabato City -- Two newly appointed Muslim officer-in-charge in the autonomous region of Central Mindanao were gunned down by unidentified armed men in separate incidents Sunday, it was learned here yesterday.

Sketchy reports received by lawyer Zaracia Candau, acting chairman of the Regional Executive Council of the Autonomous government, identified the slain officials as Datu Guiapal Nando, 43, OIC of Datu Paglas, Maguindanao; Datu Blu Ismael, 46, OIC of Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte.

Nando, together with two companions, was on his way to a mosque to pray on the occasion of the end of Ramadan in Barangay Danalusay, Datu Paglas, when armed men deployed on both sides of the road fired at him. Nando suffered multiple bullet wounds in the body. He died on the spot.

His two unidentified companions were seriously wounded and taken to a nearby emergency hospital. They were given a slim chance to survive.

Nando was to proceed Monday to Cotabato City where he and five other OICs were to take their oath of office before Chairman Canado.

Ismael was walking in downtown Marawi city where he was temporarily residing when a young man approached him and shot him pointblank. Ismael was hit twice in the head and died on the spot.

Candao said the reports did not mention the motives behind the killings. However, investigators, are looking into politics or personal grudges as possible causes.

About a month ago, another newly appointed Muslim OIC was shot dead in Pagadian city. The victim, Capt. Abdul Capar Lutian of the police, was gunned down by two motorcycle-riding men inside a store barely two weeks after he was designated OIC of Alicia, Zamboanga del Sur.

NATIONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM TO STOP LENDING

HK110649 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 9 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) [National Livelihood Movement] movement will no longer continue its lending program to recover the P1.5 billion loans released during the past administration.

This was disclosed yesterday by Romeo David, chief of staff of the KKK national secretariat, in GMA [expansion unknown] 7's "Interaction" TV show hosted by Gerry Espina. With him were Eduardo Lucero, administrator of the KKK, Federico Ricafort, Manila Public Teacher's Association (MPSTA) chairman and Iluminada Cabigas, vice president of Land Bank.

David said the KKK in the past projected itself more as a lending program rather than an initator of livelihood programs, the concentration of which should be on bringing about production oriented programs instead of being a lending institution.

He revealed that only 18 percent of the P1.5-billion loans have been recovered and that KKK officials have agreed not to grant new loans because this would mean more problems, particularly the high cost per delivery of livelihood. He added that the government has not also released new funds for the KKK and that it is still operating on the budget released by the former administration.

The KKK was one of the most controversial programs under the past regime. It caused conflict among former Cabinet ministers who questioned the big allocation given to the project. The KKK program conceived as a self-reliance project was given a budget allocation of P1 billion annually.

David said the initial fund of P1 billion appropriated by the national budget as seed capital of the KKK was divided into the Puhunan Fund where P300 million was invested as equity in Land Bank, Development Bank of the Philippines, and the Philippine National Bank, while the remaining P700 million was lent as a loan computed at 12 percent. [as published]

Cabigas said that once the projects and the borrowers are identified, loans are processed and invested in the bank whose role is merely supportive to the KKK in terms of collection efforts.

The KKK is being evaluated by a task force from the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization headed by Minister Luis Villafuerte.

David said the KKK officials are reorienting the program to redeem itself and make it more livelihood-oriented. He said that in the past, the livelihood program was interpreted as enterpreneurship and trapped people to enter more loans. Thus, instead of reducing the unemployment and poverty problems, the KKK gave more problems to the people. Reports also said many political leaders used KKK money to support their campaign programs but never intended to pay back.

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ABE ON PROGRESS OF GRAVE VISITS, ISLANDS TALKS

OW131225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, June 13 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Friday that the government is now sounding out the Soviet authorities' reaction to a Japanese request that visits to family graves on the four Soviet-held small islands off Hokkaido be realized by August. He said, however, that he would not make any statement on this issue, because working-level negotiations are now going on between Japan and the Soviet Union over details of the proposed grave visits by former Japanese inhabitants of these islands.

As regard the return of the Soviet-held islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomais and Shikotan, over which Japan claims sovereignty, Abe said that the Soviet stand on this issue has not changed, but that great progress has been made inasmuch as this issue can at least now be brought up for talks at the negotiating table. He said he would continue to grapple with this issue, no matter how long it might take to resolve it.

Among some 120 people who were present at a meeting to hear Abe's report on his recent trip to Moscow were Kushiro City Mayor Toshiyuki Wanibuchi and Nemuro City Mayor Isoo Terashima. They also included fishery industry people from Kushiro and Nemuro and former inhabitants of the Soviet-held islands. They explained to Abe the difficulties being experienced by local fishery industry people, and asked him to make efforts for an early return of the Soviet-held northern islands as well as for early realization of visits to ancestral graves on these islands by former island residents.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW140301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO -- New Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev arrived in Tokyo Saturday to assume the post. Answering reporters' questions in fluent Japanese on the arrival at the new Tokyo International Airport, Solovyev said that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is placing emphasis on relations with Japan. "It is difficult to give you a specific example, but emphasis is placed on all aspects of the relations," he said.

TOKYO POLICE DOUBLE ANTITERRORIST STAFF

OW160229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO -- The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department Monday doubled its anti-terrorist activities staff to 500 in response to a National Police Agency order following the recent series of guerrilla missile attacks by radical groups. The agency also plans to increase the size of anti-terrorist activities sections in Osaka, Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures. The agency said that radical groups are most likely to launch guerrilla activities in these prefectures because of a projected new international airport in Osako, expansion of the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita in Chiba and U.S. military installations in Kanagawa.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Anti-Terrorist Section will see the number of its staff further increase to 600 this fall, according to the agency.

The agency said, 21 incidents involving missiles launched by radical groups have occurred since a number of gasoline bombs were fired into a government building in Osaka in September 1984. Six of the incidents took place this year, including rocket and mortar attacks in protest against the 60th anniversary celebrations of Emperor Hirohito's ascension to the throne and the May Tokyo summit.

NAKASONE UNSURE ABOUT DEFENSE BUDGET CEILING

OW150508 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Takamatsu, June 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Sunday he will "try" to uphold the policy of holding down Japan's defense spending to below 1 percent its Gross National Product (GNP). But he added, "It cannot be said for sure (if Japan's defense budget will stay within the GNP ceiling)" because GNP figures are subject to change due to the economic situation of the world. The government budgeted 3.3 trillion yen for defense spending for the current fiscal year or 0.993 percent of Japan's GNP projected for the year ending in March 1987.

The government of Prime Minister Takeo Miki decided in 1976 to hold down Japan's defense spending less than 1 percent of GNP "for the time being." "I will try to maintain the policy," Nakasone told a press conference. Japan's defense spending rose 6.58 percent this year, much larger than a 3 percent increase in the overall budget for fiscal 1986. The government is tightening its belt to restore its fiscal health. The defense spending hike pleased the U.S. Government but angered Japanese opposition parties.

REPORTAGE ON JULY DIET ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Nakasone Approves TV Debates

OW131111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday gave qualified support to a Japan Socialist Party (JSP) proposal to hold public policy debates between the ruling and opposition parties prior to the July 6 Diet elections. Nakasone took the offensive on taxation policy, the subject of the JSP challenge, by pledging to lower the burden of income tax for salaried workers with annual incomes ranging between 4 and 8 million yen. He told a gathering of Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) supporters in Yokohama that the government plans to implement a tax cut policy this fall.

Speaking to reporters before leaving for his campaign tour, Nakasone said he welcomced the idea of televised policy debates, but would prefer widening the scope of discussion. He said public debates between the ruling and opposition parties should include education, finance, privatization of the Japanese National Railways and welfare policy instead of simply taxation as proposed thursday by the JSP.

Three other opposition parties -- the Komeito, Democratic Socialist and the United Social Democratic Parties -- backed the JSP proposal Friday, submitting a joint proposal to the LDP asking for such debates.

Specifically, the opposition parties said they want the LDP to clarify its stand on the "Maru-yu" tax-free system for small savings accounts and a government proposal to raise budget revenues through indirect taxes. Shin Kanemaru, the LDP secretary-general, said the LDP would give its answer to the opposition parties next Monday, but indicated that the LDP would accept the opposition challenge. "There is no way we can dodge the issue," he said. Kanemaru, however, said he also wants to expand the scope of debates to include areas of policy beyond taxation.

Indirect Tax Discounted

OW141319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO -- With the dual Parliamentary elections less than a month away, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday ruled out the introduction by the government of large-scale indirect taxation. Nakasone emphasized this in a meeting at the headquarters of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to encourage party candidates running in the elections of both houses of the Diet, scheduled for July 6. "I have no intention of introducing what is called a large-scale indirect tax which is opposed by both the party and the people," the prime minister said.

His remark apparently was directed at opposition parties which have been trying to make the possibility of such a tax an election issue. His statement is certain to become an issue within the ruling party, which has decided to study the possibility of introducing such an indirect tax.

Opposition Signs Pact

OW131203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 13 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and United Social Democratic Party (USDP) Friday signed a campaign pact pledging mutual support in the July 6 Diet elections. The Pact follows similar arrangements made Thursday by the Democratic Socialist Party and the Komeito in a parallel move aimed at strengthening the opposition challenge to the ruling Liberal-Democratic party. Under Friday's deal, the USDP pledged its support to JSP candidates in 18 electoral districts in the lower house election and five in the upper house poll.

The agreement concluded between the DSP and USDP calls for the USDP's support of DSP candidates in 15 lower house districts and three upper house constituencies in return for DSP support of USDP candidates in two lower house districts. Both DSP and USDP are JSP offshoots, with the larter DSP breaking away from the JSP in 1960. The JSP, which controlled 110 seats in the 511-member lower house at the time of dissolution, is planning to field 139 candidates for the enlarged 512-member lower chamber.

The DSP, which controlled 37 lower house seats, is planning to run 56 candidates, and the USDP, which had three lower house members, will field five candidates. The election deal reached by Komeito and the DSP Thursday involves mutual cooperation in 20 lower house districts and three upper house districts. Komeito plans to field 61 candidates in the lower house election. The party had 59 seats in the lower chamber.

The upper house poll, with half of the 252 seats at stake, is contested under a dual electoral system -- district elections with votes going directly to specific candidates and a parallel proportional representation system with votes going to the parties. Election cooperation between the opposition parties involves only the district elections.

Poll Predicts LDP Win

OW140957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party appears to be heading toward a comfortable victory in the upcoming Diet elections, with a chance of clinching a crucial 14-seat majority in the key lower house, according to a KYODO news service survey. The study also indicates that the LDP should retain its comfortable majority in the House of Councillors.

A district-by-district analysis undertaken by KYODO indicates that the LDP will win more than 257 seats for a simple majority with the hoped-for goal of a "stable majority," or 271 seats, also within reach. Around 180 LDP incumbents are expected to have no trouble in retaining their seats, but a tough fight is expected in 36 constituencies for seats left vacant as a result of retirements or deaths of incumbents, the study showed. A stable, 14-seat majority would enable the LDP to command all the standing committees in the Diet where the main legislative business is conducted.

The top opposition Japan Socialist Party is defending 110 seats in the lower house, and the KYODO survey shows that only half the JSP incumbents have definite prospects of victory.

Komeito, the second-largest opposition party, which had 59 pre-election lower house seats, will secure at least 40 seats, according to the KYODO poll.

The Democratic Socialist Party, which is troubled by a bribery scandal, may have trouble in attaining its 40-seat target. The party won 37 seats in the 1983 election.

The Communist Party is aiming to bolster its lower house strength beyond the 27 seats it won in 1983, while the New Liberal Club, the LDP coalition partner, has said it wants to increase its lower house strength from eight to 10.

TWO ASDF FIGHTERS CRASH; UNKNOWN NUMBER KILLED

OW160201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO -- Two Air Self-Defense Force [ASDF] fighters crashed in Fukuoka Prefecture Monday, leaving the crew of one of them dead, the defense agency said. It said one of them plunged into a rice paddy and the other into sea.

The report said the crew of the plane which plunged into the water was rescued. But the types of the planes involved in the accident, the number of the fatal victims and other details were not immediately known.

PAPER CITED ON TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE AGAINST DPRK

SK160535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN June 15 says the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is taken as the first target of the aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

In a signed article titled "arrow of triangular military alliance" the paper notes that the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke another war of aggression in Korea pose an increasing danger due to the schemes to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance. It continues:

This tripartite military alliance is a collective anticommunist military bloc aimed to invade the DPRK and other socialist countries in Northeast Asia.

This alliance is aimed to effect the military integration of the United States, Japan and South Korea and bring the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to the Korean front for joint operations with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army in case of war on the Korean peninsula, make Japan's military and economic potentials fully serve the U.S. imperialists in their Korean war of aggression and convert Japanese territory into a forward base, relay base, launching base and supply base of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

Through this military alliance the U.S. imperialists plan to use the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists as their agents in Korean war of aggression, and the Japanese militarists, on their part, scheme to realise their wild ambition for comeback to Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and, further, make a breakthrough for overseas troops dispatch, zealously partaking of their war strategy. The South Korean puppets, dancing to the tune of the war program of their master, the U.S. imperialists, try to realize their dream of "unification by prevailing over communism" and "unification by vanquishing communism" with the support of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarist forces.

For the concerted and common purpose and interests of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets, the moves to knock into shape the three-way military alliance are now stepped up at the final stage.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists are now working to realise a military collusion between Japan and the South Korean puppets, the last of the three sides of the triangle, and strengthen it.

What is particularly noteworthy in the schemes for the triangular military alliance is that their moves for three-way joint military action have been intensified.

The schemes for the military alliance stepped up by the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets are a criminal move to freeze the division of Korea, provoke another war of aggression, a nuclar war, in Korea and launch a collective intervention in it. They are a factor further aggravating the situation in the Korean peninsula and other parts of Northeast Asia.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK140830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 13 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 June Commentary: "Is It Not Time for the United States To Take its Hands off South Korea?"]

[Text] Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea by force of arms the U.S. imperialists have disguised themselves as liberators, protectors, supporters, and friends. Even now, they are still disguising themselves as such. However, in South Korea, the anti-U.S. struggle has been increasing recently. The anti-U.S. struggle is being waged every day throughout South Korea with the participation of a greater number of the masses of all strata, including youths, students, workers, farmers, off-stage democratic personages, professors, and religionists. This struggle is becoming increasingly vehement with each passing day.

Following the struggle of occupying the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul last year, the struggle of occupying the Seoul office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the office of the Bank of America in Pusan, and the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju was waged in successiion. This year, following the struggle of occupying the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the workers' struggle of occupying the branches of American banks in Souel was also waged.

Effigies of Americans were burned throughout South Korea. Threatening telephone calls calling for the Americans to go home are being made to American residence. In the streets and plazas of struggle, the South Korean people unanimously call for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists, the abolition of nuclear bases, and the suspension of U.S. support for the dictatorial regime. The anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea, which began to turn vehement following the popular uprising in Kwangju, today has beome the firm mainstream in the mass movement in South Korea. Even under a stringent circumstance in which the bayonets of fascism are rampant, the South Korean people are rising up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence without being afraid of imprisonment and death. This vividly shows how strong is their desire to honorably live in their own country and land, devoid of aggression and interference by foreign forces, with the just rights and dignity as an independent nation.

The South Korean people's grudge and indignation against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule have reached the point where they can hardly endure any longer. This is a due consequence. In South Korea, the United States has been portrayed as an ally and friend. However, the South Korean people's view of the United State has changed today.

When the U.S. imperialists ordered the Kwangju genocide and manipulated the massacre there behind the scences, the South Korean people clearly witnessed that the United States is not their friend. Even now, the U.S. imperialists are acting as the enemies of the people in South Korea.

Youths, students, and people of all strata in South Korea are now waging the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision and antigovernment struggle through demonstrations while calling for the dictatorial regime to step down from power. However, the United States is actively supporting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist rule and is trying to make the democratic forces stumble.

While directly witnessing the miserable situation in which the people calling for independence and democracy were being suffocated by tear gas and were felled by fascist clubs, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who visited South Korea recently, patronized the Chon Tu-hwan regime by saying that there are no human rights violations in South Korea and that the Chon Tu-hwan regime has done outstanding work toward democray. Such patronage is an example showing this.

In retrospect, the South Korean people have waged many struggles for their freedom and rights over the past 40 years. They have shed blood in these struggles. In the course of their struggles, there were some events that overthrew the dictatorial regime. However, the fruition that was achieved at the cost of the people's sacrifice was infringed upon by the United States.

As seen in the course of establishing the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime, whenever the United States faced a crisis of ruin in its colonial rule, it perpetrated a switch of power using the military gangsters, its stooges, thereby trying to maintain dictatorial politics.

The United States is clamoring about the protection of South Korea. However, this is virtually protection of the national interests of the United States. The U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its markets is aimed at suffocating the South Korean economy and at breathing vitality into U.S. monopoly capital, while its clamoring about protection under the nuclear umbrella on the pretext of someone's threat of southward invasion is a trick designed to turn South Korea into a site of nuclear war. Precisely here is the reason why the South Korean people have been so strongly angered at the U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its markets and why they have so strongly called for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear bases from South Korea.

The U.S. has clamored to date that the stationing of its aggression forces in South Korea is due to the request of the South Korean people. However, the deceitfullness of its clamor has been completely exposed to the world.

The South Korean people are not going to allow the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to continuously hold on to South Korea, to infringe upon its sovereignty, to obstruct its democracy and reunification, and to impose a nuclear holocaust on our nation. Recently South Korean students have gone so far as to wage such an extreme struggle as setting themselves on fire in calling for withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists and opposing military training as hired mercenary troops for the U.S. imperialists. This vividly proves that the United States has lost its ultimate justification for staying in South Korea.

The United States has indicated a plan to relocate its embassy building, which is located in the central area of downtown Seoul, and which is under a tight security guard by the police, into a safe area. When the students waged the struggle of occupying the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the United States directly commanded the suppression operations against the occupation struggle. This itself reveals the fact that the United States is being rejected by the South Korean people.

Recently Livsey, commander of the U.S. imperialist forces in South Korea, stated before the soldiers of his aggression forces: In South Korea there are people opposing the United States. But, they are only a few. Soldiers should have a keen understanding of this. This reveals itself that waves of asking shaking are taking place within his aggression forces. It is only too clear that as the anti-U.S. struggle becomes intensified, the uneasiness of those who committed crimes will further increase.

The day when the U.S. policy of occupying South Korea by military force will end is not too far off. The United States must put an end to its illegal occupation policy, withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea, and take its hands of intervention off South Korea. It is indeed a foolish act for the U.S. imperialists to support the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been rejected by the people, and to patch up the crisis in its colonial rule by means of violence. It has long since passed when rule by force has worked. The poeple's advance toward the road of independence has become an irresistible trend of the times today. The South Korean people also have awakened and have gallantly risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. They are not going to retreat from this struggle until their just demands have been realized.

Let us revive the country, which has ruined due to pro-U.S. attitudes, through anti-U.S. struggle. This is precisely the faith and indomitable will of the South Korean people.

The United States had better act discreetly if only for its face.

KCNA NOTES PORT CALL BY U.S. BATTLESHIP

SK160545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Seventh Fleet battleship "New Jersey" is expected to make a portcall at Inchon on June 19 [as received; four U.S. warships, including the "New Jersey," docked at Inchon port on 14 June], according to the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN.

This pirate ship attached to the Seventh Fleet at the end of last month will reportedly visit Inchon port with three warships after concluding a two-week military excerise in the sea off the Philippines.

The battleship whose main task is to strike at targets on the ground by cruise missile "Tomahawk" and 16 inch artillery is notorious for its record of aggression and piracy in different places.

On the eve of the day when the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea 36 years ago they try to send this pirate ship to Inchon port and encourage the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to the provocation of war against the north.

NONALIGNED SPORTS MINISTERS TO MEET IN DPRK

SK160553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The second meeting of ministers of sports and high-ranking officials of non-aligned countries will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, over July 5-8 according to a decision of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in Luanda, Angola, last year.

PYONGYANG FACILITIES SUFFICIENT FOR OLYMPICS

SK161028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- Pyongyang has sufficient modern sports facilities for the Olympic Games.

There are Kim Il-song stadium, a centre of sports and culture, Pyongyang indoor stadium, ice rink, swimming pool of the Changgwang health complex, firing range of the April 25 national defence sports team and other facilities for all events of the Olympic Games including football, table-tennis, archery, wrestling, judo, gymnastics, volleyball and shooting.

At Kim Il-song stadium football, field and track events, basketball and volleyball can be held the stadium with 100,000 seats has training grounds of various sports events.

There are several training rooms at Pyongyang indoor stadium where basketball, volleyball, table-tennis, handball, judo, boxing, weightlifting, wrestling and gymnastics can be held.

Swimming, diving and water polo can be held at the swimming pool of the Changgwang health complex. These stadiums are furnished with modern service facilities. In Pyongyang there are many training grounds, too.

Many other sports facilities and sports complexes will make their appearance in Pyongyang in the future.

Rungrado stadium with 150,000 seats will be built on the beautiful Rungra islet and a sports complex, stadium, gymnasiums of various events, restaurants and hotel will take shape at Kwangbok street.

There are stadiums, training grounds and other modern sports facilities in satellite cities of Pyongyang. Sports complexes, stadiums and other sports facilities have been built in Nampo, Sariwon and Pyongsong near the capital.

Service establishments and lodging houses have been well furnished for Olympic tourists.

In Pyongyang there are many hotels such as Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, Pyongyang Hotel, Potonggang Hotel, Changgwangsan Hotel, Haebangsan Hotel and Taedonggang Hotel.

The satelite cities of the capital also have many hotels. And many new hotels are under construction in the capital and local areas.

Pyongyang is a city enclosed with parks free from pollution.

Mt. Myohyang, Mt. Kumgang, Songdowon and Wau Islet, world-famous scenic spots, are situated near the capital so that they are convenient for tourists. Means of traffic are available for tourists.

All visitors to Korea which has been called a country of etiquette in the east from ancient times will be accorded warm hospitality by the Korean people.

STUDENT OPPOSITION TO SEOUL OLYMPICS CITED

Socio-Political Environment Worsening

SK131020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique feel serious uneasiness over the prospect of the "Seoul Olympics" owing to the daily worsening socio-political environment.

After students of Seoul and Songgyungwan Universities declared their "determined opposition to the Olympics" in February, a voice rang out in March demanding "co-sponsorship of the Olympics by the north and the south".

Entering April, the students cried "boycott the Olympics which adds to the foreign debts" in their anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations. Opposition organisations and many dissidents declared that "the people do not exist for the olympiad," sharply denouncing the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to reduce the Olympics to a tool for its long-term office.

In this connection, the South Korean paper "TONG-A ILBO" said: "It seems now essential to answer the questions whether the course of the inducement of the Olympics is reasonable, or not, how the side effects and after effects would be remedied in case it is promoted by the present method and how the students' slogans strongly opposing the olympics should be appraised and accepted."

Even the chairman of the south Korean sports association did not conceal uneasiness about the olympiad when he said: "If the present instability of the political situation and social confusion continue, the destiny of the south itself would be a matter of concern, let alone the display of the 'national power' through the Olympic Games."

VNS Dialogue on Opposition

SK140756 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and unidentified male announcer from the feature program "Hour for Youths and Students": "The Seoul Olympics and the Students' Stand"]

[Text] [Announcer] In defiance of the opposition by the youths, students, and the patriotic masses of all walks of life, the military dictatorial group of Chon Tu-hwan is now running riot in a scheme to hold the two great sports events in 1986 and 1988 at all cost. I would like to discuss this issue in this hour. With the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics approaching, the Chon Tu-hwan group is running riot more frenziedly than at any previous time to prepare for these sports events, is it not?

[Yun Chon-won] That is right. Under the pretext of building a new Olympic stadium and beautifying the environment, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now demolishing the quarters of the urban poor and outlawing street vendors, while at the same time increasingly squeezing more taxes from the people in order to secure the enormous amount of funds ncessary for the Olympics. Also, the group is turning this land into a kingdom of foreign debts, to the point where it is impossible to emerge from the debt by randomly borrowing foreign funds. Because of this, the urban poor have either lost their homes or are roaming the streets after being evicted from their houses. What we cannot overlook in particular is that our masses' aspirations for independence and democratization are being more ruthlessly trampled underfoot under the pretext of the Olympics to be held in Seoul in 1988. So the students and masses of all walks of life are raising their voices in protesting and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group, which is bent on holding the nation-ruining festivals in 1986 and 1988 on the strength of taxes collected from the people. Saying that democratization is a more pressing problem than the Olympics, they are calling for death-defying opposition to the Olympics and for Chon Tu-hwan's resignation. This has been eloquently demonstrated by the fact that a majority of the people opposed holding the Olympics in Seoul in a recent poll.

[Announcer] Not only our masses, but also the international community is opposing the Seoul Olympics. From the beginning, the sacred ideals of the Olympics has been to promote peace, harmony, friendship, and cooperation among various countries of the world through sports events. In view of this fact, South Korea cannot be said to be an appropriate venue for the Olympics. What do you think?

[Yun] Simply put, it is filled with the constant danger of war and a murderous terrorist atmosphere, not a peaceful atmosphere for sports events. For example, some 40,000 U.S. troops and some 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed in South Korea. Also, aggressive war exercises are conducted endlessly against the North. Because of this, the danger of a nuclear war capable of igniting at any time hovers on this land. On top of this, fascist suppression and acts of abusing human rights are being committed without let up. Holding the sacred Olympic festival in Seoul under such circumstances is simply out of the question. In its 25 May issue, the U.S. paper (?DAILY NEWS) in an article concerning the 1988 Olympics stated that since South Korea is typical of such places where political unrest and terrorism are rampant, not only is it inappropriate as a venue for the Olympics, but it is also a de facto war zone as well as a dangerous place. Thus it called for moving the venue for the Olympics from South Korea to somewhere else.

[Announcer] Now, my question is why the military dictatorial group of Chon Tu-hwan is so determined to hold the Olympics in Seoul in 1988, which is opposed not only by our people, but also by the international community, at all cost?

[Yun] We should regard the holding of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul as an outcome of U.S. scheme for two Koreas, whose aim is to perpetuate the division of the country and people. This point of view can be well observed in the remarks of Prime Minister No Sin-yong made at a National Assembly session held toward the end of March. He said that the key to South Korea's entry into the United Nations and having it cross-recognized rests with the successful holding of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. This remark can be said to be a revelation of their intentions to use the two great sports events in 1986 and 1988 for the criminal purpose of keeping the country divided forever. As you may know, ideas of having South Korea admitted into the United Nations and having it cross-recognized are the ideas of keeping the country divided advanced by the United States to have the two Koreas legally recognized in the international community. For this reason, under U.S. instigation, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now trying to keep the country divided forever by making South Korea appear not to be a U.S. colony, but an independent country, and by making the Korean peninsula appear to have practically two states and having it recognized in the international community through holding the Olympics in Seoul.

[Announcer] I believe that the 1988 Seoul Olympics are also linked to military dictator Chon Tu-hwan's scheme to prolong his stay in power.

[Yun] Yes. It is true that the Chon Tu-hwan group is, in fact, trying to use the Olympics for its impure political purpose, while exuding ear-pleasing words about the Olympics being a great national festival.

Until quite recently the Chon Tu-hwan group opposed constitutional revision, arguing that the issue of revising the Constitution can be discussed in 1989 in order to hold the 1988 Olympics successfully. However, as the struggle for constitutional revision expanded among the youths, students, and the masses of all walks of life, including off-stage personages, and as the struggle continued to surge forward across the country, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and Inchon, the Chon Tu-hwan group recently declared that the revision of the Constitution can be carried out even before the current presidential term expires -- an attempt to bring discussion of constitutional revision into the forum of the National Assembly.

However, is not the National Assembly Chon Tu-hwan's brideman, dominated by DJP lawmakers? Therefore, this means that the Chon Tu-hwan group plans to placate the people engaged in the struggle for the revision of the Constitution by confining discussion of the issues related to constitutional revision to the National Assembly and to prolong its stay in power by delaying the discussion through tantalization.

[Announcer] In this way the Chon Tu-hwan group is intent on using the Olympics for its impure political purposes. The group cannot be left to do so by standing aside while it attempts to carry this on.

[Yun] You are right. Since the Seoul Olympics are an outcome of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate two Koreas and Chon Tu-hwan's scheme to prolong his stay in power, we cannot affort to watch them with our arms folded. If we do nothing to stop them, the Chon Tu-hwan group will trample underfoot our people's aspirations for independence, democratization, and reunification more ruthlessly and will run faster on road of perpetuating the division and of fabricating two Koreas. If and when this happens, the country and people will be kept divided forever, and our masses will be forced to suffer more misery and misfortune than they are now suffering.

This being the case, opposing the holding of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul can be said to be part of a struggle for national salvation to regain national independence and to achieve the democratization of society and national reunification. So, our popular masses should courageously oppose and reject the Seoul Olympics, and the youths and students should especially take the lead in this struggle.

[Announcer] At the same time, they should also strongly call for cohosting the 1988 Olympics by the North and South.

[Yun] That is right. I believe that the Olympics should be held in such a way as to make a positive contribution to peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. In this context, it is quite reasonable to cohost the 1988 Olympics in the North and South. Doing so will provide a breakthrough for hastening national reunification. For this reason, some patriotic students, including those from Seoul National University, are calling for cohosting the Olympics. I believe that this is a correct attitude, as it represents the public will.

[Announcer] We now have to end our talk for today. Thank you.

KCNA: 'SEOUL OLYMPICS' BOUND TO GO INTO 'RED'

SK150412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique finds itself in a predicament as the "Seoul Olympics" is bound to go into the red.

The fascist clique planned to earmark a total of 3,000 million dollars for the Olympics -- 920 million dollars of direct expenses and 2,080 million dollars indirect expenses.

But the puppets are disbursing a huge amount of money for the arrangement of back alleys which has no direct connection with the Olympics under the spurious name of "enhancement of national prestige", with the result that the amount of indirect expenses for Olympics has nearly doubled.

And the amount of direct expenses has grown from 920 million dollars at first to over 1,600 million dollars at present.

As a result, sports officials and businessmen of South Korea are now crying that the total expenses of the Olympics would amount to over 5,000 million dollars, not 3,000 million dollars. And the International Olympic Committee and sports personages of various countries predict that "the Seoul Olympics is bound to go into the red unless there are huge TV relay fees and special sales income".

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES WALDHEIM ON ELECTION

SK131048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on June 13 to Kurt Waldheim upon the latter's election as federal president of the Republic of Austria.

In the message President Kim Il-song sincerely wishes President Kurt Waldheim great success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

DISCUSSION OF REVISION CONTINUES IN ASSEMBLY

No Hopes for Agreement

SK101230 Seoul YONHAP in English 1219 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Tuesday that the government hopes the ruling and opposition parties agree on a single and unified bill on the planned revision of the Constitution, regardless of the forms of government. "The constitutional revision, I am sure, will be agreed upon between the ruling and opposition parties in the same direction as the Korean people want," he said in a special session of the National Assembly, adding that he has never thought of the opposite case.

In a report to the Assembly, No said that neither direct or indirect voting system could be perfectly good or wrong, noting any political system is liable to contain some merits or demerits. He went on to say that the choice of policy should be based on particular situations of a country, including historical and cultural backgrounds.

The prime minister also noted that, in the nation's history of constitutional changes, not a single constitution has been changed through a consensus or agreement. He said that the government will respect a bill on the constitutional revision prepared by the National Assembly.

Asked whether he views the current situation as a crisis, No said that the government sees some difficulties although it has not reached a critical point. "Accordingly, in an effort to tide over the current situation, President Chon Tu-hwan had clarified his will to accept the revision of the Constitution and is trying to lead into the right path the students who committed an error," No explained. For the remaining term of the current president until the first ever peaceful transfer of the government, he will instruct the civil servants not to have slackened public discipline and make utmost effort to make the government one in which the people confide, he said.

DJP To Prepare Amendment

HK101209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1135 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (AFP) -- South Korea's ruling party will prepare its own constitutional amendment bill by August, a high-ranking party official said Tuesday. Deputy chairman of the Democratic Justice Party's (DJP) Policy Making Committee Yi Chong-yul told the foreign press that the bill, to be put to a special parliamentary committee on constitutional amendments, would be based on a "broad spectrum" of national opinion. The party began to work on the bill after president Chon Tu-hwan agreed last month that parliament should consider revising the constitution.

Mr. Yi said he expected difficulties in the launching of the parliamentary bipartisan committee because the opposition was insisting on the release of all political prisoners as a pre-condition. He also said that the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and the DJP differed over the formation of the committee, with the NKDF wanting an equal number of seats and the DJP wanting percentage allocation according to parliamentary seats.

The parties agree to rewrite the constitution but differ on how the government should be structured, with the NKDP favouring a presidential system with a direct election and the DJP reportedly for any system excluding direct presidential elections. Mr. Yi said many DJP members liked the parliamentary cabinet system.

No Calls for Committee in House

SK110832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Wednesday expressed the hope that the rival political parties will draft a unified revision of the constitution paving the way for the so-called "democratization" of Korea. In testimony before the National Assembly, No called on lawmakers from both the ruling and opposition parties to form a special committee on constitutional revision in the Assembly as soon as possible in order to reach a consensus on the matter.

No made the remarks in response to questions from legislators on the second day of a six-day interpellation session. He recalled that President Chon Tu-hwan recently said that the constitution could be rewritten before the end of this year if the rival parties reach agreement on the matter.

Chon's statement opened the door for the rival parties to revise the existing constitution, which had established an indirect presidential election system, he pointed out. Emphasizing Chon's firm determination to bring about democratization, No urged the lawmakers not to mistrust the government in dealing with the issue of constitutional revision.

No warned that North Korea may try to hamper the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics because it realizes that the success of the Seoul Olympiad could lead to the simultaneous admission of south and north Korea into the United Nations and to the cross-recognition of the two Koreas by the four superpowers surrounding the Korean peninsula -- the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan. The prime minister urged the people to unite in preparation for the possibility that north Korea will miscalculate the current political situation in south Korea.

In response to the opposition camp's demand that the basic press law be abolished, No said that the government has no intention to scrap the law and added that the rival parties agreed to change some regulations of the law last year.

Meanwhile, Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek told legislators that there is a good possibility that north Korea will provoke terrorist attacks or will launch an all-out invasion into South Korea before the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. Yi said that the South Korean Armed Forces are ready to repel any possible north Korea provocation, in order to ensure the success of the 1986 Asiad and the 1988 Olympiad, both to be held in Seoul.

Floor Leaders To Decide Details

SK110958 Seoul YONHAP in English 0940 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- Secretaries general of south Korea's three major political parties agreed Wednesday to entrust the floor leaders of their parties with a job of determining the name, membership, and schedule of the projected special National Assembly committee on the constitutional revision. They agreed, however, to extend every possible support to the floor leaders in handling the task and to join the floor leaders meeting if necessary, while continuing the consultations among themselves on the release of detained dissidents.

The agreements came in a meeting among Secretaries General Chung Sun-tok of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yu Che-yon of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Kim Yong-saeng of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

Chung said after the meeting that they exchanged wide range of views on the pending political issues, including the formation of the special National Assembly committee, the release of detained dissidents, and the amnesty and reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents.

During the meeting, the NKDP reiterated its demand for the release of detained dissidents saying that "it is difficult for the NKDP to participate in the special committee, although it wants to, because the dissidents were arrested for demanding democratization."

In response, DJP Secretary General Chung said that it is not the scale of the release. He said it would be fair to leave the matter to the government because President Chon Tu-hwan said in his meetings with opposition leaders last week that the government will consider the release of the detained dissidents, except for radical leftists or pro-communist activists, depending on the degree of repentance.

The KNP urged the NKDP to cooperate without any precondition in the formation of the special committee on the constitutional revision during the present special plenary session of the National Assembly, noting that there would be no other way but to keep the present constitutional system if the rival parties fail to reach an agreement for the constitutional amendment.

NKDP's Yu drew keen attention during the meeting by suggesting a meeting between DJP Chairman No Tae-u and Kim Tae-chung. Yu said No should have dialogue with "all influential figures who can resolve the present political stalemate" because No had said he would do so for a "grand compromise." Chung suggested that he and Yu would meet separately to discuss the proposal.

No has expressed his willingness to meet with Kim Yong-sam, another opposition leader, who is serving as permanent advisor to the NKDP. A source said, however, the meeting between No and Kim Tae-chung would hardly be realized unless the amnesty and reinstatement are granted to Kim.

Yu said after the meeting that the DJP was apparently trying to resolve the present political situation by promoting wide-range of dialogue with opposition parties.

Future System Discussed

SK110017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The form of government to be adopted in the planned revision of the Constitution was the top issue in the first-day questioning session of the National Assembly and lawmakers were engaged in a hectic argument over which system would best suit the nation. A lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party formally proposed a parliamentary cabinet system as the power structure in the new basic law.

On the contrary, lawmakers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Korea National Party called for the revival of the direct presidential election formula to guarantee the people's free choice of government.

Rep. Cho Ki-sang of the DJP said, "The most important question in democratizing the nation is how much presidential power should be transferred to the Assembly." "Taking over power from the president, the parliament will play the pivotal role in national politics reflecting the diverse public opinions," he said. "In one word," he said, "a system under which the Assembly can produce the government is desirable for the democratization."

Then, he urged opposition lawmakers to join "the grand march towards the democratization of the nation" by reintroducing the parliamentary cabinet system. The parliamentary government system was briefly in practice in 1960-61 until the May 16 military coup.

Cho said that he could hardly understand the NDP's choice of direct presidential election system, claiming that many NDP lawmakers actually favor the parliamentary Cabinet system. "It is in fact your very dream," he said toward the opposition seats. Explaining why he opposes the direct election of the president, Rep. Cho insisted that a state of internal disturbances may be created during the election period. Some forces may attempt to snatch power through violent means, he cautioned. "It is often said that the presidential system ensures a strong government while the parliamentary cabinet system produces a weak government," he said. But, a government formed by the majority party must be strong, he said.

Rep. Sin Pyong-yol, a member of the New Conservative Group consisting of defectors from the NDP, voiced support for the parliamentary cabinet system. He claimed that the direct election of the president would only bring about the malady of localism, dictatorship and endless acts of political revenge between winners and losers. "The fastest and most accurate way to remove dictatorship is to throw away the presidential government system," he said.

NKDP Insists on Popular Vote

SK110022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 86 p 1, 4

[Text] Rep. Kim Yong-pae of the New Korea Democratic Party told a plenary session of the House yesterday that the Assembly should forge constitutional amendment in an earnest manner of following the people's wishes. He said that the current Constitution which was enacted in disregard of the people's opinions under martial law "is not a Constitution of the people." The basic law has not been based on the people's consensus since the Yusin (Revitalizing Reforms) period, he noted.

The 1972 Yusin Constitution introduced presidential election by the National Conference for Unification, a kind of electoral college of over 2,000 members. "We demand the retrieval of what we were deprived of, that being the direct presidential election system," Kim stressed.

He maintains that the people's preference of the direct popular vote was evidenced in the 1985 general elections in which candidates of opposition parties who called for the system collectively were supported by 57.9 percent.

Shifting to the matter of political prisoners, he strongly demanded that the government set them free immediately. "It is preposterous to keep in jail those who were arrested for calling for the constitutional revision at this point since the government has announced its willingness to revise the Constitution."

Rep. Choe Chi-hwan of the minor opposition Korea National Party asserted that the amendment to the basic law in the direction of reintroducing the direct popular vote is the way to reestablishing people's unity.

Floor Debate Continues

SK120157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The second-day questioning session of the National Assembly yesterday saw fierce arguments between ruling and opposition parties over constitutional amendment and other political issues.

Lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party maintained that the new basic law should provide for the direct presidential election system to restore the people's right to free choice of government.

However, members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party claimed that the form of the government has nothing to do with the democratization of the nation, and that direct elections are not the sole way of ensuring the people's right to choose their governmental leaders.

Two lawmakers from each party took the floor to discuss the amendment issue, the release of political detainees, the projected enforcement of local autonomy, campus problems and other matters.

Rep. Kim Hyong-nae of the NDP alleged that the election of the president through popular vote is the consensus of the people, which was proved by the results of the previous general elections. "It is deceiving the people (for the DJP) to talk about decentralization of powers and so on at this juncture, and to reject direct elections," he argued.

He asked if the government and the ruling party are seeking to play a trick on the people while claiming that they have no preconceptions about the form of government to be adopted in the new constitution.

"The government and the ruling party are already riding on a bus called the parliamentary cabinet system," he said. He demanded that the government clarify whether it will propose a revision bill of its own if the rival parties fail to produce a compromise version.

He also demanded that the government release all persons who were detained in connection with their political activities, to help create an atmosphere for a "grand compromise."

Rep. Ho Chong-il of the DJP, denouncing the NDP's demand for the release of "political prisoners" as a precondition for the formation of a special House panel on the revision, asked the party to reveal its true objective behind such calls.

He also claimed that the NDP, being a moderate party, should no longer provide a stage for activities of left-leaning radicals.

Referring to the NDP's planned exchanges with the Japan Socialist Party, he asked if such a project could benefit the country, pointing out that the Japanese party does not recognize the Republic of Korea.

SRV INSPECTION COMMISSION DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK130605 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] At the invitation of the State Inspectorate of the PRK, a delegation of Vietnam's State Inspection Commission led by Comrade Bui Quang Tao, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of Vietnam's State Inspection Commission, arrived in the PRK on 12 June for a friendly visit. The delegation will exchange experience in inspectorate work and sign a protocol on cooperation between the inspection institutions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Sin Song, director of State Inspectorate, and several cadres from the State Inspectorate. Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the PRK, also went there to welcome the delegation.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES IN APRIL, MAY REPORTED

BK121328 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Roundup of Salient Events in April and May]

[Excerpt] Between 8 and 11 April, units from "F" division cooperated with some units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in patrolling the Puok District area in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. As a result, we killed 44 enemy soldiers on the spot, took 3 prisoners, and seized 8 weapons. Between 5 and 10 May, units from the 4th Army Region heightened their vigilance and fighting spirit and cored brilliant successes: 51 enemy soldiers were killed on the spot, 9 were wounded, one was taken prisoner, and another 4 surrendered. We also seized some weapons and war material.

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY TIES TO SRV VIEWED

BK121516 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Interview by station correspondent with Neou Sam, alternate member of KPRP Central Committee and secretary of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provisional Party Committee, on results of cooperation between Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and its Vietnamese sister province of Binh Tri Thien; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In tourism, to ensure appropriate facilities to receive international tourists, the Binh Tri Thien friends have sent technicians and construction engineers to conduct research and draw up plans of the provincial seat by dividing it into sectors such as industrial, trade, educational, and administrative. Our friends have also assisted in repairing and decorating the Peace Hotel and the Grand Hotel.

In the field irrigation works, our friends will assist in drawing up plans for the Baray irrigation network and researching and drawing up new plans for building Siem Reap town for tourism. The parties and governments of the two countries have asked Lam Dong Province to take over the works from Binh Tri Thien to assist our province.

CROSS-BORDER ATTACK ON THAI PATROL REPORTED

BK130658 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] A report from Thailand revealed that early this week, a group of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers intruded into Thai territory at a remote area of Kantharalak District and ambushed a car carrying Thai patrol policemen. The report said the attack by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers on the Thai patrol unit in the afternoon of 9 June, did not result in the loss of any life. It was further revealed that these Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers destroyed the car before crossing the border back into Cambodia.

HANOI'S DENIAL OF SITE 8 SHELLING RAPPED

BK090204 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

["News commentary": "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Can Never Conceal Their Recent Artillery Shelling To Kill Cambodian Refugees in Thai Territory"]

[Text] On 5 June in Bangkok, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son bluntly denied that Vietnamese troops shelled the Cambodian refugee camp in Thai territory. He said that this shelling was done by the Heng Samrin troops. This is another deceitful trick to deceive others. The Vietnamese aggressors have never admitted their abject acts committed against the Cambodian people and their neighboring countries.

The shelling of the Cambodian refugee camp at Ta Ngok or Site 8 Camp is a crime committed against the innocent Cambodian people by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia in accordance with the Le Duan clique's policy to exterminate the Cambodian race. But the Le Duan authorities have not admitted this crime. They have repeatedly denied committing this crime. At first they said that this shelling was done by the Cambodian resistance forces. After it was clearly proved that the shells that landed in Ta Ngok camp belonged to the Vietnamese troops, the Vietnamese enemies then blamed the Heng Samrin soldiers in order to conceal their own genocidal crimes in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese aggressors, however, can never conceal this savage and criminal act. It is widely known that the so-called Heng Samrin regime does not have a big army. All Khmer soldiers forcibly recruited by the Vietnamese enemies are attached to the Vietnamese Army units under Vietnamese control and supervision. The Vietnamese dare not allow these Khmer soldiers to possess any big guns. These Khmer soldiers are mainly used for transporting food and ammunition to the Vietnamese troops and guiding the Vietnamese troops to the battlefield. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemies cannot conceal their crime in killing the Cambodian people by putting the blame on their lackeys in Phnom Penh.

The world community is well informed of the Vietnamese enemies' tricky nature and their aggressive, expansionist, and genocidal policy in Cambodia. The world community will certainly continue to condemn the Vietnamese crimes and exert greater pressure on the Vietnamese. All people in the world realize that only by forcing the Vietnamese to end their war in Cambodia and to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia can peace and security be restored in Cambodia, along the Cambodian-Thai border, and in the whole of Southeast Asia.

REPORTAGE ON UNSTABLE BORDER SITUATION WITH LAOS

Pathet Lao Raid

BK160818 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Phayao -- Thirty-five Laotian illegal immigrants were killed and another 14 seriously wounded when Pathet Lao soldiers attacked a Thai border village on Saturday night in what was seen as a move against Laotian deserters or traders, intelligence sources told the WORLD this morning.

The village of Ban Huai Pong, located at 15 kilometres west of Chiang Kham, was virtually burned down in the attack at 9:20 p.m. on Saturday night by 30-40 heavily-armed Laotian soldiers, the sources said.

The soldiers, who were equipped with rocket launchers, grenades and assault rifles, completed their mission in about 10 minutes and subsequently retreated on foot, the sources said. The Pathet Lao soldiers had walked 10-12 kilometres into Thailand in their action against some 104 Laotian illegal immigtants who form the bulk of the population of Ban Huai Pong, the sources added.

The Interior Ministry has been informed of the incident and authorities are now preparing to suggest a protest to the Laotian Government over the trespassing into Thai territory, official sources said. In the meantime, the Third Region Army has sent in troops to bolster security in the area, intelligence sources said.

According to the sources, the Laotian illegal immigrants slipped into Thailand 2-3 months ago. Since many were teenage boys, it was possible that they were deserters whom the Pathet Lao were seeking. The sources, however, did not rule out the possibility of a trade conflict following reports there might have been a difference over buffalo trafficking across the border.

At the time of the incident, a Thai Border Patrol Police [BPP] outpost located some way from the scene heard the sound of gunfire, the sources said. The BPP outpost, however, was unable to take actiion as it could not pinpoint the exact position under the cover of night, the sources noted. But a BPP team moved into the area yesterday morning and launched a clearing operation. They cremated the victims on-spot and sent the 14 seriously wounded to Chiang Kham Hospital. Four others were slightly injured, the sources said. The Laotians who survived the attack fled to take shelter close to a BPP outpost, the sources said.

These illegal immigrants slipped into Thailand in groups of 5-10. Thai authorities have tried to push them out but they kept escaping the official dragnet, the sources added.

Little now remains of the village of Ban Huai Pong which was largely a community of make-shift thatched huts. "They opened fire wildly as soon as they arrived, without thinking of women or children," an intelligence source noted.

They walked more than 10 kilometres into Thailand in a journey that must have taken them hours, the source added.

According to the source, the Pathet Lao soldiers walked overland into Thailand crossing the border at a point not marked by the Mekong River.

Village Conflict Cited

BK131321 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today issued a statement marking the 2d anniversary of the controversy over the three villages in Uttaradit Province. The statment says:

On 6 June 1986 the Lao Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Thai-Lao relations related to the dispute over the three villages. It accused Thailand of not responding to Laos' proposal for negotiations at a high level -- that the Thai and Lao Foreign Ministries appoint their respective officials to prepare for negotiations at the government level. On 7 June 1986 KPL organized a press conference during which Thailand was verbally attacked on the issue of the three villages. It also circulated documents reviewing Thai-Lao relations over the past 10 years.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to point out the following:

1. Laos proposed that the Foreign Ministries of the two countries appoint their respective officials for a meeting, and claimed that this was a new and constructive proposal. How can it be called a constructive and sincere proposal since, along with the proposal, Laos made verbal attacks on Thailand over the three border villages which ceased to be a political problem between them a long time ago, thereby damaging the good atmosphere between the two countries. The fact that Laos has revived the issue seems to come from the fact that Laos is being used by another country as a tool to serve that country's interests -- as has happened in the past -- and create differences between the Thai and Lao people who are like brothers.

2. Over the past 10 months, Thailand has noted with satisfaction the friendly attitude of the Lao people toward Thailand. The Thai Government has been trying to expand cooperation with Laos in various respects. It has taken into consideration, on the spirit of friendship, all requests from Laos. To cite examples, the Thai Government allowed Laos to take back its aircraft brought by Lao defectors to Udon Thani Province in July 1984. It even agreed to handle all the costs involved on behalf of Laos. Laos, however, declined to take the plane back. Thailand complied with Laos' request for an additional supply of aviation fuel for Laos.

What is important is the fact that, in addition to Thailand's proposal of March 1986 for talks at the local level by the Thai-Lao border committee under the agreement between the two countries, the Thai foreign minister proposed that Laos send its high-level officials to discuss with Thailand problems of mutual concern which are vital for the development of relations between the two countries. Laos, however, rejected Thailand's proposal.

3. Thailand wishes to appeal to the Lao Government not to let itself be used as a tool by foreigners who harbor ill intentions against it, and to stop its campaign of propaganda attack on Thailand by its mass media. Instead, Laos should be sincere and cooperate with Thailand in seeking ways to improve and restore bilateral relations, promote contacts between officials and the peoples on either side of the Mekong River. This is what the Thai Government has persistently been trying to achieve out of sincerity.

4. Thailand wishes to appeal to the fraternal Lao people to try to convince their leaders not to become the tool of foreigners who only wish to destroy the friendship between the Thai and Lao peoples, so that we can coexist peacefully as brothers.

Foreign Ministry Official Interviewed

BK141346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 14 (AFP) -- Thailand has called on Laos to change its attitude in order to improve relations and settle a dispute over three hamlets on thier common border, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said here on Saturday. Spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said in a telephone interview that Thailand had had no territorial dispute with Laos since Thai forces had withdrawn from the contested area, which Laotian troops subsequently "reoccupied."

Mr Pratyathawi said Thailand was not unwilling to negotiate with Laos about any territorial dispute that Laos claimed still existed, but that this should be done through consultations at local level. He reitereated Thailand's rejection of a call by Laos for consultations between officials of the two countries' Foreign Ministries in preparation for government-level negotiations to settle the dispute over the three villages.

Laos made the call on June 6 in a statement released on the second anniversary of the beginning of the dispute. It accused Thailand of ignoring previous Laotian proposals for talks to end the dispute.

Mr. Pratyathawi said his ministry, in a statment issued on Friday, had rejected the accusations, and had urge Laos to change its attitude by refraining from launching attacks against Thailand through its mass media. He rejected Laotian allegations that some 800 Laotians, forming more than half of the villages' total population, were being detained in Thailand, where Thai troops had forcibly taken them when they had pulled out of the hamlets. He said the villages had refused to return home after Laotian troops took over and had since been alloted farmland and new homes in Thailand.

Lao Smuggling Detected

BK160159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Laos plans to support black marketeering and narcotics smuggling across its frontier into Thailand, a Supreme Command press release said. It said Vientiane plans to support black marketeering along the Thai-Laotian frontier and the smuggling of opium and marijuana across the border from Laos into Thailand.

The release said the Laotian forces have dispatched troops into the Laotian-Thai border areas in Sayaboury Province to lend armed support and refuge to the Thai communist insurgents operating across the Thai-Laotian border in the areas.

It also said Laos plans to deploy Vietnamese troops along the Laotian side of Mekong River bank in Khammouane Province, replacing the Laotian soldiers.

It reported that a Thai villager was shot dead by the Laotian troops in the forested area in Khong Chiam District of Ubon Ratchathani last week. Two clashes between the Thai soldiers and the Laotian intruders were also reported in Tung Chang District of Nan Province.

MEASURES TO DISPERSE KHMER, LAO REFUGEES TAKEN

Khao I-Dang To Close

BK140042 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jun 86 p 1, 2

[By Sinfah Tunsarawuth]

[Text] In another tough move against Kampuchean and Lao refugees, the government yesterday announced that Khao I-Dang camp in Prachinburi, now housing about 25,000 Kampuchean refugees, will be closed at the end of this year and Khmers who are rejected for resettlement in third countries will be transferred to border camps.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC), also said the government through the Ministry of Interior will strictly enforce its immigration law against illegal Laotian immigrants who are found not to be genuine refugees and are waiting for repatriation. He said the Laotians will be "sent back to Laos overtly."

He told a press conference that during the remaining six months when interviews are carried out to select Kampucheans at Khao I-Dang for resettlement, any refugee who tries to sneak into the camp "will be arrested by officials of the Task Force 80 and be sent back to the border immediately." "We will never allow anyone to slip into Khao I-Dang," he said.

He said only Kampucheans who entered the camp before August 1984 will be allowed to be interviewed by officials of resettlement countries.

The eligible Kampucheans are divided into two groups: refugees of Khao I-Dang and family card holders. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the first group comprises 14,000 persons while the second numbers 4,300. The third batch which lives in an annex near Khao I-Dang camp will not be interviewed and will be moved to the border camps at the end of 1986, according to Prasong. These ration card holders number 7,100.

He said the government will permit only the ration card holders who can substantially prove that they are close relatives to the first two groups to go to third countries. However, "those who claim to be relatives will be examined by Thai authorities. We will not accept claim without proof," he said.

The secretary general held the press conference after his 90-minute meeting earlier in the day with ambassadors of five major resettlement countries, the U.S., Canada, Australia, France and New Zealand at the NSC's headquarters. Gerald Walzer, representative of the UNHCR, and his deputy Eric Moeris also attended the meeting.

Prasong said the embassy and UNHCR officials "agreed" with the measures to deal with Khoa I-Dang's refugees and illegal Laotian immigrants.

The embassy officials were asked to speed up their intake of 126,000 Indochinese refugees left in Thailand, according to him. "They said they would report the matter to their respective governments."

Foreign Envoys Consulted

BK140839 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Thailand is concerned about the 123,649 Indochinese refugees now being stranded at various holding centers in the country because the number of refugees bound for resettlement in third countries has declined since 1980. During the first 4 months of this year, 12,329 refugees were resettled in third countries. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council [NSC], anticipates that not more than 30,000 to 31,000 refugees from Thailand will be resettled in third countries and that Thailand will face the problem of stranded refugees in the future. To find a solution to the problem, the NSC secretary general invited the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and representatives from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to attend a consultative meeting at the NSC office this morning. The NSC secretary general asked the meeting's participants to find urgent solutions to two crucial problems concerning the refugees at the Khao I-Dang holding center in Prachin Buri Province and the illegal immigrants from Laos.

[Begin Prasong recording] The meeting agreed on the screening of Cambodian refugees at Khao I-Dang center from now to December 1986 or over the next 6 months. The refugees who cannot go to third countries will be sent to live with those at the border. [end Prasong recording] As a result of today's meeting, it is believed that Thailand's immigration law will be fully enforced and that no refugees will be left at Khao I-Dang center after December of this year.

PREM CANCELS WEEKLY ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEETING

BK160145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun said yesterday the caretaker government will not convene any more meetings of the Council of Economic Ministers except on urgent matters. He said during the last meeting of the council when Premier Prem Tinsulanon was absent, it appeared that the ministers might make "a wrong decision." Phichai did not elaborate but said that he subsequently proposed that the council should not hold any more meetings until after the general election.

Phichai said Premier Prem agreed with his proposal to cancel all the meetings of the economic ministers for the time being. The Council of Economic Ministers has been meeting every Monday to debate and approve important economic issues. Besides, Phichai said, several ministers were preoccupied with other work and could not attend the meetings. "Some ministers may come into the meetings with strong emotions and any decisions may not be positive," he said.

The deputy premier said the council will however meet to discuss urgent matters, such as the Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan.

SRV URGRS 'FAVORABLE CLIMATE' ON MIA ISSUE

OW141557 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 -- As agreed upon by Vietnam and the United States, a regular meeting of experts of the two countries on the issue of Americans missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war was held here on June 12 and 13. During the session, the Vietnamese side reaffirmed its goodwill and humanitarian policy toward the solving of the MIA issue. It pointed out that the U.S. side should be really cooperative and create a favorable climate so as to succeed in searching information on Americans reportedly missing in action.

The Vietnamese side informed the U.S. side of the preliminary information on 21 cases, in which 11 cases had no ground for confirmation, and remains could probably be found for the rest [as received] 10 (ten) cases. The U.S. side highly appreciated the goodwill and humanitarian policy of the Vietnamese people toward the MIA issue.

NHAN DAN VIEWS NEW USSR PEACE PROPOSAL

OW150743 - Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15 -- "The Soviet Union's program for 'peace among stars' reflects its peace-cherishing policy expounded in the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Soviet People's tireless struggle for peace, international security, and the happiness of all nations in this planet", says NHAN DAN in a frontpaged article today. The natinal daily, after recalling the topical significance of the new peace initiative elaborated in a letter sent to the UN general secretry by Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers N. Ryzhkov on June 12, says that the Soviet Government and people have done all they can to prevent the bellicose forces from preparing for "star wars" and promote international cooperation in the conquest of outer space in service of peace and mankind.

The paper says:

"After making a series of unilateral efforts including the suspension of deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the reduction of the number of these missiles, and the moratorium of nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union has once again put forth a new important peace initiative. Its "peace among stars" program demonstrates a high sense of responsibility towards the destiny of all nations and the whole humankind".

"Together with the master plan advanced by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15 for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century." NHAN DAN notes, "the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union has formed a great program for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the arms race both on the earth and in the outer space, thus extricting humanity from a nuclear holocaust."

The paper denounces Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program as a scheme aimed at accelerating the arms race and the militarization of the outer space which, it says, hangs a danger of nuclear disaster over all nations. The paper remarks that the U.S. administration's SDI program has been condemned by all progressive and peace-loving people in the world as it has further exacerbated the international situation and pushed the world to the brink of a nuclear war.

It says:

"The Vietnamese people highly value and warmly welcome and fully support the Soviet Union's new and great peace initiative. The world people desire and ask for 'peace among stars' and determinedly oppose 'star wars'."

LAO RALLY AGAINST THAI ACTIONS REPORTED

OW101716 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- A 3,000-strong rally was held in Paklay District, Sayaboury Province, marking the 2nd anniversary of Thai aggression and occupation of the three Lao hamlets (June 6, 1984). Addressing the meeting, Phonsay Phouangoudom, chief of the district, recalled the crimes committed by the Thai troops during their attack and occupation of the hamlets of Kang, May and Savang on June 6, 1984. He denounced that part of the Thai troops had withdrawn from the three hamlets proper, but they are still stationing themselves at various heights from 200-500 metres inside Lao territory. These Thai actions, the district chief said, are gross violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and a denial to the strong desires of the Lao and Thai peoples who want to restore their good neighbourly relations. Their actions also run counter to the trend of peace and security in the region. The meeting demanded that the Thai side withdraw all its troops out of Laos, allow Lao citizens to return to their homeland, compensate for the losses caused by its troops and stop all its hostile acts against the Laos in order to normalize Lao-Thai relations.

ARMY PAPER ON SECURITY WORK IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK111409 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 86 p 2

[Bui Van Bong report: "Ho Chi Minh City Creates New Change in Security Work"]

[Text] In promoting and consolidating the mass movement to maintain political security and social order and safety, Ho Chi Minh City has concentrated especially on firmly grasping the local situation by placing tight control over the human factor, weapons, equipment, population and household management, and temporary residence and absence registration. Various localities have developed both broad and deep activities aimed at maintaining security. The consolidation of neighborhood cells and people's security cells, which was originally experimented with in 15 wards and 8 villages, has now become a city-wide practice. The city's more than 300 wards and villages have set up thousands of neighborhood cells and people's security cells which are operating on a regular basis and with ever-improving efficiency. Since the 4th quarter of 1985, thanks to the promotion of the movement at the grass-roots level, the poeple have supplied the administration and public security organs with 2,786 pieces of valuable information, thus helping public security organs promptly discover and deal with more than 500 cases involving speculation, smuggling, goods counterfeiting, and illegal business activities; recover tens of millions of dong for the state; and detect more than 400 criminal and political cases and hundreds of cases of infringement on state law. The public security services of Nha Be, Duyen Hai, Cu Chi, Hoc Mon, and Binh Chanh Districts have actively set up people's security cells for production collectives and agricultural cooperatives to closely link production plans with plans to maintain security and public order locally and have provided training to 450 cadres in charge of security at various cooperatives and strategically important areas. The districts have made 174 lagging people's security cells improve their performance. Security cells belonging to coastal villages of Duyen Hai District have closely coordinated with naval self-defense units in carrying out night patrol and guard duties and helping the Border Defense Forces and the local security units maintain political security and social order and safety in border and coastal areas.

In Nha Be, Cu Chi, Thu Duc, and Hoc Mon Districts, district security cadres have worked regularly with the grass-roots level to standardize and improve all activities of people's security cells in the villages. Thanks to the active participation of the masses belonging to the people's security cells, a total of 436 cases involving violation of market management regulations and hundreds of criminal cases have been uncovered and dealt with in the various localities. The efficient operation of the people's security cells at agricultural cooperatives and production collectives has led to the discovery of 278 cases involving corruption and theft of collective property and agricultural supplies.

In the city proper, the precinct and ward public security services have satisfactorily performed their role as a staff of the local party committee echelons and administrative organs. They have paid attention to forging and controlling security cadres and combatants with regard to discipline in order to gain more confidence and prestige from the people. The public security service of Go Vap Precinct -- a heroic unit -- has intensively guided the various wards in carrying out population and household management and in making 100 of the neighborhood cells firm and strong. The 1st, 3d, 4th, and Tan Binh Precincts have assigned street teams to join the local people and administrative organs in checking population records and permanent household members and in closely and systematically carrying out the registration of temporary residents. Through this work, the localities have detected more private traders from other places residing illegally in the city. The public security service of the 4th Precinct has mobilized forces to coordinate with the self-defense and civil guard units at Nha Rong Port in maintaining order and safety at the port area. They have discovered more than 200 cases involving theft and misappropriation of state property, recovering a lot of valuable goods for the state.

NHAN DAN WARMLY WELCOMES WARSAW PACT PROPOSAL

OW130745 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13 -- The national daily Nhan Dan today warmly welcomes the results of the freshly-concluded meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, considering them an important contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The paper holds that the approach to disarmament put forth by this meeting in Budapest in an urgent solution to easing tension in Europe and averting the danger of a new war in this region.

Such a proposal, the paper says, is based on the vital interests of all European nations. It is aimed at creating a trustworthy and durable international relationship, and at channelling all potentials into socio-economic development for the prosperity and happiness of present and furture generations, so as to build Europe into a region of peace, cooperation and friendship. It further says:

"People all over the world can see that responsibility now rests entirely on the side of the United States and its NATO allies," the paper concludes.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE VIEWS PARTY CONTROL WORK

BK110934 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 86, p 3

[Unattributed article: "Control Work and Maintenance of Party Discipline"]

[Text] Last year, control work by the party in general and work performed by the control commission at various levels in particular produced good initial results. This work has been stepped up in numerous ways. Fine changes have also been made in the examination of party members who violate discipline and the settlement of complaints. In general, the enforcement of discipline among party members has been carried out in accordance with the party's guidelines and principles. All party committee echelons have paid attention to enforcing strict discipline in cases involving acts that run counter to the party's policies and resolutions or violate the state's laws and the party organization's principles and activities, as well as against those who show a decline in revolutionary quality. To date, all party committees at the provincial, municipal, and special zone levels; 90 percent of the party committees at the district, precinct, and city levels; and 36 percent of the party committees at the grass-roots level have applied the system of leadership with control over the execution of decisions. The formulation of the method of "leadership with control" has initially enabled the higher echelon to stay closer to the lower echelon, as well as to help the weak units in a practical way and advance the movement to make grass-roots party organizations firm and strong.

Through actual activities, the control commissions at various levels have been further consolidated and streamlined. The control commission of the party Central Committee and the control commissions of the local party committees have rearranged their management machineries to accommodate various specific tas,s thus creating favorable conditions for regulating work in a concentrated and uniform manner, improving the professional skills of control cadres, and gradually specializing them.

However, in general, the task of scrutinizing the maintenance of discipline and execution of the party's resolutions and directives is still far from meeting requirements and still has not produced substantial results. Many party organizations still do not take the initiative in scrutinizing party members who have violated discipline or have degenerated in terms of revolutionary ethics, and still seek to avoid unveiling or wrestling with the errors of cadres in high positions. Many localities still fail to promptly settle written denunciations and complaints or regularly examine the enforcement of discipline among party organizations at the lower level. As a result, at every level and in every sector, the enforcement of discipline among party membes has not yet been carried out in a just, accurate, and prompt manner.

More than ever before, it is necessary to intensify and improve the efficiency of control work. First of all, party committees must examine the implementation of various policies and the resolutions of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums and Resolution No 28 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. It is particularly necessary for them to investigate, verify, and clarify written complaints and reports on various cases involving shortcomings of cadres and to examine the correction of the errors by leading cadres and party members in the self-criticism and criticism drive. Control work should be performed in such a way as to maintain discipline, ensure unity of will and action, and strengthen internal solidarity, thereby realistically and effectively serving the convening of party organization congresses at various levels in anticipation of the sixth national party congress.

It is necessary to take the initiative and develop a combined strength in the party's control work. Experience gathered by various localities shows that the improvement of the quality and efficiency of the party's control work must be undertaken in close combination with the improvement of the effect of the inspection work of the state and control work of various mass organizations and people's inspection networks. Leadership without control is no leadership. We must ensure close coordination between the control commissions and various sectors and echelons concerned right from the beginning as well as throughout the process of investigating, verifying, examining, and reaching a conclusion on a matter in order to achieve a high level of indentity of views on each matter.

We should thoroughly understand and scrupulously and correctly implement the guidelines, policies, principles procedures, methods, and regulations concerning control and disciplinary action stipulated in the various party regulations and directives. We should primarily and sternly control and deal with cases of unscrupulous or intentional violations of party lines and policies and state law; deviant and degenerate cadres and party members; and especially cases of theft, corruption, and illicit business which cause disunity, lead to reprisals against cadres and oppression of the people, and encroach on socialist assets. We should correctly implement the principle of democratic centralism in perfoming control work and in taking disciplinary action. Party organizations are authorized to listen to the views of those charged with wrongdoings before deciding on a disciplinary action against them, especially when the action involves a purge from or a confinement in the party. Moreover, we should satisfactorily investigate and clarify all cases to arrive at correct conclusions with authentic proof in order to ensure the justice and trustworthiness of the party. Moreover, we should also emphasize the ideological task in order to create a high degree of indentity of views on the assessment, analysis, and conclusion of various cases. In case subordinate party organizations take incorrect disciplinary action and fail to settle party members' complaints about discipline, authorized higher level party organizations should decide on corrective action after carefully considering and specifically clarifying the cases, and subordinate party organizations must comply with the decision. At the same time, prompt action should be taken to consider the restoration of rights to vote, elect, and stand in election for those party members disciplined with confinement and to recognize that disciplined party members have corrected their shortcomings.

Party organizations should continue to enhance the quality and effectiveness of controlled leadership and further extend it to all echelons and sectors, especially to basic party organizations. All party committee echelons, sectors, control committees at all levels, cadres, and party members should profoundly realize that the system of programmed, planned, and effective controlled leadership involves conscious activities and a scientific method of leadership. We should simultaneously pay attention to the preliminary and general reveiw of experiences in order to improve the quality of the controlled leadership system and extend it to all echelons and all basic party organizations. Within the sphere of their responsibility, control committees at all levels should actively and positively fulfill zbblogt prescribed tasks in order to serve the preparations for the party congresses at all levels. As an immediate step, they should take some measures to serve the first drive of self-criticism and criticism of all party organizations, control the quality and bearing of cadres and party members in the performance of their duties and the implementation of cadre policies with emphasis placed on the control of remedial action taken, and put forth plans to develop good points and increase the militancy of party organizations. Moreover, control committees at all levels should positively help party committees guide subordinate party organizations in implementing the system of controlled leadership and formulating the method of establishing and operating the control program and plan.

They should coordinate with various party committees to guide the grass-roots level party echelons in all state-run economic units in controlling the activities of management agencies and unit chiefs in order to promptly prevent and control violations of the production and business principles and systems which hamper the promotion of autonomy on primary economic units.

In order to effectively implement these tasks, it is important to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the party's control work. Through the party congresses of party organizations at all levels, along with perfecting the various party committees, we should perfect and consolidate the control committees at all levels, especially at the precinct, district, town, and equivalent levels. We should continually perfect and systematically implement the work regulations of control committees in order to help enforce the maintenance of party discipline.

SRV POPULATION GROWTH RATE SAID 'ALARMING'

OW130803 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13 -- Vietnam is one of those countries whose population growth rate is the highest and becoming alarming, said Dr. Nguyen Cong Thang, vice minister of public health and secretary general of the National Commission for Population and Family Planning.

Children under 16 years of age make up 45 percent of the population and people in the 20-45 age group, 26.4 percent. If the present population growth rate (3.04 percent in 1983) continued through to the year 2000, the number of new-born babies would be three million a year.

This alarming situation was mentioned by chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong when he said at a family planning conference in 1983: "Our present population growth rate is a serious, alarming and urgent problem".

So far, almost all provinces, cities and special zones have taken practical measures to carry out the population policy. Many enterprises, offices and cooperatives have offered awards to those who have abided by the regulations on family planning. This has quickly helped to bring the population growth rate from more than 4 percent down to below three percent or even 2 percent in many localities throughout the country. The number of mothers who bear the third child or more has dropped from more than 50 percent to below 30 percent.

Many provinces and cities have achieved kthe birth control norms set for them. Most noteworthy among them is Thai Binh Province, which thanks to helpful guidance and practical measures, has succeeded in reducing its population growth rate from over two percent down to 1.7 percent.

AQUINO'S INDEPENDENCE DAY THEME 'PEOPLE POWER'

HK131542 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday told an independence Day crowd of over half a million that the freedom won by the people through the exercise of "people power" has given the nation a new feeling of hope and the courage to face the challenge of the future. "Let this day be a celebration of people power," she told the gathered multitude many of whom had stood for nearly five hours under hot and humid conditions to hear her speak.

Addressing the crowd in Pilipino at the Rizal Park grandstand, Mrs Aquino said the Filipino nation can do anything and everything "as long as we are united."

"If you're looking for the formula for success, do not look at me as I speak to you," she said. "Look at yourself and the one beside you. More than anyone else, it is you who will decide your future and this country's as well."

She said she had no policy statement to make or program of government to announce. "I am here to give you hope and an understanding of your own strength and for you to believe in your own ability."

Mrs Aquino spoke for only 10 minutes but she watched a parade for nearly four hours, standing three times to acknowledge the passing of three government delegations. She sat clapping or extending the "L" (for laban) sign to other delegations. She was supposed to speak at 3:30 p.m., since organizers thought the parade would have finished by then. But there were so many who reportedly insisted on joing the parade. It finally had to be stopped to enable the President to address the gathering one hour behind schedule.

Mrs Aquino asked the crowd to be ever vigilant to protect their freedom and independence. The first two times that the Philippines got its freedom, in 1898 and 1946, lasted only briefly she said. This time, she enjoined the people to work together "so it will last forever."

The parade, however, lacked the cohesion and organization that characterized other Independence Day parades, though this one was supposed to be more meaningful than those held the past 14 years. The parade was able to get the crowd's attention at the beginning, the level of enthusiasm then being high. But as each delegation did nothing better than wave their hands or release yellow balloons and some pigeons in the air, it soon became dragging.

But the range of participation was interesting. Government officials took the lead position, displaying themes that revolve around reconciliation. The Ministry of Defense float showed rebels and soldiers embracing each other.

Along the line were some groups waving red banners. There were ati-atihan groups with their drums and dancers. There were so many of them that the sound of their drums overlapped one another.

But it was a joyous occasion with Mrs Aquino uniting the diverse elements of society in a huge and lengthy parade that showcased members of the urban poor, the teachers, the workers, and officials of government.

Mrs Aquino was the star, no doubt, as chants of "Cory, Cory, Cory" swept the crowd on her arrival, at the start of her speech, and when she ended her brief talk.

Those who thought that her appeal might have faded after 100 days, had only to see her at the Independence Day delebration to be convinced "people power" is alive and well.

AQUINO ADDRESSES APPOINTED MAYORS, GOVERNORS

OW131157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 13 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino asked local officials she appointed to replace mayors and governors loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos not to use guns, goons and gold in the next elections.

Addressing a meeting of the league of mayors and governors in Manila Friday, Aquino reminded provincial, town, and city "Officers-in-Charge" (OICS) that she had very little money and no guns or goons when she fought Marcos last February.

The OICS who are acting governors and mayors until the next local polls, supported Aquino's presidential bid in the February 7 snap presidential election that preceded a civilian-backed military revolt which toppled Marcos and installed the Philippines' first woman president.

Aquino replaced more than 1,500 mayors and 73 of 74 provincial governors soon after she took power to remove the vestiges of graft and corruption that had characterized local politics during Marcos' 20-year rule. Critics said the removal of incumbents was a wrong decision that created unnecessary political conflict and instability, particularly because some of the OICS were unpopular politicians while others have been accused of various offenses in court.

Violence marred the takeover by Aquino's appointees in some townhalls and provincial capitols where supporters of incumbent officials camped in, openly defying the new government and pledging continued support to Marcos.

"I think that most of us are concerned about the coming elections and ...I would like to remind all of you -- plase don't come to me and tell me when election time comes around, 'you know Cory, we don't have money, we don't have guns, we don't have goons,'" she said.

"I'd like to remind all of you that in our biggest battle of February, I had very little money....definitely I had no guns, I had no goons.

"But I know I have something more important than any of these three. And that was the faith and confidence of the Filipino people...and I think the same should work for you."

Elections are expected to be held late this year or early next year, as soon as a new constitution that is being drafted by a 48-member commission is ratified in a plebiscite.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR REPORTS ECONOMY IMPROVING

HK140056 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Signs of improvement in the economy of the Philippines are already visible. This was reported by Philippine Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, Jr. He said the chances of economic recovery in the country have brightened. He said the Philippines earned more than spent foreign exchange during the 1st quarter in the year, resulting in a balance of payments surplus of 330 million [currency not stated], or nearly twice the surplus realized in the same period last year.

Fernandez traced the improvment to the current and non-monetary capital accounts, together with the rescheduling of some foreign loan payments. Fernandez said the gross international reserves of the Central Bank stood at 1 billion 268 dollars [as heard], or $207 million higher than the end of 1985 level.

CON-COM AGREES ON LIMIT TO PRESIDENTIAL POWER

HK131013 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Jun 86 p 2

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] The Executive committee of the Constitutional Commission agreed in principle yesterday to limit the power of the President to proclaim martial law and to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Headed by Chairman Lorenzo Sumulong, the committee used Resolution No 9 authored by member Hilario Davide Jr, as the basis for deliberation on the issue.

The commission also approved on second reading after two days of deliberation, a 73-word preamble of the new Constitution. The preamble is the first provision in the new charter that was approved by the commission after eight days of session.

The preamble reads as follows:

"We, the sovereign Filipino people, imploring the aid of Almighty God, to build a just and humane society and to establish a government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves and our prosperity the blessing of democracy under a rule of law and a regime of truth, justice, freedom, love, equality and peace, do hereby ordain and promulgate this Constitution."

The new preambe has 13 more words than the 60-word preamble under the 1973 Constitution. Among the words that were replaced from the original preamble were the words "Divine Providence" for the words "Almighty God." During the period of amendment the proposed "participatory" before the word "democracy" was deleted.

Earlier, former labor Minister urged [as published] the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com], in a general debate on the preamble to the Constitution, to adopt a principle that the people has the right to revolt against tyranny. Ople said the right to revolt is the ultimate expression of "people's power" which a significant number of Con-Com members wanted to institutionalize through a new Constitution.

He objected, however, to the use of "participatory democracy" in the draft preamble presented by a committee headed by Member Decoroso Rosales, saying it made democracy, as a generic concept, "self-limiting and constricting." He said the proper place for the concept of "people's power" was in the declaration of principles, but presented in its ultimate form as the right to revolt of an oppressed people.

Floorleader Napoleon Rama recommended favorably the move to transfer the Con-Com deliberation at the Philippine International Convention Center which, Rama said, has the best facilities and has no security problem. Rama, head of the committee that looked into the matter, said that "public participation" will be enhanced should the Con-Com decide to move from Quezon City to Manila.

Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma, however, said that the 369 employes of the Con-Com will first be consulted before final action is taken in the transfer move.

Under the Davide resolution, the President, "in case of invasion, insurrection or rebellion or imminent danger thereof, when public safety requries it, may, for a period of 60 days and subject to the concurrence of the majority of the members of the legislature, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus or place the Philippines or any part therof under the martial law." The legislature, by a vote of majority of the members in a regular session or special session, may revoke such proclamation.

The resolution also provides that the basis for the proclamation of martial law or suspension of the writ of habeas corpus may be inquired into by the Supreme Court in an appropriate proceeding.

Sumulong also said that there are proposals to eliminate the phrase "imminent danger thereof" to prevent abuse by the president. He said that the U.S. Constitution does not carry such a phrase.

FORCED REMOVAL OF ELECTED OFFICIALS FOUGHT

HK160700 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Opposition members of the Constitutional Commission asked that safeguards be set up to protect duly elected officials from forced removal from their posts. Former Labor Minister Blas Ople and Regalado Maambong said that it is necessary to include such provision in the projected constitution in order to protect the popular choice of the people for local government offices. According to the two opposition members, the forced replacement by officers in charge should only be implemented if the incumbent is found to be guilty of offenses.

Meanwhile, decision on this resolution is still pending as the commission awaits results of hearings held all over the country on the constitution.

OPPOSITION CLAIMS FREEDOM OF SPEECH VIOLATED

HK131548 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The opposition accused the Aquino government yesterday of violating the freedom of speech guaranteed by its "Freedom Constitution."

The reason: A new public affairs program featuring opposition leader Blas F. Ople on government television was cancelled by the station management.

As a result, four opposition members of the Constitutional Commission led by Ople joined the Kilusang Bagong. Lipunan (KBL), the so-called Marcos "loyalists," and other political groups opposed to the Aquino administration in boycotting the Independence Day ceremonies at the Luneta yesterday.

Ople, together with Con-Com members Teodulo C. Natividad, Rustico de los Reyes, and Regalado Maambong, stayed out of the Malacanang reception for the diplomatic corps to which all Con-Com members were invited. They also decided not to join the Independence Day march at the Rizal Park. "This may or may not be related to freedom of information but the sudden cancellation of the television program, already covered by a signed contract, gives rise to fears there was an attempt to block the opposition from expressing itself on the government channel," Ople said.

The new talk show would have featured Ople as its initial guest, with Tony Santos, Rolando Fadul, and Ric Valmonte as panelists. A spokesman said that when Ople arrived, studio 5 whose facilities had been contracted for the show was locked.

Ople was informed on arrival at the studio that the contract for the show had been cancelled the evening before. "I do not want to draw any hasty conclusions, but the program organizers themselves believe a gross violation of the freedom of speech guaranteed in the freedom Constitution had been perpetrated," Ople said. "This will hardly jibe with the freedom rhetoric that rang yesterday on Independence Day from the Luneta grandstand," he added.

MARCOS DENIES OFFERING TO RETURN $2.1 BILLION

HK130811 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jun 86 p 23

[Text] The Aquino government is not considering at the present time the reported offer of deposed President Marcos to return $2.1 billion out of the wealth his family allegeldy amassed during his 20-year rule. But Marcos loyalists said the ex-president made no such offer. This was revealed yesterday by Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo after the regular Cabinet meeting at Malacanang yesterday.

Earlier, lawyer Juan T. David said Marcos had told him during their five-day talk in Honolulu that the former president would like to "buy peace of mind for himself, his family and grandchildren."

Deputy presidential spokesperson Alice Villadolid, quoting Arroyo said while the government is aware of such report, the Marcos offer as claimed by David, was not brought up in yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Villdolid said the government considers David's meeting with Marcos as a "self-imposed mission. Attorney David might have talked about ex-president Marcos's $2.1-billion with some Cabinet members but not with the President." She also stressed that David's mission in Hawaii was not authorized by the government.

Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador H. Laurel also told newsmen yesterday the government would "not make a decision on the basis of press release." Laurel confirmed that the Cabinet did not discuss Marcos's offer. However, Laurel posed to the newsmen two questions. "Is it a genuine proposal? What percentage of the Marcos assets is he offering to return to the government?" Laurel asked.

"Chicken feed," said Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] Commissioner Ramon A. Diaz in reaction to a report that ex-president Marcos was willing to turn over $2.1 billion out of his $3 billion to "buy peace of mind."

The more serious response came from PCGG Minister Jovito R. Salonga. He said he would like to "check on the truth of the report," stressing that the report raises "very delicate" considerations. Salonga observed that the offer attributed to the former president is a "virtual admission" that he amassed a great personal fortune.

The PCGG chief also declined to comment on the reported offer of close Marcos associate Eduardo M. Cojuangco Jr. to return to the country and face mounting ill-gotten wealth charges.

Salonga noted that Cojuangco's offer -- as made public by his spokesman lawyer Gabriel Villargeal -- appears to be subject to terms and conditions that apparently have to be negotiated.

The matter of dealing with Cojuangco -- and more so, Marcos -- however may provoke debate. In a press statement, for example, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan warned against applying anything less than "the full force of the law" in the case of Cojuangco. Bayan said the return of the "foremost Marcos crony" is a "possible move towards regaining direct control of profitable and deeply-rooted interests in the country."

Meanwhile, the Marcos Loyalist Movement [MLM] said in a press statement that former president Marcos in overseas calls from Honolulu denied making such an offer. "There is absolutely no truth" to an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE report attributed to lawyer Juan T. David that he offered to turn over d2.1 billion of his alleged hidden wealth to the Aquino government, the MLM statment said. "Oh my God, I do not have that kind of money; if you find it, you can have it," Marcos was quoted by MLM as saying.

The former president made the statment in overseas calls to friends and supporters in Manila. These include former members of parliament Arturo M. Tolentino, titular head of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), former speaker Nicanor Yniguez, acting party president; Rafael Recto, Marcos's personal lawyer; Leonardo B. Perez, Antonio G. Tupaz, Salvador B. Britanico, Manuel Garcia, KBL secretary-general; members of the KBL central committee, and leaders of the Marcos Loyalist Movement.

Marcos said, "This false report is part of the continuing worldwide hate campaign feeding international media with fabricated and destructive information designed to destroy me and my family, and to wreck the spirit and morale of our friends and supporters.

"Instead of me and my family being continuously maligned and convicted by publicity, I should be allowed to return to face all charges in court in our country," Marcos said.

Yniguez said, "Marcos told me he never discussed with Mr David such an extremely delicate subject of negotiating with the Aquino government. When he (David) brought up the subject of money being asked to be turned over, the President said he did not have that kind of money."

He stressed that "such a very delicate matter could have been handled by his personal lawyer, atty Recto, or a very close relative."

Recto himself said he was called by the former president very early yesterday morning "when I read out to him the newspaper accounts of his alleged proposal. His first reaction was to state that Mr David was not telling the truth and that he has the tapes and notes to prove that he was lying, if he indeed made such a statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE," Recto stated. "The president himself would send appropriate messages to local and international media, and is studying the possibility of filing suit for damages," Recto said.

VIRATA DENIES REPORTS MARCOS STOLE STATE FUNDS

HK131605 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jun 86 p 28

[Text] Kawit, Cavite -- Former prime minister Cesar Virata described yesterday as "not true" published reports that ousted president Marcos stole government money. "That is not true. There are rumors about that. But that is not true," he told newsmen covering the Independence Day rites here. Virata is a grandson of Gen Emilio Aguinaldo, president of the first Philippine Republic.

Reports said Marcos, ousted in a church-backed military mutiny last February, has reportedly plundered the national coffers of about $10 billion during his 20 years in power. Virata said he was not aware of the alleged irregularities of Marcos during his incumbency.

In his statements, Virata attributed the government's critical financial position to poor tax collection, weak business activities, boycotts and other economic uncertainties. He said the government has ways of "raising resources" to cope with its budgetary requirements. These included, he added, taxation and borrowing.

On the reported possible return of Marcos from his exile in Hawaii, Virata said, "His return will depend on the present government."

Virata also said he has no plans to aspire for a public office in the next elections. At present, he added, he is managing a consultancy office at the Development Academy of the Philippines in Tagaytay City.

LOYALIST GROUPS LAUNCH MOVE FOR MARCOS RETURN

BK130805 Manila PNA in English 0639 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 13 (PNA) -- Three national organizations have urged the Aquino government to allow deposed President Ferdinand Marcos to return to face all charges against him in court instead of continuously convicting him by publicity. The move was launched by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), the Marcos Loyalist Movement (MLM), and the Youth Acting Development Organization (YADO), following Mr Marcos' demand to return when he debunked reports he offered to turn over 2.1 billion U.S. dollars to the Aquino government.

Marcos said the report is false and is part of the continuing worldwide hate campaign to destroy me and my family, and to wreck the spirit and morale of our friends and supporters. He said the campaign was being pursued by feeding international and local media with destructive and fabricated information.

KBL officials led by former member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino, party titular head; former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, acting president; and Manuel Garcia, secretary-general, also urged the punishment of the guilty in the violation of human rights marchers to Freedom Park on J.P. Laurel Street last Sunday.

Newspaper accounts said five marcher died and thousands were hurt when policemen and soldiers attacked the demonstrators with tear gas, smokebombs, water cannons, and truncheons and erected barbed wire barricades to prevent them from entering Malacanang Palace.

Lawyer Rafael Recto, deposed President Marcos' personal lawyer, said there never was any move to enter Malacanang Palace because we all agreed to continue with our demonstration and march only up to Freedom Park.

Alexander Villalon, [words indistinct] general, confirmed Recto's statement and replored destructive efforts of anti-Marcos forces continuously fabricating destructive information fed to international media to destroy him and his family.

MLM members led by Nemi B. de Pedro II as secretary-general dared the Aquino government to prove its sincerity and determination for national reconciliation and unity by just giving President marcos his day in court in his own country.

RAMOS BRIEFED ON USAF OPERATIONS AT CLARK

BK130715 Manila PNA in English 0650 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 13 (PNA) -- The objection by United States Air Force (USAF) to allow Philippine Customs, Immigration and Quarantine (CIQ) officials to board incoming aircraft at Clark Air Base is causing irritants in the implementation of the Philippine-U.S. Bases Agreement.

Col. Jose de Leon Jr., deputy commander of the Clark Air Base Command (CABCOM), made this disclosure during a briefing for visiting Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles. The briefing was also attended by Deputy Defense Minister Mafael Ileto, Deputy Defense Ministrer for Munition Wilson Gamboa and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

De Leon said USAF authorities have objected to quarantine operations by Philippine officials. Another problem is the entry to CABCOM of third country nationals sponsored by U.S. military personnel without prior clearance by Philippine authorities.

De Leon also said there were some instances of unauthorized use of the Crow Valley gunnery range in Tarlac Province. Crow Valley is used by both Filipino and American pilots in target bombing runs. De Leon did not elaborate during the briefing to what extent was the unauthorized use of the Crow Valley gunnery range.

Although there is also a need for prior consent on matters regarding contractors doing business inside the base, there is non-compliance on the party of the Americans.

Under the Military Bases Agreement of 1947, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base are limited ports of entry. Only American military personnel in active service are allowed to come or get out of the country using Clark. Retired American servicemen who are in the Philippines are not allowed to come in or out of the country through Clark or Subic.

ENRILE REPORTS COMMUNIST THREAT TO PHONE COMPANY

BK140157 Manila PNA in English 0146 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 14 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Friday said the communists are eyeing to infiltrate and take over the Philippine Long Distance Telephone (PLDT), the country's biggest communication network.

In talks with newsmen, Enrile said the infiltration plot was recently uncovered by military intelligence operatives.

He said the plan was reportedly hatched by the National Democratic Front (NDF), the propaganda arm of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines.

Enrile refused to say the extent of the NDF's infiltration plan, except saying we could not just close our eyes on those things. The defense minister had earlier warned the government against communist infiltration as part of its destabilization and takeover plan. He admitted, however, that the degree of communist infiltration in government is not yet widespread at this point in time. But, he added, the PLDT case suggested to us that there really must be an earnest effort to do something like that.

He said the military as been closely monitoring communist activities in the country. Part of the uncovered NDF plan, Enrile said, is to forge an alliance with a PLDT stockholder whom he did not identify.

Sison: CPP Will not Disarm for Legalization

HK131308 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Jose Maria Sison]

[Text] Crazon Aquino signed on December 26, 1984 the Declaration of Unity together with other opposition leaders. This declaration pledged the legalization of the Communist Party; the redress of all legitimate grievances of all who have resorted to armed struggle; and the general and unconditional amnesty of all political detainees and all political offenders.

In the course of the electoral campaign for the presidency in January 1986, however, Mrs Aquino downplayed the pledge to legalize the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] and played up the pledge to call for a 6-month ceasefire concomittant to negotiations for CPP legalization, general amnesty and a lasting truce in the event of her victory. She adjusted her position in view of attacks from Marcos that she was pro-communist.

Due to the failure of the so-called military solution to the problem of rising armed revolution, Marcos himself and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had been making pronouncements on the wisdom of CPP legalization on certain conditions -- including the dismantling of the New People's Army -- since 1980.

Marcos was not a stranger to the tactics of offering legalization to the CPP in exchange for the dismantling of the NPA if we consider that he had actually recognized and legalized the Lavaite "Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas" [PKP] as early as October 1974 in exchange for the surrender of arms and collabortion in suppressive activities against the CPP, NPA and the NDF [National Democratic Front].

In 1976, Marcos further accommodated the Lavaite PKP by supplanting with Presidential Decree [PD] No. 885 the original Anti-Subversion Law Republic Act 1700 explicitly outlawing the Communist Party and all related organizations from 1957 onwards.

Under PD 885, the original target of the Anti-Subervision Law -- the old merger party of the Communist Party and Socialist Party -- was formally legalized under the cover of dropping explicit reference to it, redefining subversion as a crime in complicity with ANY [word published in capitals] foreign power (not necessarily socialist) and expanding the scope of organization which may be called subversive and whose officers and members may be accused of subversion.

Since the issuance of PD 835, there had been subsequent decrees regarding subversion. These did not change the legal status of the Lavaite PKP. However, this pro-Marcos and pro-fascist party did not grow in strength due to its legal status but dwindled further into the status of a minor sect.

Under conditions that the CPP was the most consistent force fighting the fascist dictatorship and was a worthy ally in the broadest possible united front, all the major legal opposition parties endorsed the idea of legalizing the CPP upon the rise of a new government to replace the U.S.-Marcos regime.

But, of course, the unexpected calculation of most conservative opposition leaders ran in the following manner: the CPP would continue to be a problem for a new regime if it would not be enticed to become legal and the armed revolution would proceed.

Some opposition leaders openly expressed the view that legalization would bring the CPP to an arena where it would lose in a free and peaceful democratic debate. They hoped to have a situation where the CPP would be reduced to a minor legal party rather than be a major party that builds up its armed force to smash the Armed Fores of the Philippines, the main component of the reactionary state.

Marxist-Leninists know that if the CPP were legalized under the terms and conditions of the reactionaries, it would become a minor party not because it is going to lose in any democratic debate because it is going to run up against the reactionary monopoly of the military, the civil bureaucracy, the mass media, the Church, the electoral inspectors and so on.

The CPP would have to contend not only with adversaries on valid current issues but also with accumulated biases and misrepresentations against it by the U.S. and the local reactionary ruling classes. And if ever the CPP would gain a significant share of the electoral vote despite tremendous odds, it could easily become the victim of provocations and incidents designed to rationalize the armed destruction of its exposed personnel and machinery.

So, the CPP cannot be baited into accepting legalization and the dismantling of its armed forces. It knows that it has become a major force because it is thriving on the tendency of the ruling system to disintegrate and its is capable of creating all the necessary forces for a people's democratic government through revoluntionary struggle.

Through bitter experience, the CPP knows that without a people's army, the Filipino people have nothing. The CPP itself would be nothing without the New People's Army.

The Communist Party [CP] was legally and openly established in the Philippines in 1930. But soon the U.S. colonial authorities simply dispersed a rally of the party and then arrested its leaders on the charge of sedition. The CP leaders were convicted in 1932 and the party went underground.

The CP was legalized and its imprisoned leaders were released in 1936 because the Commonwealth government recognized the necessity of a broad popular front in the face of growing social unrest and the threat of international fascism. In 1938, the CP merged with the Sociaist Party of the Philippines [SP].

In the course of the struggle against Japanese fascism during World War II, the merger party of the CP and the SP as well as its army, the Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon [People's Army Against Japan] (Hukbalahap), became strong in Central Luzon. To carry out its reconquest of the Philippines and to secure neo-colonial advantages, the U.S. unfolded a series of moves to destroy the old merger party, the Hukbalahap and other related organizations.

A civil war would develop between the Philippine neocolonial state and the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (the erstwhile Hukbalahap) [Nation's Liberation Army] led by the old merger party; and would result in the defeat of the revolutionary forces due to errors of their leadership and the massive inflow of U.S. military assistance to the side of reaction.

With the clear intention of destroying the old merger party and all related organizations once and for all, the U.S. and the local reactionaries pushed the enactment of RA [Republic Act] 1700 or the Anti-Subversion Law in 1957. But this law, which threatened to execute CP leaders, could not deter the reestablishment of the CPP.

As the crisis of the ruling system worsened, the revolutionary mass movement surged in the sixties and early seventies. The new crop of young communist cadres saw beyond doubt the logic of armed struggle, especially in the face of the Anti-Subversion Law.

To the delight of the U.S. and the local reactionaries, Marcos went on an unbridled anti-communist rampage from 1972 onwards. But eventually the fascist dictatorship would prove to be counterproductive to the ruling system.

Because it has built its strength through revolutionary struggle and at so much sacrifice, the CPP will never accept legalization if it means giving up its military strength and baring its chest to the bayonets of the reactionary state.

COMMUNIST PARTY 'OFFICER-IN-CHARGE' NAMED

HK131300 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Communist Party leaders have designated an "Officer-in-Charge" of the country's biggext rebel organization to keep house while fugitive newsman Satur Ocampo and possibly two other panel members negotiate a delicate but historic ceasefire with the new Aquino government.

MALAYA sources said a former University of the Philippines [UP] scholar, described as a "dark horse", has been picked to oversee the 30,000-strong CPP and 15,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) through this crucial stage.

The CPP-NPA reorganization followed scathing criticism by their 15-men politburo of the boycott policy stand of former chairman Rodolfo Salas and party secretary-general Raphael Baylosis, both former UP students. It was reported, however, that Salas -- also known as "Commander Bilog" would remain in the executive committee of the central committee for the meantime.

The acting CPP chief, known in the underground movement as "Ka [Short for Kasama, meaning comrade] Percy," was a veteran of the historic 1970 first quarter storm. He later worked with the underground trade union movement in Manila and the guerrilla movement in Samar. The CPP "OIC," sources said, was chosen over more well-known members of the Politburo, including an escaped detainee who was said to be secretary-general in the early 1970's, and National Democratic Front spokesman Antonio Zumel.

In the late 40's Huk chairman Vicente Lava was also pulled down from his top slot over criticism for his retreat-for-defense policy during the war. He was, however, retained in the policy body inspite of this.

There are also moves in the CPP-NPA to expand their ongoing "rectification movement" to past debacles, including the failed attempts to smuggle arms into the country on the MV Karagatan and Dona Andrea from 1972-74.

The CPP-NPA has said in new documents that it would like to see a revitalized party where members are equipped with keener political sense and are able to seize initiatives without having to wait for the official party directive on issues. The CPP-NPA has been accused of dogmatism and inflexibility in their interpretation on Marxist theories.

The new rebel OIC is expected to set the stage for a "democratic congress" six to 12 months from now which will choose new leaders for an expected "new stage of struggle" following ceasefire and negotiations, sources said.

The CPP-NPA is also reportedly investigating brutal treatment used against suspected military penetration agents in the rebel ranks of Mindanao Island, including torture.

The CPP-NPA leadership is now entertaining beliefs that armed struggle may not be the only tactic available to redress their grievances and pursue their social demands. However, CPP sources said they would not yet surrender their arms.

If successful, negotiations with the rebel groups will end the 17-year nationwide rebellion which drained the past government of vital resources and military men. The terms and mechanics of the possible ceasefire, however, remain to be agreed upon. Already, former NPA commander Bernabe Buscayno has exchanged sharp public barbs with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Fidel Ramos over their alleged moves to hamper peace initiatives.

Military officers, on the other hand, accuse the CPP-NPA of taking advantage of the President's offer of reconciliation to further their infiltration and "subversion."

Rebel negotiator Ocampo, meanwhile, has come down to Manila to prepare for his sensitive mission. The government is expected to assure him of "safe conduct".

NEW SOUTHCOM CHIEF VIEWS SITUATION IN MINDANAO

BK140343 Manila PNA in English 0256 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 14 (PNA) -- Newly promoted Southern Command (Southcom) chief Maj Gen Jose P. Magno Jr. has vowed to diffuse the volatile situation in Lanao Del Sur, warning that once the shooting war erupts, there is no stopping it. The moment Lanao Province will explode, other areas like Jolo and Tawi-Tawi will follow suit, he added.

Magno was promoted to Major General by President Aquino Thursday in recognition of his meritorious achievements as commander of all military units in Mindanao. In an interview, Magno said the military will use a two-pronged approach to persuade ousted Lanao del Sur Gov Ali Dimaporo to surrender his government-issued firearms numbering more than 500.

He said Brig Ben Mariano Adalem, northern Mindanao regional commander, has been tasked to convince Dimaporo to surrender his guns. Magno said the military will provide security to Dimaporo, his family and relatives, including his property. This is because for years, he (Dimaporo) has been identified with the government and his enemies are just waiting to shoot him down Magno said. The 68-year-old Muslim politician has adamently refused to surrender his high-powered firearms for security reasons.

Although Dimaporo turned in 127 assorted firearms last Tuesday in Binidayan, Lanao Del Sur, most of these are unserviceable. General Magno said the military is duty-bound to account for all firearms issued to Dimaporo.

He said Brig Gen Rodrigo Gutang central Mindanao regional commander, was ordered to enforce the law in the region, including the recovery of firearms in the hands of Dimaporo.

Magno admitted, however, that it would be hard to retrieve the firearms from the Muslims because guns have been the way of life for them. This has been an age-old tradition, Magno said. He explained that when a Muslim family has a feud with another family, the man in the family is also involved in the conflict.

Magno said that because of this tradition, the Muslim with the firearms will resist if his gun is confiscated since that would expose him to danger. But, Magno said, the military would work out a plan for these people to yield their firearms peacefully.

With regard to the Dimaporo problem, Magno said I would like also that this thing would be settled fast so that we could concentrate on the MNLF and CPP problem in Mindanao. He said he does not want the soldiers would be tied down to one problem, leaving a vacuum in other areas.

Magno said that in fairness to Dimaporo, the Muslim leader has been cooperating with the military going from one CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] commander to another to convince them to turn in their firearms. The firearms issued by the government to Dimaporo had been distributed to CHDF and mayors in Lanao Del Sur.

Dimaporo assured the military that he will continue to help and encourage other Muslims in his area to turn in their firearms to achieve peace and unity in the region. Dimaporo said he has a hard time collecting the firearms since he was only the guarantor of these issued firearms.

However, he is willing to furnish the military the names of persons to whom the guns were issued and assured that he would lead the military in recovering them.

Magno also disclosed the plan by armed lawless groups in Mindanao to assassinate military commanders, including himself. There are plans to assassinate all of us. It is just a matter to be careful of, Magno said. It is an occupational hazard that has always been on our persons since we became military commanders, he added.

DIMAPORO ON DETERIORATING LANAO DEL SUR ORDER

HK150758 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0700 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] The peace and order situation in Lanao del Sur is deteriorating. This was disclosed early this afternoon by former Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo. Dimaporo deplored the reported impending police action by the military, which could trigger violence in that area.

[Begin Dimaporo recording] [Words indistinct] pull back in the region and all will be peaceful, [words indistinct] all will be all right here. But if any one of them will be placed there, I cannot help keep peace in that area. Any Ilocano will be all right. That brigade commander [words indistinct]. The rebels are establishing checkpoints on the roads, if you will only go around and see, that the roads are all, there are several checkpoints, and the military is doing nothing. [end recording]

LABOR GROUPS AGREE ON STRIKE MORATORIUM

HK130800 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC) yesterday expressed confidence that the "elusive industrial peace will now be finally achieved" with the reaching of an agreement with the country's organized labor for a strike moratorium.

Paterno D. Menzon, LACC member and spokesman, said the agreement was reached during an emergency session held Tuesday night at the Manila Hilton. Menzon, who represents the independent unions in the LACC, said the strike moratorium will last for three months.

"It is conditioned on a simultaneous commitment on the part of the employers, through the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP), to a moratorium on retrenchments, layoffs and dismissals. The ball is now in their hands," Menzon said.

Saying President Aquino deserves all the support from both labor and the employers as she steers the nation to stability, Menzon explained that the agreement "is the Independence Day gift to the nation of organized labor."

The proposal for a moratorium on strikes originally came from Menzon, an officer of the Katipunan ng mga Manggagawa sa Daungan [Society of Dockside Workers] (Kamada), an independent labor federation of stevedores.

Menzon made the proposal when the LACC, which previously included the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), called on President Aquino at Malacanang and requested her to be the guest speaker at the Labor Day celebrations held last May 1 at the Rizal Park. Since that time, however, and despite the personal appeals of President Aquino and the efforts of many at the last national tripartite conference held last May 28-29, no agreement has been reached on the strike moratorium.

It was only after Tuesday night's long emergency session of the LACC that the leading labor groups finally agreed to a strike moratorium, Menzon said.

Among those present in the meeting were the Federation of Free Workers (FFW) through Ramon Jabar and Felicisimo Joson; the independent unions represented by Menzon; Leonardo Desierto and Danny Edralin of the National Union of Hotel Restaurant and Allied Industries; the Philippine affiliates of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) through Vladimir Tupaz of the Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS); and the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) through Ernesto Arellano and Popoy Flores.

IMF RELAXES STANDARDS FOR ECONOMIC PROGRAM

HK130946 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Jun 86 p 17

[By Samuel Senoren]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund has indicated that it would give the Philippines more leeway in drawing up a new short-term economic program based on the social and economic priorities of the government of President Aqunio.

Informed sources said the IMF relaxed its standard prescription for ailing economies following the consultative meeting for the Philippines in Tokyo two weeks ago where key officials of the Aquino government presented prevailing economic conditions in the country. The Philippines hopes to sign a new 18-month standby arrangement with the IMF sometime next month to replace one which was discontinued in April.

The new program which has been approved by the Aquino government is a far departure from the one worked out with the IMF by the government of former President Marcos two years ago. The program under the Marcos regime called for austere measures and a contractionary monetary policy which led to a 10 percent negative growth in the economy during the past two years.

In contrast, economic planners in the Aquino government have opted for a growth-oriented program with an expansionary monetary policy using agriculture as a staging area.

Rather than rely on an export-led growth which has been the experience in other debt-ridden countries, the Philippines under Mrs. Aquino has decided to expand opportunities in the agriculture sector and hope it would spur the recovery.

Sources said the IMF was also sympathetic to the Philippines' problems on debt service but it was not known if it had new specific recommendations.

The Philippines which has a debt service close to 50 percent of its annual export revenues, has asked creditors for easier repayment terms on its $26 billion foreign debt but has not officially come up with any figure.

The more vocal members of the Aqunio Cabinet are batting for "selective repudiation" of unwanted debts as a way out of the heavy debt burden.

The idea however, although a highly populist measure, has been opposed by traditional bankers and monetary officials on the ground that the Philippines would lose its credit rating in the international financial community once it attempts to take such action.

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DPRK SAID READY TO ACCEPT IOC COMPROMISE

OW170559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO -- North Korea is presumably ready to accept a compromise proposed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) over the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, according to a Japanese table tennis official. Ichiro Ogimura, acting president of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), who returned here Monday after attending the ITTF's Executive Board meeting in Dobrovnik, Yugoslavia, said Tuesday North Korea believes that holding even one event out of the total 23 Olympic events in the North can be classified as cohosting of the games.

Ogimura also said North Korea will not be insistent over the title of the Seoul games, quoting a top North Korean Olympic Committee official he met as saying it is up to South Korea to name the games. Ogimura separately met IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and delegates of both South and North Koreas right after a third round of sports talks held in Lausanne, Switzerland, last week. Both Koreas are due to report the results of their study on the compromise plan, which envisages letting North Korea stage four Olympic events, including table tennis, to the IOC by the end of this month.

ROK TO OPEN PERMANENT TRADE CENTER IN OSAKA

OW170417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 KYDO -- The South Korean Government will set up a 1,000-square-meter permanent trade exhibition center in Osaka by November to promote trade with Japan, government officials said Tuesday. It also plans to hold a series of trade fairs throughout Japan in September next year to promote the sale of Korean products. The moves are part of an attempt to reduce South Korea's chronic trade imbalance with Japan.

The South Korean Government also plans to switch from Japanese to European and North American suppliers for 26 imported items, including auto parts and production equipment.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ASDF FIGHTER CRASH

OW160317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Fukuoka, June 16 KYODO -- Two F-4 "Phantom" fighter planes of the Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) crashed, Monday, apparently after running out of fuel, an ASDF spokesman said. All four crewmen parachuted to safety, he added.

One of the two aircraft went down in a rice paddy at Buzen, east of here, while the other crashed into the sea nearby, the spokesman said, adding the pilots had said in an emergency radio communication that they were running out of fuel. Along with two other F-4s, they were returning from a training session to the ASDF Nyutabaru Base in Miyazaki Prefecture, about 200 kilometers south of the scene of the crash, when the accident occurred, the spokesman said.

KPA SUPREME COMMAND ISSUES CALLS FOR TALKS

SK170646 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Information of the KPA Supreme Command:

Recently, the tense situation on the Korean peninsula has been extremely aggravated. The Armed Forces, which confront one another with the Military Demarcation Line between them, have today reached the highest level since the cease-fire and the mutual distrust and military confrontation created by this have reached the most serious stage. At present, on all fronts along the Military Demarcation Line, the U.S. troops in South Korea and the ROK Army [Kukkun] established high combat postures which ahve never been seen in the past so that they can go into war at any moment and, countering this, the KPA units, too, are maintaining a high vigilance posture.

In the frontline areas where the huge armed forces of the North and the South are tensely confronting one another, an acute situation in which even a small accidental incident can explpode the kindling of war is being created. Today, neither side is denying the imminent danger of war and the peoples of the world are unanimously expressing deep concern.

In order to prevent the situation from reaching this stage, in recent years, the government of the republic has made all possible efforts. As the fundamental measure to firmly guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula, we have put forth various ways for a political solution and, in the frame of the Military Armistice Commission as well, have repeatedly put forth rational proposals to eliminate the danger of armed clash.

Proceeding from the ardent desire to alleviate tension and create a favorable environment for dialogue, after entering this year, too, the government of the republic put forth the proposal to halt large-scale military exercise and to cease all military exercises during dialogue, and proposed that the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities respond to this. Nevertheless, all our efforts have earned no due response; instead, contrary to our expectation, the United States and the South Korean authorities, loudly raving on the bogus threat of southward invasion, have invariably sought the policy of confrontation and war.

In recent years, in South Korea, the U.S. troops and the Armed Forces of the ROK Army [Kukkun Muryok] have been notably beefed up and war preparations aimed at invading the northern half of the republic have been rapidly made in all areas.

In accordance with the so-called "quick war, quick conclusion" operational plan they have set forth, the United States and South Korea have carried out the forward deployment of the Armed Forces, have drastically bolstered their maneuverabilities, have strengthened nuclear combat capabilities, and have drastically beefed up the commando forces.

Moreover, 1st April, the United States and South Korea, at the annual Security Consultative Meeting, decided to maintain the presence of U.S. toops in South Korea, to epochally beef up their combat capabilities, and to further intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in the future.

In accordance with this agreement, it is foreseen that new types of military equipment, including missiles, rockets, tanks, armored vehicles, F-16 fighter-bombers, and helicopters for launching attacks, as well as new military tropps, will be additionally deployed. Even new-type chemical weapons will be deployed anew in South Korea, and U.S. naval forces will be stationed permanently in the waters off the Korean peninsula in the near future.

This is an open military threat to our republic and a new development further aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula. The military threat against us is coming not only from South Korea but also from all U.S. military bases located in the area around our country. The U.S. Armed Forces on the U.S. mainland and in Asia and the Pacific are ready to be mobilized to the Korean frontline at any time, and the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the area around the Korean Peninsula are aimed at the northern half of the republic.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the largest one in history, which has been staged in South Korea annually is precisely a preliminary war and a nuclear test war exercise to complete the joint operations of the armed forces of aggression deployed in this broad area with the Korean peninsula as their target.

Such a policy of confrontation and war by the United States and the South Korean authorities today has not only brought the hard-won North-South dialogue to a state of suspension [chungdan sangtae] and has extremely clouded the prospects for its resumption, but has also driven the situation into a more extremely acute state.

The facts show that a war on the Korean peninsula has become a realistic threat of today, not a problem of tomorrow.

If a war breaks out, it will not only drive the entire Korean peninsula into the holocaust of nuclear war, but will also drive Asia into the disaster of war and, further, will cause grave destruction to world peace. The tense situation on the Korean peninsula should be alleviated rapidly, and war should be prevented at any cost.

Our people in the North and the South should live peacefully, and our country should be reunified peacefully without fail. This is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people who have lived through the sufferings of national division and the enduring danger of war during some 40 years and who, in particular, suffered innumerable disasters in the war that lasted for 3 years.

What is emerging as an acute issue under the grave prevailing situation is to relax the acute tension and to remove the status of confrontation. For this, measures for easing tension should be taken in the military domain. Only when the relaxation of tension in the military domain is realized can we resume the dialogue which is in the status of suspension, in an advantageous atmosphere and find a clue to realizing peace and reunification on the basis of mutual trust.

The historic experience in contacts and dialogue between the North and the South clearly prove that under the uneasy situation in which the danger of an armed clash and war is heavily overhanging, distrust and antagonism will not be eliminated to even a slight degree and not even a step forward will be taken in the North-South dialogue and in resolving the issue of national reunification.

This is the reason why the government of the republic consistently called for concluding a peace agreement with the United States and for adopting a nonaggression declaration with South Korea in order to prevent the danger of war, to relax tension, and to provide a turning point favorable to the peaceful reunification of the nation. This is why we repeatedly put forth a series of proposals in the Armistice Commission to prevent armed clashes. However, the basic question regarding peace on the Korean peninsula remains difficult to resolve and the Armistice Commission failed to reach agreement even on minor issues for observing the particulars agreed on in the Armistice Agreement.

Although the basic settlement of the issue of peace is difficult, impending measures that are of help in easing tension should be worked out to prevent the danger of war which is drawing near [tagaonun chonjaengui wuihom] in the current situation, and under the circumstances in which the Armistice Commission cannot practically perform the rightful functions, we should seek measures to resolve the problems even outside of its framework.

Proceeding from such an urgent demand, the Supreme Command of the KPA decided to propose to hold talks of the military authorities between the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, and the commander in chief of the UN forces [YONHAPKUK Kun] in South Korea and the South Korean minister of defense, recognizing that the meeting between those who hold real military power [kun silkwonjadul] in the North and the South is of earnest necessity. In connection with this, the Supreme Command of the KPA took a measure of sending letters containing concrete proposals to the opposite side respectively.

Arranging a meeting of the persons holding military authority is the most reasonable way to realize detente [wanhwa] in the military field at present. In this meeting all possible military measures arising in easing the present tense situation and the state of confrontation should be discussed and any proposals that are helpful to detente put forward by the United States and the South Korean side will be discussed.

Our People's Armed Forces are a credible bulwark that prevents aggession and war and defends the nation's security and peace. No one should doubt this sacred mission of the KPA and dare to test our defense capabilities.

If the United States and persons in authority in South Korea are genuinely concerned about the relaxation of tension and peace, they should come to the site of the meeting of the persons holding military authority and solve problems with us, instead of shouting the theory on threat of southward invasion while remaining idle. The attitude that is assumed toward this peace proposal of ours will be an important touchstone that will show which side -- war or peace -- the United States and the South Korean side choose.

O CHIN-U SENDS LETTER TO UN FORCES COMMANDER

SK170752 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0519 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text of letter from O Chin-u, first representative [cheil taerin] of the KPA supreme commander and minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, to the commander in chief of the UN Forces [yonhapkukkun] stationed in South Korea]

[Text] To William J. Livsey, commander in chief of the UN Forces stationed in South Korea [namjoson]:

Proceeding from an aspiration to ease the tense situation and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and to create a favorable environment for dialogue, I am seending this letter to you. As you may know, last year various forms of dialogue were conducted between the North and South of our country and the realization of visits in some fields brought joy to the people of the world. However, such moves that were advancing toward detente [wanhwa] and peace instantly disappeared and the situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming acute with each passing day.

Under circumstances in which war means, including nuclear weapons, are being increased on a large scale, the movement of military forces and their deployment in forward areas are being continued, and large- and small-scale military exercises are being conducted without interruption, the state of military standoff between the two sides is approaching the gravest phase since the end of the Korean war.

In fact, on the Korean peninsula today the danger that the outbreak of a war, a nuclear war, could be caused through the slightest accidental incident between our two hostile sides [choktae ssangbang] is being created.

The reality in which tension is being unprecedentedly exacerbated on the Korean peninsula, with the result that all forms of North-South dialogue are in the state of suspension, and the approaching danger of a new war is now causing deep concern among the world's people, along with our people.

The prevailing situation urgently requires that the tense situation be eased, that peace be consolidated on the Korean peninsula, and that military measures designed to create an atmosphere for a peace meeting be taken at an early date.

If we do not take measures at present designed to more the developing situation in the direction of detente and peace, it is clear that time, without waiting for us, will bring to us irrevocable war calamities. Not only would such an unfortuante development not be beneficial to our Korean people, but it would also bring nothing good to the United States.

Proceeding from this, I recognize that the initiative that the KPA supreme Command has put forth this time for the talks of the military authorities [kunsa tanggukcha] to be participated in by the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the minister of national defense of the Republic of Korea [taehan minguk], is very opportune and rational and, thus, cordially propose to you the holding of talks of the military authorities who are directly responsible for the aggravation of the tension on the Korean peninsula, and who have unavoidable duties for its alleviation.

The talks of the military authorities, above all, will have to discuss and settle the acutest and most urgent question presently arising in preventing the danger of war, which is approaching as a reality before the eyes of people, and in alleviating tension. Among such questions, the question of halting the military exercises and the military buildup that are the direct factors of the aggravation of tension and the danger of war, the question or reducing troops and military equipment [pyongryokkwa kunbi], and the question of respecting the Korean Armistices Agreement as demanded by its original content, etc can be included.

In addition, the talks can also discuss questions which you will put forth, if they can help the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

I think it proper to choose Panmunjom as the venue of the talks at the same time, another place that is mutually regarded as convenient can also be chosen. Concerning the date of the opening of the talks, I think it proper to open the talks sometime in July.

Recognizing that a preliminary contact is necessary to arrange the talks of the military authorities, I additionally propose the holding of the preliminary contact in Panmunjom on 27 June, between approximately three working-level delegates respectively designated and a reasonable number of suite members.

If those who hold real military power [kunsasilgwonchadul] in the North and the South of the Korean peninsula get together and take practical measures for the alleviation of tension, this will undoubtedly prevent the danger of war in Korea and provide a new turning point for alleviation of tension and peace. At the same time, this will create a good atmosphere for smooth progress of North-South dialogue, which is in the state of suspension [chungdansangtae].

I hope that you will direct deep attention and show an affirmative response to our new peace initiative, which will greatly contribute to the peace of Korea, Asia, and the world.

[Signed] O Chin-u, first representative of the KPA supreme commander, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK

[Dated] 9 June 1986

O CHIN-U LETTER TO SOUTH DEFENSE MINISTER

SK170722 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0530 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text of Letter from O Chin-u, Minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, to the South Korean Minister of National Defense]

[Text] To Yi Ki-paek, national defense minister of the Republic of Korea [taehan minkuk]:

The tense situation prevailing in our country today urgently demands that we, military authorities, rapidly take responsible measures for alleviating it before the nation and the world. As you know, for our nation, which has undergone the tragedy of national division for more than 40 years, there is no more important and urgent task than to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Last year, reflecting this ardent desire of the brethren, the door of dialogue was opened again and multilateral talks were held between the North and the South. At the same time, last year, Red Cross art troupes and the home-visiting groups, though they were limited in scale, were exchanged for the first time since the national division and, thus, served to alleviate the pains of the brethren.

To our regret, however, entering this year, the North-South relations have returned to the state that existed prior to the dialogue, and the tense situation has been further aggravated. As a result, not only have North-South dialogues been suspended all at once [ilsie], but the situation has also reached a dangerous stage in which a war may break out as a result of any accidental factor.

If a war breaks out in our country, it will devastate our national land and drive the nation into a nuclear holocaust. I believe you will not deny that if such a case took place, it would not be conducive to either the North or the South.

At an important time determining whether we can rescue the country and the nation from the danger of such a destructive war or not and whether we can again resume the suspended dialogue or not, all the brethren and mankind are keenly watching us, responsible military authorities.

Therefore, proceeding from the sincere desire to take practical and effective measures for alleviating tension in our country and for removing the danger of war there in accordance with the peace proposal put forward by the KPA, Supreme Command, I propose to you, with courtesy [chongjunghi], that military authorities' talks be held with the participation of the minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, the national defense minister of the Republic of Korea, and the commander in chief of the UN forces stationed in South Korea.

At the talks of the military authorities, we should, above all, discuss and resolve the most urgent and earnest inpending problems for preventing the danger of war, which is drawing near as a reality, and for easing tension. Such issues as the issue of suspending the military exercises and expansion of arms that serve as a direct cause aggravating tensions and the danger of war, the issue of reducing troops and armaments, and the issue of observing the Korean Armistice agreement in accordance with the damands of its original content can be included in these questions.

At the talks, we can discuss together issues you may put forward if they help in easing tension on the Korean peninsula. We consider Panmunjom to be the proper venue for the talks and we may designate any other place when we deem it mutually convenient. We consider it appropriate to hold the talks in the month of July.

Recognizing that holding preliminary talks is necessary for realizing the talks of the military authorities, I propose that a preliminary contact between approximately three working-level delegates appointed by each side and an appropriate number of accompanying persons be held on 27 June at Panmunjom.

If the talks of the military authorities are held and practical measures are taken to ease tension, a new turning point will be realized for easing tension and for peace in Korea and an epochal phase will be opened in the North-South dialogue. I express my expectations that you wil show an affirmative response to our new proposal for easing tension on the Korean peninsula, for elilminating the danger of war, and for expediting the cause of peaceful reunification of the nation.

[Signed] O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK

[Dated] 9 June 1986

TRANSMITTAL OF O CHIN-U MESSAGES ON KPA PROPOSAL

SK171128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Panmunjom June 17 (KCNA) -- Letters to the Commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the Defence Minister of South Korea from the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were handed over at Panmunjom at noon June 17.

The letter to William J. Livsey, commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea, from Minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK O Chin-u, first deputy for the Supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, was handed to the authorized joint duty officer of the U.N. Forces by the authorized joint duty officer of our side to the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom.

At the same hour, the letter to South Korean Defence Minister Yi Ki-Paek from O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was handed to two authorized liasion officers of the South side by two liaison officers of the Korean People's Army on authorization in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

PYONGYANG PRESS CONFERENCE ON KPA PROPOSAL

SK171125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) - Yi Hong-sun, major general of the Korean People's Army, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters today at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the important peaceful initiative taken by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to ease tensions prevailing in our country and remove the state of military confrontation.

Present there were reporters of NODONG SINMUM, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, THE DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, MINJU CHOSON and other press organs in Pyongyang, foreign reporters and press attaches of foreign embassies here.

The press conference was addressed by major general Yi Hong-Sun. He, to begin with, made public a report of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army concerning the new peaceful initiative. Then he explained why the letters addressed to the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defence minister by Comrade O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, were conveyed later than had been scheduled.

KIM IL-SONG GREETINGS MESSAGE TO ERICH HONECKER

SK170437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on June 16 to Erich Honecker upon his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. In the message President Kim Il-song wishes Erich Honecker greater success in his responsible work to achieve the prosperity of the country and promote the wellbeing of the people by implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of the friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries will expand and develop in the future in a more allround way in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks held between the two heads of state.

MINISTER RECEIVES LETTER FROM NORTH COUNTERPART

SK170539 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek Tuesday received a letter from his North Korean counterpart O Chi-u, which was sent via the truce village of Panmunjom, according to the Defense ministry.

The contents of the letter, the first ever sent by a North Korean defense minister to his South Korean couterpart, were not revealed immediately, however. The Defense Ministry said, however, that the pertinent authorities are now closely examining the letter.

INVESTIGATION UNDERWAY ON RESCUED CHINESE SHIP

SK170908 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 CMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Inchon, South Korea, June 17 (YONHAP) -- A crew of 19 Chinese sailors on board a ship adrift off the west coast of South Korea in the Yellow Sea has been placed under the protection of Korean authorities, the Maritime Police announced Tuesday.

The ship was seen drifting off the coast of Sosan county, some 400 kilometers southwest of this port city, at about 3:00 a.m. Tuesday, before it was towed to shore by Koreans. An investigation is under way into the circumstances that caused the Chinese ship, which weighs four to five tons, to drift into Korean territorial waters, police said. The incident will be treated in accordance with Korean laws and established international practices, according to the police.

PRIME MINISTER: NO PROGRESS IN INTER-KOREA TALKS

SK240007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong told the National Assembly yesterday no progress has yet been made in the proposed inter-Korea talks. No denied previous foreign news repots that the south-north summit talks would be held before the end of this year.

The prime minister said, "Some press reports (concerning the inter-Korea summit talks) are not true." He was responding to lawmakers' questions on the fourth day of a six-day interpellation session.

Three lawmakers took the floor to concentrate their questions on economic issues involving imports and unemployment. They were Reps. Im Yong-tuk and Jun Jong-chun of the ruling Democratic Justice party and Rep. Kim Pong-chc of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The Assembly will start to query the government on social and cultural issues today.

The prime minister said the government will conduct south-north economic talks in such a way as to promote trade and ecnomic cooperation, if the talks should resume.

He said the government will take utmost care in making agricultural imports in view of the nation's agricultural conditions.

The government will try to minimize the side effects of collecting donations and contributions by ensuring that people make donations voluntarily, he said.

In other testimony, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said prospects for employment are bright this year. The government, Kim said, will work out an institutional manpower management policy.

The nation's industrial structure will be improved to help increase job opportunities for college graduates. He said small-and medium-sized businesses will be promoted to expand employment opportunities.

Rep. Kim of the DJP asked the government about its measures to increase job opportunities. The government has produced an estimated 600,000 unemployed people in the past several years by pursuing a stringent monetary policy, he said.

The JDP lawmaker urged the government to cope effectively with foreign countries' trade pressures in accordance with the principle of reciprocity. Calling for a crackdown on capital drainage, he said overseas investments should be actively promoted.

Rep. Kim of the NKDP proposed that a grand debating forum be sponsored to discuss the nation's major economic issues. He suggested the forum be attended by domestic and foreign political scientists, economists and technocrats.

The opposition lawmaker demanded to know the government's plan to import foodstuffs including beef. Kim also proposed South and North Korea barter corn and beef in an effort to promote economic cooperation between the divided halves.

Referring to Japan's declaration of 200-mile economic zone, he demanded the government propose, to North Korea, a declaration of a joint fishing zone. He called upon the government to reinstate commercial broadcasting networks, which were merged into the Korean Broadcasting Sytem in 1980.

Rep. Chon of the DJP said the forthcoming constitutional reform bill should contain measures to protect the interests of farming and fishing people. The DJP legislator urged the government to buy as much barley as the farmers want to sell this summer.

ZAIREAN PRIME MINISER DISCUSSES TRADE WITH NO

SK170616 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Zairean Prime Minister Kengo a Dondo Tuesday discussed ways to expand trade and economic cooperation between their two countries, Korean foreign ministry officials said. The two prime ministers also discussed the promotion of the participation of Korean businesses in Zaire's first five-year economic development project, scheduled to begin this year.

The Zairean prime minister arrived here Monday for a five-day official visit at No's invitation.

During the meeting, held at the government office complex, No and Kengo also discussed ways to strengthen diplomatic and political cooperation between Seoul and Kinshasa in international forums, especially in meetings of non-aligned, third world countries.

Kengo said the Zairean Government has enacted a new investment law to guarantee investments by foreigners and requested that Korea increase its investments in Zaire in accordance with spirit of south-south cooperation.

No replied that he will positively encourage the Korean business concerns to invest in Zairean businesses.

Kengo said that his government hopes to inroduce Korea's development experience and technology accumulated in the past 20 years. He also proposed that the two countries strengthen economic cooperation through the Korea-Zaire joint committee.

Referring to the Korean question, the Zairean leader said the Kinshasa government hopes the Korean question should be resoved peacefully through dialogue and negotiations between the two Koreas and that it supports positively South Korean Government's efforts for peace on the Korean peninsula.

No expressed gratitude to Kengo for Kinshasa's support of Seoul in international forums.

Following his meeting with No, Kengo paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and attended a luncheon hosted by Chun at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. Kengo is scheduled to meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che and to visit the Pohang Steel and Iron Co. in the southeastern port of Pohang and to tour the Olympic stadium in Seoul. He will leave Korea on Friday.

STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION AT TAEGU BANK

SK171118 Seoul YONHAP in English 1039 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Taegu, Korea, June 17 (YONHAP) -- Five students, who were staging an anti-American demonstration on the rooftop of a downtown building housing the local branch of the Korean-American Bank, were arrested Tuesday afternoon, police reported.

The incident ended some three hours after the students from two local universities occupied the rooftop at 3:10 p.m. (06:10 GMT) in this provincial city, some 300 kilometers southeast of Seoul.

The students, who gained access to the roof by climbing the emergency stairway, hurled two gas bombs down to the street to block the police approach. Before their capture, the students tossed anti-American leaflets to the streets and unfurled a banner calling for national self-reliance.

The police, backed by fire hoses spraying water from the street, successfully stormed the roof with some 60 men. Police said the five were taken into custody without injury and the investigation is continuing.

SNU STUDENT ACTIVIST ARRESTED FOR NKDP SIT-IN

SK170120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday arrested Hwang Yi-su, 22, acting president of the Seoul National University student council, for conducting a sit-in at the opposition New Korea Democratic party (NKDP) headquarters building.

Hwang, a senior at SNU, has been wanted by police for spearheading various student demonstrations after he became acting president of the student council this May. Making political demands, Hwang staged the one-man porotest at the NKDP building. The sit-in lasted four days and ended last Friday. Police apprehended him at his rented room in Kumho-dong around 2 a.m.

MILITARY NEUTRALITY IN POLITICS SEEN AS 'SOLEMN'

SK170128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday expressed a negative view on the proposed meeting between President Choin and opposition leaders Kim Tae-chun and Kim Yong-sam. In testimony before the National Assembly, he said, "It is difficult for the head of state to meet him (Kim Tae-chung), taking into consideration his legal and political status."

Kim is now on a stay of execution of his 20-year jail term. He was sentenced to death, convicted of sedition with regard to the bloody 1980 riot in Kwangju, but the penalty was commuted to a life term and then to 20 years.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has called for the "three-way talks" as a means to bring about a breakthrough in the political confrontation.

No, however, stressed "I understand that the President is striving to have dialogues with as many persons as possible." He was answering a question by Rep. Kim Toing-chu of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party about whether he intends to recommend the meeting to the President.

In the last-day questioning session, Rep. Kim also inquired of No as to his intention "to advise the President to quit his presidency of the ruling Democratic Justice party to help political parties discuss constitutional amendment frankly."

In reply, No said, "As far as I know, party-government cooperation on the administration of state affairs is in good shape, as President Chon holds the presidency of the party. I have no intention of making such a recommendation."

As to the controversial question of the NDP-demanded release of "political prisoners," he reiterated that the government is examining their release carefully, with a view to fostering national reconciliation within the confines of the legal order.

Asked to clarify whether or not President Chon will run in the next election, No did not give a direct answer, but said: "The President has often told me how happy he would be if he could drink 'makkolli' and enjoy chatting with farmers on the banks of rice fields after realizing a peaceful change of government for the first time in our history.

Rep. Kim claimed that now is the time for the military to declare its nonintervention in politics and asked for the prime minister's opinion.

No said the Constitution stipulates the solemn neutrality of the military, "therefore, it is meaningless for the military to declare non-intervention in politics anew." The premier further said that the government would push ahead with its policy of banning "private tutoring." "Instead, the government will take necessary measures to help university students suffering from financial problems by increasing scholarships and providing side jobs," he said.

Four lawmakers took the floor yesterday to question the government about social affairs, including campus problems and labor disputes. Rep. Kang Kyong-sik of the second opposition Korea National Party claimed that the wide gap between the rich and the poor and regional imbalance should be eliminatd as they hamper national unity and cause a "feeling of alienation" among the people. Touching on campus problems, he said that the college graduation quota system should be abrogated to help "campous autonomy" take root. He urged the government to give a free hand to university authorities in recruiting students. In particular, he claimed that the government should not take "retaliatory measures" against professors who issue statements on the current situation. He also claimed that "pure private tutoring" by college students aimed at earning school expenses should be allowed.

Rep. Kim of the NDP demanded that arrested "democratic figures" and students be released, irrespective of the nature of their offenses and sentences, to pave the road for a smooth debate on constitutional amendment.

Rep. Sim Chung-ku of the DJP argued, "Any extreme struggles through arson, violence and agitation can neither be beautified nor justified by any excuses." He urged the government to "work out substantial and comprehensive counter-plans against the left-leaning ideology spreading among students."

Rep. Son Tae-kon of the splinter Democratic Korea POarty demanded that the government show a positive and sincere attitude toward revision of the basic law.

In reply, Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said that the government is preparing for the revision of labor laws, including the Labor Union Law, Labor Dispute Arbitration Law and Labor Standards Law. He said, "The government expects that the three revision bills of the labor laws will be submitted by the ruling and opposition parties respectively, to be deliberated upon for revision, if possibly, within the ongoing House session." The labor minister also reported that a total of 120 business managers have been arrested for delinquencies in payment of wages and maltreatment of their employees during the past six years. But he did not make public how many employees have been arrested for labor disputes during the same period.

Home Minister Chong Sok-mo said that the government is carefully considering providing the local assemblies with the power of no-confidence motions against the heads of local administrations in the government's plan on local self-rule.

As for the treatment of film director Sin Sang-ok and his ex-wife Choe Un-hui, Justice minister Kim Song-ki said, "The government has expressed its position not to take issue with their activities in Pyongyang for the past eight years, because the government judged that their behavior in North Korea was inevitable for their survival."

BCP POLITICAL REPORT ON PAST 'REVISIONIST' LINES

BK081337 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Continuation of the Political Report on the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented at the Third National Party Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Browder revised the basic Leninist thesis that imperialism is monopolistic, decadent, and moribund capitalism. Denying the imperialist nature of U.S. capitalism, he declared that U.S. capitalism retains some of the characteristics of a young capitalism and that there is a common interest between the proletariat and the grand bourgeosie in the United States. Thus he pleaded for the safeguarding of the system of monopolist trusts and dreamed about saving U.S. imperialism from inevitable crises by means of class conciliation. Basing himself on this wrong appraisal of U.S. imperialism and following a capitulationist line of class colloboration with monopoly capital, Browder in May 1944 presided over the dissolution of the Communist Party of the United States of America, the party of the U.S. proletariat, and formed a non-party organization, the Communist Political Association of the United States of America.

Such was the Browderist line. In essence, it reflected U.S. imperialism infiltration and erosion from within the labor movement in the United States. During World War II, Browderism spread to colonized countries like Burma and India. After World War II, it gave birth to the line of peaceful evolution through class collaboration; that is, attaining liberation of colonizied countries through peaceful means in colloboration with U.S. and British imperialism.

Browderism, or the line of peaceful evolution, first came to our country during te period of resistance against the Japanese fascists, and it became the official line of our party at the second party congress in 1945.

Under this policy, the party yielded its armed struggle line against British imperialism and worked above ground as an official party under the British colonialists. The fruits of victory gained during the resistance against the Japanese fascists were thereby surrendered; armed units were disbanded, a large quantity of arms were given up, and rural base areas were abandoned. The revolution in Burma suffered serious setbacks of this revisionist line. The Browderist line was abolished in 1946 [words indistinct] and the march continued with a correct line.

B. The 1955 Revisionist Line

The meeting held by the Central Committee in 1955 adopted the 1955 work program and the 1955 line of internal peace and stopping the civil war. The party Central Committee worked on that line for many years. [Passage indistinct]

HUN SEN COMMENTS ON FINAL SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS

PM121405 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Jun 86 p 14

[Daniel Roussel report: "Open to Reconciliation"]

[Text] "I am sure that all the Vietnamese troops will be able to withdraw in 1990," Cambodian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hun Sen said during a press conference to mark the fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese units based on the southwest of the country. According to the Cambodian leader, more than one-third of all the Vietnamese troops have left Cambodia.

"In 1990 the Cambodian problem will therefore be solved without any need for a negotiated political solution, either with the coalition chaired by Sihanouk, with ASEAN, or with China. But the door is still open," the Cambodian leader said: "We are seeking a political solution to end our people's suffering and to enable us to build our country. This political solution necessarily depends on the dismantling of Pol Pot's political and military organization."

In an exclusive interview granted to L'HUMANITE at the end of the press conference, Hun Sen explained why "the situation is right and, if the sides concerned by the situation in the region really want to find a political solution, negotiations should start between 1986 and 1988. After that the problem will be nearing its own solution."

The minister's statements are based on his observation of the Cambodian Army's progress and, he said, "the strengthening of our forces in all spheres." "Although an overall solution to the region's tension involves China, it is the problems of peace not in Cambodia alone which are involved, but also in the whole of Indochina and the ASEAN countries."

[Roussel] Could Sihanouk return to Cambodia?

"Not if it means allowing a wolf into the fold." Hun Sen remarked, adding that, if he returns, "Sihanouk will have to be one of the sheep. At present he is one of the tigers. We intend to take off his tiger's skin and bring him back to the country. But the former monarch's fate is in his own hands."

Hun Sen reaffirmed that he does "not reject any negotiation with groups or individuals for the sake of national reconciliation and Pol Pot's elimination. But it is impossible to negotiate with the coalition chaired by Sihanouk, to which Pol Pot is central."

Hun Sen also accused the Thai army of "direct intervention" against Cambodia, which has necessitated the construction of a self-defense line which is now well under way. "We are going to hermetically seal the 700km of border with Thailand," Hun Sen stated.

With regard to relations with France, Hun Sen said they are "at a standstill. But we are waiting to see what the new government's policy toward our country is."

ARMY PAPER ON STRENGTHENED FIGHT AGAINST ENEMIES

BK140445 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Kangtoap PADEVOAT editorial: "Expand Past Victories, Advance Toward Successfully Fulfilling the Three Goals of the Cambodian Revolution" -- date not given]

[Text] During the past more than 7 years, our Cambodian revolution has advanced firmly on the road of progress toward socialism. These past more than 7 years were the time when the Cambodian revolution had experienced a most difficult period full of struggle and tests and trials but crowed with brilliant victories.

Each passing year, under the KPRP Leadership, our Army and people scored successive victories, particularly the resounding victories scored during the 1984-85 dry season which have enabled our revolution to gain a position of strength and victory and plunged the enemies into a weak position pending an inevitable doom.

Following the victories won during the 1984-85 dry season, our Armed Forces in close cooperation with the friendly Vietnamese Army volunteers have carried on their offensive against the enemies and could firmly defend all the positions along the Cambodian-Thai border. Many units of our regular force have gained a firm foothold there. They have attacked and blocked the enemies from various passages along the border.

For their part, our vigilant and combative people have taken part in national defense by making great sacrifice in carrying out the tasks of building a strong and long border defense line. At present, the plan for building our border defense line is almost completed. During this great campaign, the regular, special, militia, and [words indistinct] forces have made great contributions by joining with tens of thousands of young workers from all corners of the country in building the national defense line.

Inside the country, we have launched vigorous activities in all fields. In the military field, we have launched successive sweep operations against the enemies, thus causing instability and difficulty for the enemies. Due to our sweep operations, the enemy forces both along the border and in the interior of the country have suffered great losses. They were dispersed, lost contact and support, and suffered shortages of food, ammunition, medicine, and means to rescue their wounded or sick soldiers. Finally, many of them were compelled to surrender to us.

They have also suffered serious internal rifts. In the face of this serious defeat, the enemies have turned to ballyhoo about their victories won in this or that area in an attempt to boost the morale of their soldiers. More perfidious still, they have combined their scheme of distorting facts in Cambodia with their abject diplomatic maneuvers, such as their so-called 8-point proposal which is just a farce directed by Beijing in an attempt to fool both internal and international public. The enemies' remnant forces inside the country are insanely carrying out their activities to destroy our people's peaceful life and threaten our people in an attempt to forcibly create a state power under their order.

For this reason, our struggle against the enemies remains a very tense and fierce struggle. The most difficult task that our Armed Forces must fulfill with all their might is to successfully realize our current strategic tasks.

Therefore, in order to further expand our revolution's position of strength both along the border and in the interior of the country and to inflict greater defeats on the enemies, our Armed Forces must continue to attack the enemies both in the rainy and dry seasons by searching-out and destroying them, launching all forms of offensives against them, and attacking them with creative ingenuity, effectively,and with the use of aggregate forces. We must launch offensives against the enemies in all areas, from the bases inside the country to the border areas. We must know how to coordinate our offensives with political measures, particularly with the proselytization work persuading misled persons to return to the revolution and people.

In addition to the task of attacking the enemies, our Armed Forces must strive to help build genuine revolutionary forces especially in localities, communies and villages in which the enemies often carry out their activities. We must pay greater attention to the task of strengthening villages, including the soldiarity production groups which are the most important sources of our people's triple revoluntionary movement. They are the sources from which we recruit our Armed Forces and militia units for national and local defense. They are the sources of our forces for use in launching production drives to contribute to restoring and expanding our national economy.

Regarding this task, our Armed Forces must help stimulate the masses to join in building their localities, carrying out our triple revoluntionary movement, and establishing combat villages and communes and strong militia units capable of defending their localities, the revoluntionary administrations, and the people's right to mastery.

To counter the enemies' maneuvers to undermine the Cambodian-Vietnamese solidarity and weaken our forces, we must strive to enhance the strength of the Cambodian-Vietnamese alliance and uphold this soldiarity as the factor tht ensures the victory of the Cambodian revolution. Our armed forces must heighten their revolutionary vigilance and timely attack and frustrate all psychological warfare maneuvers and activities of the enemies. The special soldiarity between Cambodia and Vietnam is the sacred bond of relations. Our Vietnamese friends will always give us help whenever our people want in order to defend their lives and our beautiful land of Angkor.

Based on these main points, our Armed Forces should creatively carry out their tasks in accordance with the geographical settings at their respective positions. Only by so doing will we be able to successfully fulfill the three goals of our revolution set forth by our party's fifth national representative congress.

GENERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ADVICE ON ARMY DAY

BK151149 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] At a time when our KPRAF and people are enthusiastically emulating to create new achievements to contribute to the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF'S founding day and the Army-People Soldiarity Day, the KPRAF General Political Department has given supplementary advice on how to organize the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's founding and the Army-People Soldiarity Day -- 19 June 1951-19 June 1986 The advice is as follows:

By virtue of circular No 02 dated 6 November, 1985, of the party Central Committee dealing with the organization of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's founding day and the Army-People Solidarity Day and in order to ensure that the organization of this solemn festival proceeds smoothly in response to the objective and aspiration of the steadily growing KPRAF, the General Political Department would like to give out the following advice for concrete implementation.

I. Objective and Desiderata:

1. To make cadres, comatants and the general public clearly understand the tradition of courageous struggle of the Army which was born out of the people and truly fights for the people. At the same time, to make everybody expand the spirit of strategic and militant solidarity and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, which is the norm guaranteeing all victories and the development of three Indochinese countries.

2. To constantly initiate the efforts to make cadres, combatants, and the general public happy with and proud of the victories and steady development of our Army and pledge to enhance their sense of patriotism and raise their spirit of responsibility in contributing to the emulation campaign to build the KPRAF, making them grow stronger and bigger in size and quality and sharpening their political grasp and tactical capability in order to advance toward fulfilling all the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

3. Therefore, it is required that the celebration be conducted in a grand way and its significance be spread broadly among the cadres, combatants, and general public with a sense of economy in mind.

II. Organization and Implementation:

1. Regional, divisional, regimental, provincial, municipal, and school general departments must hold courses to spread and teach the excellent traditions of our Army and poeple from the day this advice is received to the end of the year. Propaganda documents must concentrate on the followng topics:

a. Lessons and historical experiences aimed at exhorting the Army into fulfilling its duties.

b. Lessons on the characteristics of the Army described in political orientation programs.

c. Speeches read at state meetings and speeches by individual units.

Propaganda is organized through the life style meetings and get-togethers to discuss concrete issues with lessons and experiences being debated and explained and then marked down for thorough implementation by cadres and combatants. Movies must be screened during film weeks concentrating on the topic of serving the Army's 35th anniversary. The Army museum must put on display arms confiscated from the enemy and pictures witnessing the losses of the enemy and the victories of our Army. It is imperative that these exhibitions be organized properly for viewing by foreign guests and the general public. In particular, divisional, regimental, provincial, municipal, and school general departments must organize photo exhibitions, if possible. They must also organize sports competitions within the Army or with the frontline units in order to celebrate the day in accordance with prevailing conditions in each unit.

2. The organization of meetings: units must hold meetings. Such units include regions, divisions, provincial and municipal military commands, regiments, and equivalent units and levels. Speeches for the meeting of each unit must be written by the unit concerned on the basis of the content in the official central speech and based on political tasks of the unit as appropriate.

Following the meetings, groups of lecturers must be organized on the basis of the feats of units and invididuals and sent to tell the cadres, combatants, and general public about these feats.

3. As for units living with the people, they must organize get-togethers between the Army and the authorities and people in order to inspect, exchange opinion, and assist each other in implementing Army discipline vis-a-vis the people and authorities as well as in contributing to Army building and implementing the rear's policy toward the Army.

4. The General Politicial Department must consult with the KUFNCD National Council in order to send delegations to visit Cambodian Army units and Vietnamese Volunteer Army units both at the front and in the rear.

5. The regional, divisional, provincial, municipal, regimental, and school units must cooperate with local authorities in organizing visits and assistance to families of fallen and disabled soldiers under treatment or convalescing at hospitals as well as Vietnamese Volunteer Army units fulfilling their internationalist obligation in Cambodia.

6. Wherever there are tombs of Cambodian and Vietnamese cadres and combatants, work must be conducted to clean and weed the tombs in cooperation with the local authorities, women's associations, youth associations, students, and children.

7. Organize sanitation workers to clean up the work sites and living quarters of each unit during the celebration of this anniversary.

8. All units in the Armed Forces must organize short-term emulation campaigns in order to produce outstanding feats in contribution to the celebration of the day.

9. All Armed Forces units must heighten vigilance and combat readiness to prevent and block all enemy maneuvers and to ensure security. After all these steps have been taken, it is imperative to report the results to the Propaganda and Education Department before 30 June 1986 so that the latter can sum up and report to the General Political Department in time. Following are the slogans:

1. Hail the 35th anniversary of the glorious traditional day of the KPRAF and the Army-People Solidarity Day -- 19 June 1951-19 June 1986!
2. Enthusiastically celebrate the great victories of the KPRAF in the 35 years of struggle and construction!
3. Pledge to emulate in carrying out all the resolutions of the fifth party congress!
4. The bonds of militant solidarity among the armies and peoples of Cambodia, Vietman, and Laos last forever!
5. Long live the glorious KPRP!
6. Long live the glorious PRK!

SIHANOUK 'DEAL' WITH THAILAND ON TEMPLE SCORED

BK141230 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 14 Jun 86

["A Deal" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 14 -- Several Thai papers on June 6 brought to light dark designs long nurtured by reactionary circles in Bangkok, and a shameful, criminal deal between them and Sihanouk, leader of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", on the Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

One article titled "Thailand Hopes To Get Back Preah Vihear," quotes statements made by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to the effect that "The Preah Vihear temple belongs to Thailand." Sitthi also recalled in an interview that Sihanouk, as "chairman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," had assured that "If the three factions retake Kampuchea the Preah Vihear temple will be common property of Kampuchea and Thailand." Sitthi said that the sharing of the temple would be just the beginning, after that Thailand will negotiate with the three factions for the return of the temple to Thailand," he added.

The reports shed more light on what has already been denounced and condemned by the poeple and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Prem, Sitthi and other reactionaries in Bangkok, while working hand in glove with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in keeping the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and their associates to oppose the Kampuchean people, have all the time maintained their territorial designs on Kampuchea, in service of "pan-Thaiism", a expansionist policy doggedly pursued by all rulers in Thailand for eight centuries now. It should also be noted that Bangkok's designs on three Lao hamlets in Sayabury are also part of this reactionary policy.

By making such a deal with the rulers in Bangkok, Sihanouk has further revealed his despicable character. In addition to serving as a mask for the Pol Pot clique he is now prepared to carve off a portion of the national territory for "pan-Thaiism." That's and indelible shame.

Let there be no mistake that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent, sovereign country. The Preah Vihear temple, illegally occupied by Thailand up to 1955, [was] returned to Kampuchea on June 15, 1962 following a ruling by the International Court in the Hague. The temple, like the rest of Kampuchea's territory, is under full control of the PRK Government. It is not to be infringed upon with impunity.

RESISTANCE CLAIMS TO CONTROL ANGKOR WAT AREA

BK160016 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Siem Reap battlefield: At 2430 on the night of 10 June, our National Army and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers launched a 4-pronged attack against Vietnamese positions in the Angkor Wat region. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese enemies' radar station on Bakheng Hill; the second prong attacked the Vietnamese battalion position at Trapeang Ses village; the third prong attacked the defense line north of Angkor Wat; and the fourth prong attacked the 497th command post west of Angkor Wat. As a result:

1. We totally liberated and took control of the Vietnamese position networks in the Angkor Wat region and liberated 25 villages, namely Trapeang Ses, Khvean, Kouk Dong, Kouk Chan, Baray, Kouk Thmei, Wat Preah Siar, Angkor Krau, Pranet, (Phlung), Kouk Tnaot, Kouk Pou, Prasat Cha, Tnaot Chrum, Samraong, Ta Prok, Leat Dai, Kompong Reach, Spean Thmei, Svay Chek, (Lbaeuk Ta Lu), Kandal, Kouk Kak, Trapeang Svay, Thnal Baray.

2. We killed 35 Vietnamese enemies, including a division commander and 2 regiment commanders, and wounded 52 others. We destroyed 120 assorted weapons, including 2 (BCA)'s 2 DK-75's, 2 12.8-mm guns, 6 Goryunov guns, 15 B-40's and B-41's, and 93 AK's, AR-15's, and SK's, 1 radar station, 1 radar, 1 large telegraph set, 2 15-watt telegraph sets, 1 ammunition depot containing 8 metric tons of assorted ammunition, 1 rice storehouse containing 400 sacks of rice, 6 military trucks, and a large quantity of ammunition and war material.

3. We seized 25 assorted weapons, including 2 B-40's, 1 B-41, 2 Goryunov guns, and 20 AK's, SK's, and AR-15's, 27 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 1,200 rounds of Goryunov ammunition, 1,800 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war material.

On the same night, we ambushed Vietnamese enemies attempting to resist us, killing eight and wounding three.

KHIEU SAMPHAN DISCUSSES VISIT TO AFRICA

BK071224 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Interview with DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan by VODK AND VONADK correspondents -- recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Vice President, you have just led a CGDK delegation on visit to a number of African states. What is the objective of this visit?

[Khieu Samphan] Geographically speaking, African countries are so far away from Cambodia. But morally and sentimentally, they are very close to our Cambodian state and people. We have very fraternal feelings for them, for they are as poor as we are and have suffered from foreign aggression like us. For this reason, they hate the aggressors and feel very much related to our people who are victims of Vietnamese aggression. They admire our people, who are a people of a small but courageous country daring to challenge and fight the Vietnamese aggressors, winning one victory after another. They regard our people's struggle as their own, considering it as a joint struggle of small and poor states in defense of their right to live with independence and honor. For this reason, every year, we call on these African brothers in order to say hello to them and inform them of the latest developments of our multiform struggle. Last year we visited Cameroon, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Meuritania and the Ivory Coast. This year we visited Egypt, Kenya, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Liberia, and Guinea. Egypt, Kenya, and Rwanda are in eastern Africa. Burkina Faso, Senegal, Liberia, and Guinea are in western Africa. This year, the CGDK delegation's visit is of even more significance, for it took place after our CGDK had advanced the 8-point peace proposal to settle the Cambodian problem politically, and these countries rejoined over the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

[Correspondent] How did these countries support our 8-point peace proposal?

[Kieu Samphan] They fully and completely supported it with enthusiasm. In Egypt, President Husni Mubarak personally received our CGDK delegation to express the support of the Republic of Egypt for our 8-point peace proposal.

The chairmen of the lower house and upper house also personally received our delegation. As for State Minister Butrus Ghali, he also met with our delegation for 1 hour. This shows the attention paid by the Arab Republic of Egypt to our struggle and to the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

Moreover, we had cordial talks with several high-ranking Egyptian officials who expressed deep admiration for our struggle and firm confidence that we would triumph. We can conclude that the stand taken by Egypt reflects the stand of African countries as well as that of Arab countries, for Egypt has influence on both African and Arab countries.

In Kenya, the fact that his country welcomed our delegation shows a gesture of clear-cut political significance as it expressed satisfaction with and unmistakable support for our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. This support was clearly displayed in the welcoming speech by the deputy foreign minister delivered at a solemn banquet in honor of our delegation and in the remarks by the chairman of the Kenyan National Solidarity Party who voiced warm and cordial greetings and regards to our delegations.

He said that in the past he learned about our Cambodian people's struggle only through newspapers, documents, and letters exchanged from afar. He said we had never met before but now, we meet each other. This led him to have greater esteem for the Cambodian people and to understand the Cambodian problem better. He now clearly knows about the just cause of the Cambodian people and their courageous struggle. He has greater confidence in the victory of the Cambodian people. He also expressed hope that he would be able to visit Angkor Wat, the great and famous work of art of our people's advanced civilization, and to witness the beautiful scene of our Tonle Sap lake.

In Rwanda, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation personally and cordially welcomed our delegation at the airport. During talks with our delegation, he clearly affirmed the Rwandan Government's support for our 8-point peace proposal. He also stressed his satisfaction with the three points in the proposal, namely the proposed direct talks between the two warring sides, withdrawal of foreign troops, and national reconciliation among all Cambodians.

The general secretary of the revolutionary party for the development of Rwanda also cordially received us and expressed strong feelings and attention to our Cambodian problem.

Burkina Faso also expressed deep feeling for our Cambodian people's struggle. Through their personal experience, the leaders of this country clearly understood that for Cambodia -- like Burkina Faso, which is a small and poor country -- to live with independence and national honor is a difficult thing to accomplish. For this reason, they have deep feelings for our Cambodia. These are feelings of friendship and fraternity.

When our delegation arrived there on 13 May, the minister of external relations and cooperation went to the airport to welcome our delegation as close friends. He met twice with our delegation and hosted a luncheon welcoming our delegation on 15 May. This luncheon was also attended by the minister of internal affairs and security and the minister of transport and communications. These two ministers asked us many questions about Camobida, thus learning much more about our problem. President Thomas Sankara also personally received our delegation. He attentively enquired about the struggle situation of the CGDK and Cambodian people.

As for the Mali Government, it also expressed support for our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. When we made a brief stopover at the airport of Bamako, capital of Mali, on the night of 16 May, the acting minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and his secretary came to welcome our delegation late in the night at the airport in order to assure our delegation of the Mali Government's support for our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. Let me remind you that President Abdou Diouf is the president of the Organization of African Unity and Senegal is the president of the special committee of the International Conference on Kempuchea.

We left Senegal and arrived in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, on 20 May. At the airport, the vice president of Liberia, the vice chairman of the National Assembly, the chairman of the foreign relations commission of the Senate, and other officials of Liberia cordially welcomed our delegation. We held official talks with the foreign minister and also with the vice president.

On 23 May, the vice president hosted a reception for our delegation. In his speech, the Liberian vice president stressed that the Liberian Government and people warmly supported the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, which is a most reasonable proposal. He also appealed to Vietnam and its accomplices to accept this peace proposal. Many other members of the government and officials of Liberia attended the reception. This visit was an opportunity allowing us to further strengthen bonds of friendship and solidarity between our CGDK and people and the Liberian Government and people.

The Liberian president also warmly received our delegation. He stressed that Lieria demanded that the Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Cambodia unconditionally, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny. He also reiterated support for the 8-point peace proposal.

Our delegation's visit to Guinea was also an opportunity to strengthen friendly relations between our CGDK and people and the Guinean people and Government. When our delegation arrived at Conakry airport in the afternoon of 24 May, permanent secretary of the National Salvation Military Committee, the minister of foreign affairs, and other Guinean personalities welcomed our delegation.

After holding talks with the permanent secretary of the National Salvation Military Committee, we also met with other memebers of the Guinean Government. President Lansana Conte also received our delegation in a warm and cordial atmosphere. He reassured our delegation of the Guinean Government and people's support for our Cambodian people's struggle. He also affirmed full support for our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, for he considered it very reasonable and said that Vietnam should accept it.

Our CGDK delegation's visit to Africa ended in Guinea with great success. Let me remind you that in all countries visited, we conveyed the warmest greetings of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, DK president, to the heads of state of friendly countries, and President Husni Mubarak, President Sankara, President Samuel K. Doe, and President Lansana Conte also conveyed through our delegation their warm greetings to Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea.

[Correspondent] What is your impression following this visit?

[Khieu Samphan] I see that our friends are happy that the forces of the three patriotic factions of our CGDK have the same views on important, fundamental political issues relating to our current struggle and to the future of Cambodia after Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia. They are happy to see that this unanimity of views on important political issues is the firm basis for the patriotic forces of the three factions to maintain unity forever. All friends are most happy to see that our delelgation truly represents the three factions of our CGDK, for it is composed of representatives from the three sides. This has made our friends confident that we will win.

The force of solidarity of the three factions and the force of the world supporting the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal are most powerful. This force is strong enough to prompt Vietnam to come to the negotiating table and start talking with our CGDK to find a political settlement for our Cambodian problem. Moreover, they clearly see that the Vietnamese are totally and completely cornered on the Cambodian battlefield and are experiencing a crisis in Vietnam itself. Therefore, if Vietnam continues to use tricks to avoid negotiating with the CGDK to politically settle the Cambodian problem in specific ways, it will be more inextricably bogged down both in Cambodia and at home.

As for the tricks and deception used by Vietnam, they are widely known in the world. If Vietnam refuses to negotiate with the CGDK, how can the Cambodian problem be settled politically? Who will believe Vietnam's claim that it wants to settle the Cambodian problem politically?

Our CGDK is so generous toward Vietnam. It accepts that Vietnam withdraws troops in two phases in an orderly manner and within a specific time frame. Regarding the Heng Samrin regime installed by Vietnam in Phnom Penh, we also agree to let it join in a quadripartite Cambodian coalition government in the spirit of national reconciliation among all Cambodians. What else do you want? Vietnam must agree to negotiate with our CGDK. This is the opinion of the overwhelming majority of African countries and of the largest segment of international opinion.

VOK REPORTS ON SON SANN'S EUROPEAN VISIT

BK140643 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] The KPNLF reports that His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and chairman of the KPNLF, is staying in France during his European tour to seek support for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue. This report also says that during his stay in France, His Excellency Son Sann held talks with French Minister for External Affairs Bernard Raymond and the president of the European Parliament. He also attended a luncheon hosted by the Chinese Embassy in France.

Apart from this, His Excellency Son Sann met with Cambodian residents in France and took part in discussing possible resolutions of the Cambodian issue at the French institute for diplomatic affairs. His Excellency Son Sann will be going to Switzerland on 19 June. Afterward, he will visit West Germany, Denmark, and Italy and the Vatican where he will meet the Italian foreign minister and Pope John Paul II.

FIRE EXCHANGED WITH VIETNAMESE TROOPS AT BORDEN

BK170746 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- About four Vietnamese soldiers are believed to have been wounded in a clash with a unit of Thai troops south of this border district yesterday morning, according to a report from the Burapha Task Force. They were among a group of 15 Vietnamese soldiers who crossed the border canal of Khlong Nam Sai at Ban Khao Din and had walked about one kilometre into Thai territory when they were spotted by a border defence unit. Thai troops tried to push them back but the intruders resisted, sparking an exchange of machine gun and grenade launcher fire that lasted for about 20 minutes before the Vietnamese retreated into Kampuchea.

Dressed in green fatigues and fully armed, the Vietnamese left a trail of blood stains, indicating that soldiers had been wounded and dragged back. The report said it was believed that the intruding troops had either strayed into Thailand by accident or were on an intelligence mission to find the location of Thai troops.

SUPREME COMMAND ON CAMBODIAN, LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK161055 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Supreme Command's Information Office has reported on the situation at the Thai-Cambodian and Thai-Lao border.

In Cambodia, Vietnam last week moved troops and weapons to the central areas of Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. It is noteworthy that Vietnam sent large reinforcements from Phnom Penh to Battambang, and from Vietnam through Phnom Penh to Samlot Village in Ratanamondol District, Battambang Province, to replace the troops pulled out under the partial withdrawal from Cambodia. Vietnam also sent material supplies into Poipet, Sisophon, and Thmar Puok District in Battambang Province. Concerning the situation deeper in Cambodia, CGDK forces mounted offensives against Vietnamese bases in Mongkolborei, Battambang, Moung Russei, and Ratanamondol Districts of Battambang Province; and Phnum Kravanh District in Pursat Province. At the Thai-Cambodian border, artillery shellings landed inside Thailand in Ta Phraya District, Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province; Pong Namron District, Chanthaburi Province; and Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

At the Thai-Lao border, Laos last week made plans to deploy Vietnamese troops along the Mekong River in Khammouane in rotation for Lao troops pulled from the area. In Sayaboury, Laos deployed troops at operational outposts along the Thai-Lao border. They provide weapon supplies for communist terrorists operating in the border area of Thailand. They also smuggle opium and marijuana for sale in black markets in Thailand to create problems for Thai civilians and officials. There were four border incidents caused by Lao soldiers. Lao soldiers opened fire on Ban Nong Kok, Tha Li District, Loei Province. Lao soldiers fired on Thai villagers while foraging in the forest in Dam Siam Pass, Khong Chiam District, Ubon Ratchathani. One Thai civilian was killed and another wounded. Lao soldiers crossed the border into Thailand and harassed the people in Ban Huai Kon, Thung Chang District, Nan Province. Lao intruders clashed with Thai officials in Ban Huai Sataeng, Thung Chang District, Nan Province. No losses were reported.

CHAWALIT SETS UP PANEL TO CONSIDER ARMY SHUFFLE

BK130145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 86 p 1

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has set up an eight-member committee to consider the annual army reshuffle which is expected to come about earlier than the usual timing in previous years, informed military sources told THE NATION yesterday. The upcoming shake-up is also expected to be sweeping, covering officers of both general and colonel ranks.

The army committee is also expected to announce the reshuffle soon after Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek retires at the end of August. An annual army reshuffle has been traditionally effected on October 1, covering only top-brass officers.

The sources said that the eight-member team is headed by acting Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun. Other members on the board are Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Charat Wongsayan, Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff for Operations Lt Gen Suchina Khraprayun, Assistant Army Chief-of-staff for Operations Lt Gen Ngamphon Nutsathitm Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff for Logistics Lt Gen Kasem Sa-nguanchatsorakrai, Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff for Civilian Affairs Lt Gen Charuai Wongsayan, Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff for Personnel Lt Gen Sirichai Laksaniyanawin and Army Comptroller-General Lt Gen Wichai Phoemsap.

The sources said that the wide-ranging reshuffle is expected as a result of the failure of Gen Athit to effect a mid-year shake-up covering the ranks of special colonels and below. The absence of a mid-year reshuffle was attributed to the controversy about the proposal calling for second term extension for Gen Athit when he was concurrently army commander-in-chief. The issue, according to the sources, has delayed April's reshuffle. But earlier reports said that Gen Athit had reshuffled about 40 army officers at the levels of deputy regiment commanders in May.

Gen Chawalit's order was seen as a revival of the former practice whereby the top five army generals jointly considered annual reshuffles. The officers were the army commander-in chief, his two assistant commanders-in-chief, and the army chief-of-staff. The sources said that the powers were centralized around Gen Athit when he headed the army.

Soon after he was appointed to the top army post in place of Gen Athit late last month, Gen Chawalit pledged that he would decentralize his powers to reshuffle army officers. He said he would order the formation of any army committee to handle the matter. The sources said that Gen Chawalit also said that the list of the army officers to be affected will be revealed to the public.

Gen Athit last year adopted a new policy in this regard by sending specific reshuffle orders separately to related officers only. The list of the reshuffled officers were however announced in the royal gazette later.

Meanwhile, about 20 Chunlachomklao Military Academy Class One graduates and their wives last night hosted a party for Gen Chawalit to congratulate him on the appointment at the Ambassador Hotel. Gen Chawalit has also graduated from the same class. The party was also meant to congratulate Khunying Phankhrua Yongchaiyut for the royal bestowal of the title on her.

CRACKDOWN ON CPT 'TOP PRIORITY' IN PREM ORDER

BK161003 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The crackdown against the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand, or the CPT, and its United Fronts is given top priority in an order recently issued by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The order, No. 47/2529, signed by the prime minister on 24 March and now in force, reiterates the government's determination to wipe out the CPT and its offshoots in order to bring about peace and security in the country. The order states that the crackdown against the CPT, specifically the party itself and its United Fronts, must be given priority over other security menaces, such as the Communist Party of Malaya, organized southern bandits, and other outlawed elements.

To win over the CPT, the order states that efforts must be exerted by all ministries, departments, and government units to force the party to change its policy of violent armed struggle to peaceful struggle in accordance with the democratic system with his majesty the king as the head of state.

To win over the United Fronts of the CPT, the order states that the root cause of conflicts which create unfairness must be resolved and that unity must be enhanced to foster better understanding within society.

ATHIT REAFFIRMS MILITARY POLL GUIDELINES

BK120049 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday reaffirmed his order to encourage senior military personnel to participate in the July 27 general election. "I issued the order in my capacity as supreme commander, and not as army commander-in-chief," he said.

Gen Athit made the statement in the wake of reports which quoted newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as suggesting that the so-called military election centre was dissolved. Chawalit also reemphasized that the army under his leadership will stay clear of politics.

But Athit was apparently upset with reports that his order to set up the military election centre was superceded. He said he was totally "surprised" by the report.

Athit ordered senior army officials, including former Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, to see that the rank and file were encouraged to go to the polls before he was stripped of his post as army commander-in-chief late last month. "Gen Chawalit was also present when I instructed unit commanders to ask soldiers to get their domicile registration papers transferred to their garrisons so that they could exercise their voting right. I also ordered that soldiers be briefed on the election process," he said.

The six-point guidelines that he issued had nothing to do with politics, he asserted. "I don't understand why the Press blew up the matter out of proportion. Some newspaper wrote that the order was scrapped. How can an order to scrapped?" he said. Gen Athit also warned the Press against sensationalizing stories.

NEW CHAT THAI PARTY LEADERS TAKES OVER

To Improve Army Ties

BK150448 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jun 86 p 1, 2

[By Phanni N. Konkit]

[Text] Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday took over from Maj Gen Praman Adireksan as leader of the Chat Thai Party in what appeared to be a smooth transition of power. The unexpected move was aimed at "patching up" its relations with the military in light of the leadership change in the army, THE NATION learned.

The "succession" was announced soon before the July 27 general election. Although it was in line with a standing "family agreement" for Chatchai to replace Praman, the understanding, which was concluded long ago, had set next year as the time for the transition. Maj Gen Praman was moved up to a largely ceremonial post of chairman of the party's advisory board.

Informed sources said that Chatchai and Praman agreed on the smooth succession last week in the belief that with the former foreign and industry minister at the party's helm. The ties between Chat Thai and the military will improve. Chatchai also said that the chances of the party to join a post-election coalition government would be enhanced with him at the top if Gen Prem Tinsulanon is chosen prime minister after the general election, according to the sources. The sources said that Maj Gen Praman agreed to the assessment and promised to step down willingly during the in-house meeting.

"It's a matter of suitability. Maj Gen Chatchai is in a better position to coordinate with the military. While the party chairman has become so senior that it is not convenient for him to approach a military man, the new party leader can talk with even a lieutenant colonel," one source said.

The sources said that the leadership change was needed in the wake of the army change in which Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut replaced Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as army commander-in-chief late last month. Gen Athit retains his post of supreme commander.

The sources said the two brothers-in-law agreed that the party will back Maj Gen Praman as prime minister should it sweep the majority of seats in the House of Representatives, a possibility most observers consider remote. Maj Gen Chatchai is also a major financier of the party, the sources noted. The leadership change was announced at a news conference in which both Praman and Chatchai were present. Party Secretary General Banhan Sinnlapa-acha was also present.

They stressed publicly that Praman had voluntarily resigned from the post and that the change cannot be interpreted as an inter-party conflict. Chatchai told reporters that the party would not mind joining a post-election coalition government. "We can join hands with anybody," he said.

Asked about his attitude towards Cen Prem Tinsulanon, the new party leader said that if the majority in the new House of Representatives chose Gen Prem as prime minister, Chat Thai would not object. In principle, however, Chat Thai supports the proposal that the prime minister should be an elected MP, he said. Referring to his earlier statement that former Social Action Party (SAP) leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot should be prime minister, Chatchai said circumstances had changed.

He made the statement at a party on M.R. Khukrit's birthday at the former prime minister's Suan Phlu residence before the dissolution of Parliament on May 1. "The game is over and what I said then was only meant as a blessing for him," he said.

Praman said that he tendered his resignation to the executive committee yesterday on the grounds that he had accomplished his mission to recruit party candidates to run in the July 27 general election. The meeting unanimously endorsed the resignation and appointed Maj Gen Chatchai acting party leader. It also appointed him chairman of the party's advisory board. "I was not forced to resign and the resignation was in line with party regulation No. 18," he said.

The regulation stipulates that the executive members will leave their posts when the term of Parliament expires or it is dissolved. If Parliament's term expires, the executive committee will take care of party affairs until the election of a new committee within 90 days after the general election. Chatchai said that the party will be neutral in its election campaign.

But in a major rally at Suan Chatuchak last night, several Chat Thai candidates, including former Saraburi MP and Col Prachak Sawangchit, took the prime minister to task. Pongchon also castigated the Democrat Party in a heated rally speech.

Praman introduced the new party leader to the audience during the campaign -- and in a gesture of unity, he raised his younger brother-in-law's hand before the crowd of about 3,000 people.

Prachak said that Chat Thai has fielded candidates in Bangkok to counter allegations that it has no support among Bangkokians. The rally lasted about four hours.

New Leader on Policy

BK160125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The Chat Thai Party intends to win the most seats in the House of Representatives and become the main force in a coalition, its new leader, Major-General Chatchai Chunhawan, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. By electing him to replace Major-General Praman Adireksan as leader, Chat Thai members are throwing a challenge to the Democratic Party, turning the July 27 general election into an intensive contest between two chief rival parties.

Chat Thai (Thai National), which won the largest number of seats in the previous election but failed to form a government because it was outmanoeuvered by political manipulators in the Social Action Party, considers the Northeast its power base, and the Northeast having one third of the country's population is entitled to one third of the seats in the House. In a government formed with Chat Thai as the major partner, Maj-Gen Chatchai will open bids for the private sector to build highways to connect provinces, including a four-lane expressway between Bangkok and Nakhon Ratchasima, his own constituency, which will facilitate communications between the biggest region of Thailand with the capital.

The construction companies will be allowed to collect tolls for an agreed number of years to regain their investment with an acceptable margin and then turn the roads over to the Government. This project will provide employment all over the country, Maj-Gen Chatchai said, and giving employment to the people will be one of the most important items in the Chart Thai strategic plan for the country. "It is the only real solution to the poverty in the rural and urban areas and to the problem of migration from the provinces to the city and the resultant increase in slum areas," he explained.

Another major task that Chat Thai is setting itself calls for turning the Petroleum Authority of Thailand [PAT] into a nonprofit state enterprise. By making billions in profits, the PAT is causing suffering to all users of refined oil products, particularly those using the products for agricultural, industrial and transportation purposes, at a time when a global glut has caused oil prices to drop dramatically. A government headed by Chat Thai will price diesel and benzine at five baht per litre and premium gasoline at six baht.

Chat Thai would also like the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand to cut down on profits and lower rates. Maj-Gen Chatchai noted that Thailand should be promoting tourism earnestly on this occasion when trade in the country's primary commodities has been severely affected by protectionism in Japan, Europe and the United States. The electricity rates charged hotels have become excessive and this situation adversely affects the tourist industry. Maj-Gen Chatchai would like to develop agro-industries so that Thailand does not have to depend on primary products and can gain "value added" by exporting processed products or goods manufactured from the country's commodities. Chat Thai will insist on all public utilities being made non-profit so that the public can benefit from lower rates.

To reduce violent crime, Maj-Gen Chatchai will require all persons possessing weapons used for war to turn all their arms over to the authorities within seven days. They need not come and identify themselves to the officials but they will be permitted to deposit the guns and ammunition in baskets to be placed outside police stations. "The existence of such weapons has made all the robberies, murders and gang wars possible, and we have to put a stop to all this violence," Maj-Gen Chatchai said.

To promote democracy and let the people understand the political, economic, social, security and military issues being debated, Chat Thai will work for broadcasts of parliamentary sessions. Such broadcasts will also let the constituents know how the representatives they have elected are conducting themselves, and this will help them in their judgment about voting in future elections. The broadcasts will make the MPs feel more responsible towards their duties to the people, Maj-Gen chatchai said.

DEMOCRAT PARTY CONDUCTS PUBLIC OPINION POLL

Athit Favored In Some Districts

BK140908 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] According to a source at the Democrat Party's election center, the public opinion survey conducted on 9 June showed that the majority of people questioned in the Districts of Thon Buri and Phra Nakhon prefer Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek for prime minister over the incumbent, General Prem Tinsulanon. The poll indicated that the Democrat Party's popularity is still high and suggested that its general election candidates must improve themselves. The Democrat Party, according to the survey, might not win the general election in Bangkok Constituencies 1, 2, 10, and 11 -- Dusit, Phaya Thai, Bang Khunthian, and Bangkok Noi Districts respectively. In particular, Marut Bunnak ahs little popularity in Constituency 2. However, the party's popularity in Constituencies 4 and 5 was registered at 37.6 percent against 8.6 percent for the Prachakon Thai Party.

Phichai Comments on Poll

BK140115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's popularity has drastically increased since he removed Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as army commander-in-chief last month, Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun said last night.

Phichai, also Democrat Party leader, quoted a poll as showing that Prem was given a 32 percent popularity rate as against 18 percent prior to the top-level army reshuffle in which Athit was replaced by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as army chief. However, Phichai conceded that Prem's popularity in Bangkok has markedly declined. Prem was most popular in the south and northeast, he said.

Phichai was speaking to the Foreign Correspondent's Club of Thailand (FCCT) at Dusit Thani Hotel and was commenting on Prem's chance of retaining the premiership in the post-election government. "I'm not in a position to answer such a question (about Prem's future), but if the Democrat Party emerges the biggest party with the majority after the July 27 poll, I would inevitably have to take over the premiership. In case no party wins the majority, then it's up to the coalition partners to decide who among them will be premier," he said.

Refusing to predict the result of the poll, Phichai said he hoped the Democrat party would be one of the post-election coalition partners and assigned to take charge of the three key ministries: Finance, Foreign Affairs and Interior.

CABINET APPROVES SHUFFLE IN FOREIGN SERVICE

BK160119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin, and his deputy, Tet Bunnak, will become the ambassadors to Washington and Beijing respectively in a high-level reshuffle in the Foreign Ministry, a Cabinet source told THE NATION yesterday.

The Cabinet recently approved the reshuffle which affects at least 20 key positions. However, some positions in the prospective list still have to be approved by the Cabinet.

Asa, 50, will replace M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, who will in turn take up Asa's position as the new permanent secretary. Kaseemsamoson, 55, was permanent secretary for Foreign Affairs before he was posted to Washington.

The reshuffle list will be effective as of October 1, 1986. The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sawanit Khongsiri, is expected to take the ambassadorship in Singapore. The present ambassador, Sarot Chawanawirat, will become the new spokesman.

The ambassador to China, Orachun Tanaphong, will move to Portugal to replace Ambassador Sanan Plangprayun, who is assigned as the next ambassador to Senegal.

Prasoet Mat-udi, the current envoy to Dhaka, will retire along with the ambassador to Tehran, Phaibun Maolanon. Banthoeng Worasi, deputy permanent secretary, will replace Phaibun.

Chawat Atthayukti, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, has been promoted to Director General of ASEAN Affairs Department, while its current chief Sakon Wannaphruk is expected to assume the deputy permanent secretary position.

Aphinan Pawanarit, deputy director general of Political Affairs Department, will switch to the ASEAN Affairs Department as Chawat's deputy.

Sarasin Wiraphon, the minister of Thai Embassy in Japan, is expected to take up the post of deputy chief of the Political Affairs Department.

Suthi Prasatwinitchai, the deputy permanent secretary, will replace Owat Sutthiwatnaruphut, as the ambassador to London. Owat will retire this October.

Sakthip Krairoek, the first secretary of the Thai Embassy in Washington, will succeed Suthi. Aphinan Na Ranong, deputy director general of ASEAN Affairs Department will replace Sakthip.

Khachon Sophon, ambassador attached to the ministry, will replace Anat Suwannwihok as the ambassador to Sri Lanka. Anat will fill in her slot. The source said that there is no change in the Protocol Department.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA 13 JUN

BK160937 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Thailand and Romania signed a trade agreement at the Commerce Ministry on 13 June. The agreement was signed by Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Bituleanu and Thai Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon -- heads of Romanian and Thai delegations respectively. The fifth meeting of the Thai-Romanian joint committee on trade cooperation was held 11-13 June. The meeting reviewed past bilateral trade relations and agreed to remove trade barriers and promote exports by exchanging trade mission visits and arranging exhibitions to introduce their products to the peoples of both countries. The two sides agreed to a bilateral trade target of $100 million during the period 1986 to 1989. Romania expressed interest in buying major Thai products such as 40,000 metric tons of rice, 100,000 metric tons of maize, 100,000 metric tons of molasses, tapioca products, and barite ore. It will also buy rubber products and tin directly from Thailand instead of through Singapore. In return, Romania asked the Thai side to buy its machinery, tractors, fertilizers, chemicals, and electric meters. Moreover, Romania also expressed its intention to join in both government and private-sector investment projects.

STATE COUNCIL 14, 16 JUN SESSION COMMUNIQUE

BK161456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Communique of the SRV Council of State, dated 16 June]

[Text] On 14 and 16 June 1986, the Council of State held a regular session under Chairman Truong Chinh.
1. The council of state heard a report by the Council of Ministers' Marriage and Family Law Drafting Commission on the views contributed by National Assembly deputies and the various sectors and echelons toward the draft of the law on marriage and family. The Council of State suggested some revisions to the draft for submission to the National Assembly. 2. The Council of State examined preparatory work for the 11th session of the Seventh National Assembly. 3. After hearing reports by the comrade chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the comrade chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control on the work status of the judiciary and control sectors, the Council of State stressed the need to implement a number of policies and measures aimed at strengthening state discipline and the socialist legal system. 4. The Council of State decided to nominate a number of procurators to the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

EDUCATION MINISTRY CONDEMNS PRC SCHOOL SHELLING

OW141553 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNS June 14 -- "The artillery shelling by Chinese troops on Vietnamese school children amidst their festivities on the International Children's Day had laid bare the atrocious crimes of the Chinese authorities".

This comes in a statement issued here today by the Ministry of Education and the Vietnam Education Trade Union, condemning the Chinese artillery shelling on the primary school of Quyet Tien in Quan Ba district in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen on June 1.

The shelling killed two school children and wounded five others and one teacher, who were attending the shcool's summer camp in celebration of the International Children's Day.

The statement says: "This was not the first time that Chinese troops committed crimes against Vietnamese school children of the said school. On August 9, 1984, their shelling blew up one classroom, and five days later damaged another. On other occasions, Chinese troops' artillery killed two school children, natives of Ha Tuyen's provincial town of Ha Giang, while they were going home from their years-end exams."

"In the five border village of the Quan Ba District", it goes on, "many children have been kidnapped and brutally killed Chinese troops. On March 8 this year, Chinese soldiers took away a 13-year-old son of a vice chairman of Cao Ma village, then killed him and threw his body into a rock crevice".

"The Ministry of Education and the Vietnam Education Trade Union vehemently condemn the above-mentioned crimes of Chinese troops," stresses the statement." "We call on the educators, scientists, artists and all the people of conscience in the world to strongly condemn the brutal crimes of the Chinese authorities so as to stop the repetition of such crimes and to ensure that our future generations will be able to study in peace and happiness", the statement concludes.

Ha Tuyen Mass Meeting

OW140823 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 -- A mass meeting was held recently in the northern province of Ha Tuyen to condemn Chinese troops' shelling of Vietnamese children's summer camp in its border district of Quan Ba on June 1.

Addressing the meeting, Dai Dung, president of the provincial Red Cross, strongly denounced the Chinese reactionaries' shelling of the summer camp of some 300 teachers and pupils of the Quyet Tien basic general school at 3:00 p.m. on June 1, killing two children and wounding a teacher and five other pupils. He stressed that the shelling on pupils who were enjoying their International Children's Day (June 1) and other crimes against the children in the border areas committed so far by the Chinese authorities are extremely inhuman. He called on the people throughout the country and all progressive mankind to strongly condemn and resolutely stop these crimes of the Chinese reactionaries.

Radio Roundup

BK131109 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] In May 1986, Chinese troops fired nearly 70,000 artillery and mortar rounds on various localities inside Vietnamese territory, especially on Vi Xuyen Ditrict, Ha Tuyen Province. Also in May, Chinese scouts and commandos many times infiltrated into Vietnamese territory for espionage and sabotage activities. On 1 May alone, a platoon of Chinese commandos penetrated into Coc hamlet in Ha Tuyen Province, 800 meters deep inside our territory, taking away three Vietnamese civilians, including a child. Most seriously still, on 1 June, the International Children's Day, Chinese troops fired 16 artillery shells at the basic general school in Quyet Tien village, Ha Tuyen Province, about 10 kilometers deep inside Vietnamese territory. The shelling killed two pupils and seriously wounded five others and a teacher while they were organizing summer camp there.

HANOI MANDARIN VIEWS PRC BORDER SITUATION

OW120443 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jun 86

["Rambling Talk With Listeners": "About the Situation Along the Vietnamese-Chinese Border"]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Regrettably, shells were again fired into Vietnam from China as the International Peace Year began. Around the Spring Festival, a traditional festival for both the Vietnamese and Chinese people in mid-February, in particular the Chinese side continuously stepped up its nibbling attacks on and shelling of various northern Vietnamese provinces. It should be pointed out that every square meter of land in Thanh Thuy township in Ha Tien Province's (Noi Xuyen) County, an area that is called Laoshan by the Chinese, was bombarded with hundreds of shells. China calls this target area the (Shanggangling) of the 1980's. Then, the Chinese side continued its shelling and nibbling attacks on Vietnam's border areas in March, April, and may. At the same time, the Chinese side sent a number of groups of special agents into Vietnam to collect intelligence and carry out sabotage. Chinese troops were given due punishment for committing those crimes. One can also learn from Chinese newspapers and magazines that Chinese soldiers are killed in action along the Sino-Vietnamese border almost every day. However, Chinese propaganda machines have deliberately concealed the fact that Chinese soldiers were not killed by provoking Vietnamese troops on Chinese territory but given due punishment while committing the crime of nibbling away at Vietnamese territory.

Despite all this, the Vietnamese side has proposed to the Chinese side many times that the two resume their negotiations to normalize their relations. The Chinese side rejected this Vietnamese sincerity with the so-called two obstacles. Now let us analyze how the so-called two obstacles affect the process of normalizing relations between the two countries. The so-called first obstacle is the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia. The Vietnamese Government's position on this issue is clear-cut. The Vietnamese Government has repeatedly stated that the Vietnamese volunteers entered Cambodia at this time to help the Cambodian people put an end to the Pol Pot clique's ruthless, autocratic, and genocidal system as they had done twice in the past. After the task is accomplished, Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

International reactionary forces are now doing everything possible to support the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and other Cambodian reactionaries in carrying out subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In view of this situation and in consideration of the request by the PRK, the Vietnamese volunteers will remain in Cambodia for the time being to help it stabilize the situation and protect the Cambodian people's revolutionary achievements.

In view of the fact that the situation in Cambodia has improved with each passing day and in accordance with an agreement by the Vietnamese and PRK Governments, a portion of the Vietnamese volunteers have withdrawn from Cambodia since 1982 and returned to Vietnam. It is estimated that all the Vietnamese volunteers will withdraw from Cambodia by 1990. This action fully shows the sincerity of the Vietnamese Government regarding the Cambodia question. Moreover, the Vietnamese and PRK Goverments have also pointed out that the Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn earlier if the Cambodia question can be solved sooner. This means that the Cambodia question will no longer exist by then.

Some Vietnamese volunteers successfully withdrew from Cambodia in late May. More than 30 foreign reporters witnessed moving scenes where Vietnamese volunteers and Cambodian people were reluctant to part from each other. Playing the same old trick, however, the Beijing authorities deliberately distorted the true meaning of withdrawal of Vietnamese troops instead of looking reality in the face. It is not at all surprising that Beijing did so. This is because Beijing is engaged in an anti-Vietnam conspiracy in the name of the Cambodia queston. [Passage indistinct]

The so-called second obstacle is the carrying out of provocations by Vietnam against China. Facts have proven and even Chinese media have pointed out that in the world there is no such thing as a small fish eating a big one.

At the beginning of this rambling talk, we summed up the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border since the start of the International Peace Year. We have every reason to reach the conclusion that the Beijing authorities are again playing the same old trick of a thief crying: Stop thief! Facts once again show that before the Beijing authorities stop their anti-Vietnam policy, there will be no peace along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, and it will not be possible to normalize relations between the two countries.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON PRODUCTION ACCELERATION

BK140504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 14 June editorial: "The Most Pressing and Basic Task Is To Accelerate Production]

[Text] After strongly affirming the fundamental spirit and content of the eighth plenum resolution to be of correct and profund revolutionary significance, the 10th plenum of the party Central Committee, fifth term, set forth a number of pressing tasks concerning prices, wages, and money with the aim of systematically stabilizing the socioeconomic situation.

The most pressing and basic measure is to accelerate agricultural, industrial, and small industry and handicrafts production along with renovating the mechanism of economic management and stepping up socialist trnasformation. Naturally, efforts must be made in every field of production to settle different issues simultaneously -- from forging an identity of awareness and ideology to improving management, applying scientific-technological innovations, building material-technical bases, and adopting rational policies on investment, prices, collection, and purchase. Nevertheless, as an immediate step, we must seek by every means to mobilize with maximum effort all the existing supplies and raw materials of all the various sectors and localities, production and business establishments, and of both the state and the people for use in production. Special attention must be given to encouraging and creating conditions for all sectors and localities, first of all the capital of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, to step up the production of grain and food, consumer goods essential to the people's life, and merchandise for export.

A decisive point is that we must do our best to balance in the planning process the various types of supplies needed in agricultural production, mainly all fertilizer and insecticides, as well as the energy, supplies and raw materials for industrial and small industry and handicrafts production. Supplies must be inventoried immediately to ensure enough supplies for production. The state must exercise unified control over supplies, claim a monopoly in the trading of strategic supplies, and definitely prohibit the various sectors and localities from dealing in state supplies under all forms, including through joint business and integration, to earn a profit from price differentials. The supply of various types of materials must be carried out by appropriate centers at both the central and local levels to ensure that they are distributed directly and promptly to production units according to plans via the shortest routes and at the least expense, without going to unnecessary intermediary links. This can be done by combining material supply with transportation. Material supply organizations are duty-bound to sign economic contracts and fully honor all the provisions therein to meet the production schedules, with priority given to key enterprises and major areas, including the capital of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Although our economy is still running short of supplies and raw material, if all that is readily available at home and through imports is placed under tight control and if all sectors and echelons adopt good work methods and a high sense of responsibility, production establishment may receive the necessary supplies and raw materials to maintain production.

Fully understanding the spirit of the party Central Committee's 8th, 9th, and 10th plenums and the various resolutions of the Political Bureau, all sectors, localities, and enterprises are responsible for putting to good use supplies and raw materials and for striving to accelerate production with ever-increasing productivity, quality, and efficiency to contribute to fulfilling the 1986 state plan successfully.

The organization and operation of the planning, material supply, home trade, foreign trade, financial, banking, price, labor, and wage sectors must be consolidated in order to realistically help the basic units step up their production and business activities. All sectors and echelons, the working class, and all laboring people in our country should respond to the appeal of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum by striving hard to carry out the emulation movement for productive labor and thrift, renovating management, and producing marketable goods in great quantities so as to contribute to stabilizing the market and prices and the socioeconomic situation and score achievements to welcome the sixth party congress.

MALAYSIA

SABAH LEADER ON PHILIPPINE TERRITORIAL CLAIM

BK161455 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The chief minister of Sabah, Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, is pleased with the assurance given by the Philippines Government under President Corazon Aquino it is taking steps to drop its claim on Sabah. Datuk Pairin expressed his pleasure when asked to comment on a statement made by a member of the Philippines' Constitution Commission last week that a proposal had been made that Sabah not be included as part of the Philippines' territory.

The member of the Philippines' Constitution Commission, [words indistinct] said last week that the Philippine claim on Sabah should be dropped, because the issue has had a negative effect on good relations beteen Malaysia and the Philippines. Datuk Pairin said that the matter has been made known to the federal government.

MUSLIM PARTY 'ID AL-FITR GREETINGS MESSAGE

BK121338 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 9 Jun 86

['ID al-Fitr greetings from the Muslim Brotherhood Party of Malaya Central Committee: "Let Us Further Develop the Patriotic and Democratic Spirit and Defeat the Barisan Nasional Regime")

[Text] May peace be on all honorable Muslim brothers and sisters. In conjunction with blessed 'Id al-Fitr on 1 Shawwal 1406 Hegira [9 June 1986], the Central Committee of the Muslim Brotherhood Party of Malaya, PAPERI, sincerely extends most honorable greetings to all PAPERI members, Muslim brothers and sisters, and Muslim soldiers of the 10th Regiment as well as from other regiments of the Malayan People's Army. We pray that the Almighty bestow his blessings on all.

We are proud to celebrate the blessed 'Id al-Fitr this year, because throughout this year of 1406 Hegira, the Muslim community, especially the Malays who support just policies and the patriotic and democratic struggle in the country, have advanced tremendously. The struggle against incorrect policies has spread to all parts of the country and is being carried out by supporters at all levels. Although the Muslim community in our country faces many obstacles in carrying out its struggle, its determination and tenacious efforts have emerged as the willpower of the firm and solid unity that is being formed among them.

On the other hand, externally the United Malays National Organization [UMNO]-led Barisan Nasional regime is depending on foreign monopoly capitalism and has contracted huge foreign loans. Internally, the regime has devastated the natural resources of the country and is going all out to promote the economy of comprador bureaucratic capitalism. As a result, the people must bear the burden of shouldering a heavy debt while the country's economy is weakening due to the economic crisis of the capitalist world. The plunge in prices of primary commodities has decreased the income of the people; especially the rural community. Life is becoming more miserable for them. Many factories have laid off their workers or cut their wages. The increasing number of factory closures has caused more unemployment. These factors have kept the Muslim community from celebrating 'Id al-Fitr joyously. We express our deep sympathy on this matter.

Experience has shown our Muslim community, expecially the Malays, the clear characteristics of the UMNO reactionary clique that oppresses and exploits the people. Specifically, the clique uses the Malays' name as an excuse for regulations, abuses its power, and uses corrupt practices and misappropriations to enrich itself. Moreover, the members of Mahathir's family and his trusted allies have seized the opportunity to fill important posts in the government, the armed forces, and the economic sector, making them multimillionaires. There is no denying the fact that the Mahathir clique is engaged in the abuse of power, corruption, misappropriation, and breach of trust by existing under the guise of its call for a clean, efficient, and trustworthy government. Our Muslim community, expecially the Malays, have realized that they must defeat the UMNO-led Barisan Nasional government so that the people in the country can live in peace, security, and prosperity. To achieve this objective, the various patriotic and democratic movements must join forces to form a broad united front and struggle to establish a patriotic and democratic coalition government in the country.

Honorable Muslim brothers and sisters! Our prophet Mohamed -- peace and blessings be upon him -- has reiterated that Islamic teachings are lofty, and no other religious teachings can be compared to them. Therefore, it is very important for us to hold on to the prophet's tradition. The prophet says, among other things, God places the Islamic religion above others by basing it on justice. God has ordered all rulers to be fair in governing the country. God has commanded that one should be just and be involved in activities to ensure welfare, and the concept of Islam is God above all and equality among men. Thus, from here, we can see that the true values of Islam are tolerance, living in peace with other groups, and eradicating poverty and corruption. However, the practice of the UMNO-led Barisan Nasional government is contradictory to these Islamic principles.

Since Mahathir and Musa [2-M] took over the government, they have been boasting about the so-called insertion of Islamic values in the implementation of government policies.

The main objective of the 2-M clique is to cheat the Muslims and the Malays in the country, strengthen its powers, suppress and oppress the people, and gain still greater power. As a result, the 2-M clique caused the BMF [Bumiputera Malaysia Finance] scandal, created friction over the constitutional amendment bill, tried to usurp the powers of the paramount ruler and his brouther rulers, suppressed religious leaders, and killed Muslims. Mahathir put power over the Islamic Center for Islamic Studies in the Prime Minister's Department and used it to intervene in the country's religious affairs. By doing this, he limited the paramount ruler's office in carrying out his responsibilities to the nation. Mahathir and Musa forced the people to respect them. Only those who support this clique are said to be true, faithful Muslims. On the other hand, those who do not agree with the Barisan Nasional are considered wrongdoers in the eyes of religion. All Muslims in the country who oppose reactionary policies are branded as following wrong teachings, slurred and disgraced, arrested and incarcerated,and even murdered. Anyone in his right mind will surely be greatly disturbed and angered by the cruelty of Mahathir and Musa in the Padang Terap by-election, where they ordered their hoodlums to beat, attack, and kill people who support the opposition party. To aggravate the people's feelings further, they ordered their armed police to carry out the bloody murder of Uztaz Ibrahim Mahmud, who was loved by the Muslim community, as well as his supporters. Most of the Muslim community thought Ibrahim Mahmud and his 13 followers, who were murdered by Mahathir and Musa, were martyrs who defended the Islamic faith. But the reationary regime that branded Ibrahim Mahmud a criminal and so on is only trying to cover up its misdeeds.

Even with the screening of the videotape on the Memali incident, the reactionary regime cannot hide its lies, the police forces' brutality towards women and children, and the murder of Muslims.

Through the Islamic center, Mahathir ordered the Kedah State Religious Council to issue an announcement that Uztaz Ibrahim Mahmud and his 13 followers did not die as martyrs and forced the National Religious Council's committee to support the announcement. By so doing, it disgraced the martyrs' brave deeds to defend the Islamic faith. However, the people of our country, especially the patriotic and democratic Muslims who treasure justice, totally disagree with the religious council's announcement. Moreover, all are aware that only God knows who has deviated from His teachings and who has followed the true course. God has said: Behold, those who are faithful! No group shall disgrace another, for those who have been disgraced are the most honorable of all! Muslims in the country belong to the Sahfi'ai sect whose leader, according to historical fact, was detained by the Yemeni authorities who framed him for spreading false teachings and tortured him. He was the sectarian leader who defended the Islamic faith.

Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! Besides suppressing and oppressing the people, the reactionary UMNO clique is still preening its fathers over taking care of the people and their interests. They still consider themselves champions who have injected Islamic values and defended the Muslim community's interests as well as those of the Malays. But the Memali incident has shattered their so-called image as champions. Those faithful, patriotic, and democratic Muslims and the Malays who love this country very dearly can surely see clearly the role of the antipeople UMNO clique, who represent only the interests of the bureaucratic comprador capitalists. Mahathir and his kind are power crazy and look only after their very own interests. They even violate God's teachings simply to fill their pockets with riches. Corruption and deviation are obvious in the Barisan Nasional government, and Mahathir is clearly seen defending corruption. He exerted every effort to cover up the BMF loan scandal and obstructed investigations. This has been a continuous topic among the people and contradicts his slogan of a clean efficient, and trustworthy government. If the outcome of the loan scandal is not exposed to the people and those responsible are not brought to justice, no matter how Mahathir manipulates the issue he will surely face very strong opposition from the people. The UMNO bureaucratic comprador capitalist ruling clique will surely defend its greedy and heinous role for its own ends.

During the last general elections, Minister for Culture, Youth, and Sports Mokhtar Hashim murdered Mohamed Taha. Jalil Ibrahim, who knew of the nefarious activities regarding the BMF loan scandal, was also brutally murdered. There were numerous other political actions by previous prime ministers, including Malaysia's father of independence who ousted Agriculture Minister Aziz Ishak. Education Minister Abdul Rahman Talib abused his authority. Mahathir, too, had abused the power vested in him. The father of development also brought down the father of independence form his various political positions. Now the power struggle between Mahathir and Musa has resulted in a crack in the 2-M relationship.

After experiencing a terrible loss in the Sabah State Legislative Assembly general elections, Mahathir spontaneously announced his cabinet reshuffle to ensure that his trustworthy companions are strongly positioned in the cabinet so that at any time they can retaliate aggessively against the Musa clique. From various incidents, people are becoming more aware that Mahathir and Musa represent only the interests of the Malay bureaucratic comprador capitalists, and they will surely never defend the people's interests.

Patriotic and democratic power around the globe is widening. The Afghan mujihidin have strongly attacked Soviet troops and their puppet regime. Patriotic and democratic Cambodian forces and people are continuously driving out the Vietnamese intruders. The joint effort taken by the Philippine opposition parties had toppled the dictatorial Marcos regime. These actions form a strong encouragement for the patriotic and democratic forces in their struggle against any dictator.

The Parti Bersatu Sabah [PBS] dissolved its state Legislative Assembly to hold a general elections in a bid to [word indistinct] the Mahathir clique. Although PBS faced numerous obstacles, it finally achieved a resounding victory in the general elections by winning 34 of the 48 legislative assembly seats, indicating that it has secured more than a two-thirds majority. Candidates running for the PBS took some 57.17 percent of the vote. The Mahathir clique's conspiracy to topple PBS was unsuccessful, indicating that the people stand united to struggle strongly and topple the reactionary force.

Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! In conjunction with the esteemed 'Id al-Fitr celebration, we must hoist high the banner of traditional Islamic socialism! We must kindle the patriotic and democratic spirit and further unite all patriotic and democratic forces, finding a common cause in toppling the Barisan Nasional government. We must form a broader united front along with a coalition government consisting of patriotic and democratic forces. Only by forming a coalition government will we be able to defend the people's interests and democratic rights. We must also abolish the iron-fisted acts that suppress the people, end the antipeople war carried out by the reactionary regime, create a prosperous and peaceful situation to improve the nation's economy, upgrade the people's living standards, and eradicate poverty.

Let us strongly unite and struggle for the sake of this joint effort and objective and may God shower His blessings on our effort. Unite and struggle and we will surely be victorious! May peace be unto you!

Signed: Muslim Brotherhood Party of Malaya Central Committee

1 Shawwal 1406 Hegira

AQUINO STRESSES ROLE OF BUSINESS SECTOR

HK170447 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [16 June] said the government is relying heavily on the business sector to improve the lot of the Filipino people. In a speech before the annual meeting of the Philippine Business for Social Progress [PBSP] at the Kalayaan Hall at Malacanang, the president thanked the PBSP's work for espousing economic progress and social justice.

During its meeting, the PBSP launched the Bigyan ng Kalayaan [Give Freedom], a project for installation of communal portable water system in the rural areas. The PBSP donated 2.21 million pesos check to President Aquino to start the project with the installation of 250 hand pumps in 5 pilot areas in Nueva Ecija, Marinduque, Antigue, Capiz, and Davao.

LAUREL URGES MULTILATERAL BARTER TRADE SYSTEM

HK161203 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel proposed the establishment of a multilateral barter trade system by ASEAN, with the aim of promoting trade between ASEAN and other countries on the basis of mutual benefit. Marilou Linggad for the other details.

[Begin Linggad recording] In a speech read by acting Foreign Minister Jose Ingles at the ASEAN standing committee meeting held at the Philippine Plaza, Laurel said with balanced economic development among ASEAN states, the members of the ASEAN tend to compete with one another to win foreign markets. Laurel said ASEAN should strive to promote closer economic cooperation. He added that a multilateral barter trade system could help foster closer economic cooperation. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION PROPOSAL SENT TO AQUINO

HK170744 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 15

[By Daisy Cl. Mandap]

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino is expected to announce this week the abolition of several ministries and the creation of several agencies.

The revamp, recommended by the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization [PCGR], involves the abolition of the Ministry of Human Settlements [MHS], the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Information; and the creation of various commissions for arts and culture, sports, the urban poor, rural development, the tribal minorities and the Muslims.

The PCGR's recommendations are contained in 30 volumes, while two other volumes discuss the general principles underlying the endorsements.

According to one of PCGR's top officials, education deputy minister Victor Ordonez, the two volumes on the general principles have already been submitted to Presient Aquino, but those on the recommendations will be turned over later. "We want the officials to agree on the general principles first before we submit the 30 volumes on the different ministries and offices," Ordonez said.

Among the guidelines used by the PCGR in adopting the recommendations, said Ordonez, was a determination of whether an officer or a ministry performs functions that strictly conform to its objectives.

Studies were also made on the different government agencies that can already be turned over to the private sector, said Ordonez. Privatization, according to him, is one of the primary thrusts of the reorganization scheme.

For these reasons, the MHS will soon be abolished to give way to a Ministry of Housing. Ordonez said the new ministry will limit itself to "just building houses."

Under the old set-up, at least 13 agencies were found to have operated under the direct control of the MHS. Of these, only six were involved in housing. The rest, were into an assortment of activities, like the Cultural Center of the Philippines, the Intramuros Project, the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, the Technology Resource Foundation and the Sacobia Development Authority. The result, said Ordonez, is that only about 20 percent of the MHS's functions will be performed by the new ministry.

The Ministry of Energy [MOE] is another office that will be abolished upon the approval of the PCGR recommendations. The plan is to turn the MOE into an agency attached to the Ministry of Natural Resources, "where it rightfully belongs." According to Ordonez, the energy ministry was formed during the oil crunch of the '70s, when the situation was so critical that its creation was deemed necessary. But having long passed that stage, the government needs to clip the ministry's powers a bit, said Ordonez.

Another office up for dissolution is the Ministry of Information. While official announcement of its fate is yet to be made, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. has informed the press of the plan. Locsin, told beforehand of the recommendations, reportedly asked that he be made to announce the dissolution himself, so as not to make it appear that he was being booted out.

As to why the MOI was recommended for dissolution, Ordonez said it was thought that its functions could be performed ably enough by a press office and a national communication agency that will be attached to the Office of the President.

Streamlining, from the point of view of the PCGR, does not only mean abolition of agencies or divestment of some functions. Ordonez said it also means the creation of commissions that will take care of concerns previously integrated into other ministries or agencies.

One of such commissions being pushed by the PCGR is that on arts and culture. Recently, talks had it that the President nixed the idea of a Ministry of Culture because "the government does not have money for it."

Ordonez is quick to dispel this. Lack of funds, according to him, was never considered a good enough excuse for not setting up an agency necessary for government organization. "With culture in particular, the government should not be considered a milking cow," he said.

It is also on the principle of sound organization that the other commissions -- on sports, urbon poor, rural development, the tribal minorities and the Muslims -- had been conceived. All these recommendations are but a small part of the work done by the PCGR over the last three months. Ordonez said the work was done mainly in consultation with the officials and employes of the offices concerned and the general public.

To get expert advice, the different organizations affected by each office under study were consulted. Letters were also sent to other interest groups, urging them to help formulate the recommendations. A national hearing on the planned government revamp was also held in Metro Manila to get as many diverse views as possible. Still, Ordonez said the PCGR recommendations will not result in immediate changes in the governmental set-up. "Only in the long run will some fundamental changes take place because of the recommendations," he said.

EDUCATION MINISTER EXPECTS SMOOTH SCHOOL OPENING

HK140058 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The Education Ministry is racing for three expected problems when schools open on Monday. Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing said the problems are the threatened sectoral strike by students against the tuition fee hike, the shortage of textbooks, and the lack of classrooms to accomodate all public school students. Despite the problems, however, Mrs Quisumbing said she is hopeful that the opening of schools will be smooth. She said she has conferred with all concerned and was assured of their cooperation. She noted that public schoolteachers have agreed to defer their strike threat.

CON-COM TO FORMALLY DROP CLAIM TO SABAH

HK170720 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 18

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) is set to drop the Sabah claim by formally adopting the provision of the 1973 Constitution on national territory, sources said yesterday.

Sources said a consensus was arrived at to incorporate the 1973 Constitution definition of national territory providing "all other territories belonging to the Philippines by historic rights or legal title" in the new constitution "within the week."

One commissioner who declined identification, said: "With the settlement of the Sabah question, our work will not be bogged down by noncontroversial proposals."

Earlier, several leading Con-Com members said the continued Philippine claim on Sabah is an "exercise in futility and the body does not have the necessary facilities to settle the issue." According to these commissioners, the earlier the Sabah issue is settled, the Philippines and Malaysia can achieve a better and closer relationship.

The Philippines laid claim to Sabah as being part of the Sulu Sultanate. The Philippine Congress declared in 1950 that Sabah is part of the country's territory. But former President Marcos renounced this claim in 1977. However, Malaysia insists that renunciation of the claim be incorporated formally in the Philippine Constitution.

The Sabah question was highlighted once again when Commissioner Hilario Davide Jr filed a resolution proposing that Sabah be expressly included a Philippine territory in the new Constitution.

Con-Com sources said the body is expected to approve the provision on the bill of rights and other noncontroversial proposals as soon as possible. The present bill of rights is one of the best and it cannot be improved upon, Con-Com president Cecilia Munoz-Palma said earlier.

The disposition of the two provisions will hasten the work of the Con-Com. Commissioners Christian Monsod and Gregorio Tingson believed that the bill of rights and the national territory provisions are "noncontroversial and can be disposed of immediately." The provisions are part of the noncontroversial matters to be included in the new constitution.

The Con-Com has adopted a system that will take up noncontroversial matters first and then tackle the controversial proposals later. In doing this, the Con-Com may meet its deadline set on Sep 2 to finish the drafting of the new constitution.

Another important resolution filed filed by Commissioner Felicitas Aquino seeks to define and reorient the role of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] by making the AFP the main force of the defense of the country and the army of the Filipino people." She explained that the AFP of the "old" was misused by the Marcos dictatorship to sustain years of plunder, despotism and misrule. Aquino proposed that the new AFP play a key and decisive role in national healing, reconstruction and insure public security and interest of the people.

2,000 MARCOS LOYALISTS CONTINUE SUNDAY RALLY

HK160446 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Some 2,000 Marcos loyalists yesterday [15 Jun] continued their weekly protest rally at the Quirino grandstand at the Luneta. The loyalists, led by former Member of Parliament Rafael Recto, again demanded the Aquino government allow the return of deposed President Marcos, who is now in exile in Hawaii. Recto blamed the military and police authorities on the bloody dispersal of the peaceful rally last Sunday at the foot of the Ayala bridge. They accused the soldiers and policemen led by Brigadier General Ramon Montano of starting the violence, which resulted to injuries of many rallyists.

The loyalists were granted rally permit by acting Manila Mayor Mel Lopez to hold a protest action from 1 pm to 5 pm. They arrived at the grandstand on hired buses, jeepneys, and private cars carrying the usual Marcos-Tolentino streamers.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM AQUINO-GALMAN INQUIRY

'Fake Trial' Desired by Marcos

HK161233 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Deputy Tanodbayan Manuel Herrera revealed that former President Marcos asked the judge and prosecutors in the Aquino-Galman murder case to carry out a fake trial and that they would be rewarded if they followed orders. Herrera gave the account to a three-man commission formed to decide on the reopening of the Aquino-Galman murder case. He said that he and Justice Manuel Pamaran were among those summoned by Marcos.

Herrera stated that during their two hour meeting with Marcos, the former president requested that they conduct a moro moro [farce] trial. According to him, before they left, Marcos thanked them for their cooperation and reminded them that he knew how to repay a favor.

Same Witness Denies Charge

HK170451 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Deputy Tanodbayan Manuel Herrera yesterday backtracked on a previous allegation that deposed President Marcos had a hand in the alleged whitewashing and acquittal of the accused in the Aquino-Galman case. Herrera was the first witness to testify before a 3-man commission investigation the allegations on the case. On direct questioning by lawyer Lupino Lazaro, Herrera said he did not hear or see President Marcos order whitewashing of the case. However, he said he believed that it could have been done.

ENRILE, RAMOS MEDIATE DIMAPORO FEUD WITH MILITARY

HK170443 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Dimaporo-Gutang Feud, which had threatened to erupt into a shooting war in Lanao del Sur, has been settled. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos mediated the 3-month old dispute, which had threatened to worsen the peace and order situation in Lanao del Sur.

The controversy between Brigadier General Rodrigo Gutang, who is Region 7 Unified Command chief and former Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo was over. More than 1,000 firearms allegedly are still in the hands of Dimaporo's men. Gutang had threatened military action against Dimarporo and the latter vowed to fight. The two protagonists were summoned to a meeting by Enrile at Camp Aguinaldo. In that meeting, they agreed to cooperate in solving the dispute in recovering the firearms and forget their animosity. In settling the dispute, Minister Enrile stressed the objective of the military.

[Begin Enrile recording] The military is not against our people, but rather is there to represent the people. On the other hand, we must equally realize that it is the mission of the military to regain stability in our land [words indistinct] and as much as possible see to it that obedience to the law must be observed by everybody, no matter who they are. [end recording]

HOUSES SAID BURNED BY TROOPS IN KALINGA-APAYAO

HK131601 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jun 86 p 26

[Text] Baguio City -- Eight rice granaries and 10 houses were looted and burned during the search-and-destroy operation from May 24 to 30 allegedly conducted by the 17th Infantry Battallion in an Isneg village in Kagandungan, Luna, Kalinga-Apayao, the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA) and the Northern Luzon-Human Rights Organization (NI-HRO) claimed.

The CPA and NI-HRO presented two surviving Isneg victims to reporters here Tuesday afternoon. The two, Lando Trompo and Marcelino Gudayan recalled their people's ordeal and human rights violations agains the villagers during the incident.

Aside from burning and looting, nearby villages were bombed and strafed by Tora Tora planes and helicopters last May 23, they claimed. "They (soldiers) poured crude oil on the houses and rice granaries and burned them. They threw into the river the rest of the rice they were unable to burn," the survivors claimed.

The victims said a farmer Pepe Andres, 33, was killed in Kagandungan, while he was feeding his pigs. Four persons were also arrested in that village. They were Purin Balus-ang, Galdo Balus-ang, Celso Mangibunong, and Celepe Magaway.

They also alleged that soldiers ransacked houses looking for food; others butchered two carabaos; and still others destroyed clay pots and other household items. The Isneg victims estimated the damage from the 10 houses which were burned at more than P10,000.

Crops ready for harvest were reportedly destroyed during the military operation, they said. Whatever is left of the crops remained unharvested becasue the farmers are afraid of the military operation, although food is scarce in the village. The Isnegs abandoned their village and settled to a nearby forest in Kagandungan.

Trompo and Gudayan traveled far to reach this city and to report to the members of the human rights committee here, headed by lawyer Guillermo Claver, the plight of the Isneg villagers. The Isnegs, they said, want the government troopers to leave and pay for the damage they did.

RAMOS ACCUSES CPP-NPA OF 'INTENSIFYING' ATTACKS

HK170600 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm the New People's Army are taking advantage of the new government's reconciliation policy. This was the statement made by Armed Forces of the Philippines chief General Fidel Ramos in a speech read for him by Brigadier General Manuel Ribo, Regional Unified Command 3 commander, before the Kalinga Bodong Federation at Kalinga Apayao. Bodong is a peace pact aimed to end fighting among tribes in Kalinga.

Ramos said the CPP-NPA is intensifying its attacks in spite of the new government's efforts to achieve unity. According to Ramos, communist-launched attacks followed the half of demonstrations.

PANAY REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CONSOLIDATION

HK160931 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Jun 86 p 14

[By staff member Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] Despite initial organization and recruitment difficulties, the Communist Party of the Philippines [EPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army, believe it can eventually consolidate its forces in the relatively comfortable island of Panay.

The CPP-NPA regional leadership, also dismissed claims that the February uprising has shifted the support of a majority of the rural population from the far left to the center of the political spectrum.

In an exclusive MALAYA interview, KA [Comrade] Kris, spokesman of the CPP Panay Regional Committee, said the lack of an extensive mass base among local traditional politicians will bar the new government fro winning back the farmers to the political center.

Ka Kris claims to have a strong influence over the regional party which controls 8 CPP districts covering between five to 13 towns each, and the regional operational command, which has jurisidction over three NPA fronts.

Starting its recruitment of NPA regulars only in 1981, or three years after those of the more advanced regional commands such as those in Samar and Negros Occidental, Ka Kris bared a moderate estimate of a company-size armed unit per front this year. This is equivalent to 100 regulars for each of northern, southern and eastern fronts, or roughly 300 armed guerrillas throughout the southern island.

The CPP-NPA spokesman said Aklan, Northern Antique and Western Capiz falls under the northern front; northern Iliolo and Eastern Capiz under the eastern front; and the Iloilo stretch from Lambunao to San Joaquino towns as falling under the southern front.

Ka Kris boasted that the regional CPP-NPA in Panay has political control over 25 to 40 percent of the island's some 1,000 Baranggay, equivalent to "a few hundred thousand of its 2.8 million population. But he conceded that the liberation movement encountered difficulties in mobilizing its forces during the late 1970s, particularly due to the island's self-sufficiency in most agricultural crops.

"It is relatively harder to convince the rural folks on the need to change the status quo in view of their more comfortable lifestyles, unlike in Samar and Negros where the repercussions of a depressed economy have long been severely felt," he said.

But the rebel command in the island is reportedly optimistic that the realignment cannot materialize in the coming months amid the absence of "progressive", non-traditional politicians who can offer to the rural folk a peaceful and legal but still radical alternative.

Citing Iloilo as an example, Ka Kris pointed to the emergence of what could be a moderately progressive group composed of civic and religious leaders like Namfrel [National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections] chief Tony Hechanova and Sister Gertrude Borres of the Assumption Convent. They will provide a credible alternative to the traditional political kingpins like ex-Member of Parliament Fermin Caram Jr. who, he said, has been formerly identified with fallen President Marcos.

"But it will take time for such groups to prove their mettle and wean away rural support from us," that is, assuming they can gather massive public support before endangered traditional blocs trim them down to size for political survival, he said.

Behind such optimism for survival lies, however, a general apprehension over an ambivalent government policy that is sowing a rift among the lower echelons of the rebel movement.

Ka Kris cited, for one, continued military offensive despite President Aquino's call for a six-month truce. The spokesman cited unconfirmed reports that the Regional Unified Command, under the leadership of "hardliner" Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan Catue, is beefing up the local military strength with the 3d Army Battalion from Cebu. There are presently some 5,000 government troopers from two army battalions, 11 PC [Philippine Constabulary] companies and the local CHDF [Civilian Home Defence Force] units, he said.

Ka Kris claimed that, despite the truce request, military government troops have intensified their operations, such as those in Tapaz, Capiz; Ijajay, Aklan; and Miag-ao, Iloilo. He also described as "divisive" the President's move to hold ceasefire talks in the regional and provincial levels, which is seen as an attempt to sow intrigue among regional leaders and break the national leadership structure.

In Aklan alone, newly-appointed acting Gov Bonifacio Tupaz and his municipal officers-in-charge have started luring local NPA members through their families with a rehabilitation and job opportunity package in exchange for surrender, he disclosed.

These developments, Ka Kris noted, is "reinforcing our belief that the President, despite her 'leftist' leanings, is still vulnerable to pressures from both the U.S. government and local government and military blocs."

Many unit leaders in Panay are already raring to launch a propaganda campaign on the rising "U.S.-Cory dictatorship," he said, but we are restraining them to do so following our tactical error of assessing Cory (Aquino) as a reactionary and boycotting the election."

The CPP-NPA regional officer said local rebel leaders have adopted a sort of "wait-and-see" attitude, giving the President the benefit of the doubt that she is indeed working for national freedom democracy and liberation.

"But our cadres are getting impatient with her failure to implement sweeping reforms despite her revolutionary powers," Ka Kris said as he expressed fears that the failure on the part of Mrs Aquino to maintain popular support will lead to a civil war in one to three years time.

GOVERNMENT LENDING THREATENS ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK130934 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Jun 86 p 17

[By Juanito Concepcion]

[Text] The achievement of the targetted 1.5 percent positive economic growth this year will be threatened if national government lending to government financial institutions (GFIs) that will be used to settle their obligations will further increase, reliable government sources disclosed yesterday.

This was confirmed by Budget Minister Alberto Romulo who said in an interview the other night that positive economic growth for the economy is possible this year if the budget deficit will only be from P22 to P26 billion.

But if this deficit figure further rises in case of additional borrowings by GRIs from the government, he indicated that difficulties in achieving economic growth will be encountered as the non-productive portion of the budget to be used for settlement of obligations of GFIs will certainly increase, he said.

The bulk of the projected P22 to P26 billion deficit is being carried mainly to the huge P16.4 billion in equity and net lending that the national government will provide under the 1986 revised budget to the Development Bank of the Philippines, Philippine National Bank and the Philippine Export Guarantee Loan Corp.

When asked if the economy can still achieve positive growth in case of government failure to trim down its lending to GFIs, Romulo said, "We will certainly try. But the bigger net lending to GFIs, the bigger will the the debt service and the bigger will be the non-productive portion of the government budget."

Romulo said it is necessary to have a big slice of the P109.4 to P114 billion 1986 budget allocated for productive undertakings, like capital outlays, to enhance the achievement of growth this year.

Of the P109.4 billion disbursement level for this year, a P67.1 billion level of "economic demand inducing" expenditures have been provided by the government to contribute to the attainment of a P652.2 billion nominal gross national product this year of a 1.5 percent real growth. Romulo, however, indicated that any reduction in this productive portion of the 1986 budget to be used for net lending to GFIs for settlement of their debts can foul up the projected positive growth this year.

ARTICLE EXAMINES FUTURE OF SUGAR MILLS

HK170738 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 9

[By Ma. Victoria A. Gochoco-Perez]

[Text] Only one of the 22 sugar mills financed by Philippine National Bank [PNB] will remain in oepration in the coming 1986-1987 crop year if the country will produce only 1.3 million metric tons of sugar, according to one of three recommendations of the National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA].

This would mean half of the country's 41 mills will be put out of commission. The only mill that NEDA will allow to continue in operation under this particular recommendation is Bukidnon Sugar Milling Cp., Inc. (Busco). The need to mothball many of the sugar mills is "urgent," said NEDA, "given the very low demand for sugar."

In an aide memoire prepared May 26, containing its recommendations on major issues affecting the sugar industry, the NEDA also said the country may opt to produce 200,000 metric tons more than the 1.3 million level for possible export to the world market because of effects of the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident.

In this case, it said, only 15 of the 22 PNB-financed mills will have to be idled: Only Busco, Southern Negros Development Corp., Passi (Iloilo) Sugar Central, Inc., Ormoc-Rosario in Eastern Visayas, Cagayan Sugar Corp., Pampanga Sugar Development Co., and Bicol Sugar Development Corp. are then recommended for continued operation.

For a higher level of reserve sugar of 500,000 metric tons, production will be 1.8 million metric tons and only eight of the 22 PNB-financed mills will have to close. In this case, 14 mills will be allowed to continue operating. In the addition to the previous list of seven mills, the others will be Batangas Sugar Central, Inc., Dacongcogon Sugar and Rice Milling Co., Inc., Calinog-Lambunao Sugar Mill, Inc., Tolong Sugar Miling Co., Inc., Northern Cotabato Sugar Industries, Inc., Davao Sugar Central Co., Inc., and Santos-Lopez.

At a production level of 1.3 million metric tons with 21 mills mothballed, the total rated capacity of the retained mills will be 2.12 million metric tons and the average capacity utilization rate of 61 percent.

At production level of 1.5 million metric tons with 15 mills mothballed, the total rated capacity of the retained mills will be 2.53 million metric tons and the average capacity utilization rate 59.2 percent.

At a production level of 1.8 million metric tons with eight mills mothballed, the total rated capacity of the retained mills will be 2.85 million metric tons and the average capacity utilization rate 60.9 percent.

"The immediate concern of mothballing is to reduce sugar production in crop year 1986-87," NEDA said. "What limits the exercise to this coming crop year is the fact that farms have already been planted to sugarcane."

The NEDA noted that this "condition" suggests a need to maintain, at least for the coming crop year, a mill in a given sugar district where no other mill or mills can absorb the cane supply if the mill is mothballed. The NEDA considered five factors in choosing which mills will be retained or mothballed. These are:

-- Only PNB-financed mills will be considered, because the government "cannot decide" for a fully private mill;

-- To minimize labor displacement, primary targets are PNB-indebted mills operating in "dense" sugar areas where their mothballing would only affect mill workers and not necessarily farm workers;

-- The mills to be retained are those with the highest farm productivity in terms of ton cane per hectare for the last six crop years;

-- The mills to retained also have the highest efficiency in capacity utilization and biggest yield in piculs of sugar per ton cane for the last six crop years; and

-- The mills to be retained should be financially liable in terms of net profit margin, debt service coverage, operating ratio, current and acid-test ratio for the past six crop years.

Under the NEDA's recommendations, eight sugar mills will definitely be mothballed, whichever of the three production targets will be adopted.

These are Nasudeco in Del Carmen, Pampanga which stopped operations this crop year; Asturias in Dumalag, Capiz, Bacolod-Murcia in Bacolod City, Negro Occidental, Sagay in Sagay, Negros Occidental, Agro-Industrial Development Co. of Silay-Saravia, Inc. in Silay, Negros Occidental, MA-AO in Bago City, Negros Occidental, United Planters Sugar Milling Co., Inc. in Majuyod, Negros Oriental and Hideco in Kananga, Leyte.

WORLD BANK GRANTS LOANS FOR PROVINCIAL PROJECTS

HK131054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The World Bank has announced it will grant an $82 million loan for the construction of roads in rural areas. An additional $4.2 million wil be given to the government for its provincial projects. The projects will assist farmers to market their produce more efficiently. The World Bank loan, to be paid in 20 years, has a 5-year grace period and 8.5 percent interest.

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USSR TO NEGOTIATE GRAVES ISSUE, SAYS ENVOY

OW170823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO -- New Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Solovyev pledged here Tuesday that his country will negotiate seriously with Japan on an early resumption of visits to family graves in the so-called "northern territories" -- four Soviet-controlled islands off Hikkaido -- by former Japanese residents. He made the pledge in a meeting with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, who officially welcomed him to Japan on behalf of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, a ministry official said.

Yanagiya told Solovyev that the Japanese Government hopes for an early settlement of the dispute over the resumption of visits to family graves on the islands "from a humanitarian viewpoint," the official said. The issue was one of the key topics discussed between Abe and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow last month, along with Japan's claim for the return of the islands, which have been under Soviet control since the closing days of World War II.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a meeting with Abe, proposed reciprocal trips to Soviet and Japanese graves in each other's country. Solovyev, 54, said the Soviet leadership spoke highly of Abe's recent trip to Moscow during a recent Politburo meeting, the Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

Abe's talks with Gorbachev and Shevardnadze were held in "a frank and businesslike atmosphere," the new Soviet ambassador was quoted as telling Yanagiya. Solovyev handed Yanagiya a copy of his credentials, which will be presented to Emperor Hirohito at a future date, the ministry official said.

Solovyev arrived in Tokyo Saturday to take up the post, in succession to former Ambassador Pyotr Abrasimov. Solovyev worked in the Soviet Embassy here between 1966 and 1971, first as second secretary and later as first secretary.

NAKASONE, OPPOSITION LEADERS LAUNCH CAMPAIGNS

OW180401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone vowed Wednesday not to levy large-scale indirect taxes as party leaders kicked off an acrimonious campaign for the July 6 Diet elections. Nakasone, battling to boost the Diet strength of the Liberal-Democratic Party, also declared that he will retain the tax-free "Maru-Yu" system for small time-depositors as he launched the official upper house campaign for the ruling LDP.

The prime minister made the pledges during a start-off ceremony before party faithfuls at the LDP headquarters as he set off for two campaign stops in Tokyo. Official campaigning for the lower house begins on Saturday following candidacy registration.

Nakasone's pledge not to fiddle with the indirect taxation and the popular "Maru-Yu" system was made against the background of opposition strategy to focus on tax as one the major campaign issues.

Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, who has set a direct confrontation with Nakasone as top priority in the JSP, took a swipe at the prime minister in a hard-hitting speech at Nakasone's native Gumma Prefecture. "I've come to Gumma because here [is] the main battlefield of the current campaign," Ishibashi told a crowd of about 1,500 supporters at Maebashi, the prefectural capital.

In a personal attack, Ishibashi called Nakasone "a liar" -- days after Nakasone called the opposition a bunch of "kindergarten kids" who has no way to gain power.

Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Saburo Tsukamoto also seized the tax system in launching the campaign for the centrist opposition party. Speaking before a crowd of morning commuters at the busy Shimbashi Railway, Tsukamoto vowed to stop the LDP from introducing large-scale indirect taxes for financing government deficits.

Leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties took to the road following official candidacy registration with the election management authorities. Both Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Japan Communist party Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa launched their party's campaign from the capital, both training their guns at Nakasone.

In a speech before Komeito supporters Takeiri called for a "stop Nakasone" campaign to bring down the Nakasone government, while Fuwa branded Nakasone a "fascist" in a separate speech. About 500 candidates are expected to enter the race before the one-day registration closes at 5 p.m. At stake are half of the 252 seats in the upper house, 50 of them to be decided through a proportional representation system and 76 from the prefecture-wide local constituencies.

The most crowded field is the big Tokyo constituency where a total of 40 candidates are contesting for four seats, with most of the candidates fielded by minor single-issue parties. The upper house has a fixed six-year term and the remaining half of the seats are not due for reelection until 1989.

The LDP is defending 66 upper house seats in the upcoming election, the JSP 22, Komeito 13, and the DSP and the JCP seven each. The focus of the upcoming elections, political analysts say, is one the lower house, where the LDP faces a spirited challenge from the opposition. The LDP controlled 249 out of the then 511-member lower house at the time of dissolution on June 2. The lower house roster has been increased to 512 following a recent redistribution of Diet seats.

Nakasone, who called for the lower house poll 17 months before the end of its four-year term and timed it to coincide with the upper house election, is aiming to restore his party's Diet strength and its single-party rule.

JSP Stumping in Gumma

OW180407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Maebashi, June 18 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Masashi Ishibashi Wednesday said his party is aiming to put an end to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government by winning the July 6 double election of both houses of the Diet.

Ishibashi said the Gumma upper house election district is the major battlefield for his "new" JSP, which is trying to take power from Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Ishibashi kicked off his national campaign in front of the Gumma Prefectural government office before a crowd of 1,500 supporters for socialist candidate Giichi Tsunoda, 49, who is running in the two-seat Gumma upper house election district. Tsunoda is running against two strong LDP candidates -- Hirofumi Nakasone, 40, son of the prime minister, and Hiroichi Fukuda, 72, brother of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

It is the first time for a socialist chairman to kick off a national campaign outside Tokyo ince the "Lockheed" lower house election in 1976 when late JSP chairman Tomomi Narita visited Nagaoka of Niigata Prefecture, the home of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka a Lockheed payoff trial defendant. Ishibashi said the Nakasone government has been expanding military expenditures in his three and a half years in power by cutting back spending on welfare and education. Ishibashi said the Nakasone government has cut pensions, and for civil servants, and subsidies for local governments while buying battle ships, cannons, tanks and missiles. [sentence as received]

The socialist leader said if the LDP wins the coming election, Nakasone will try to put an end to the "1 percent ceiling" on defense expenditures that limits defense spending to less than 1 percent of Japan's Gross National Product (GNP). He also said Nakasone is taking a passive attitude toward an alleged payoff scandal involving ousted Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Ishibashi also said he is against what he calls Nakasone's plan of introducing large-scale sales taxes to conduct direct tax reductions for wage earners.

DSP's Tsukamoto in Tokyo

OW180615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), kicked off official campaigning for the upper house poll Wednesday, voicing his strong opposition to any indirect tax. Speaking before some 500 people at Tokyo's Shimbashi station, Tsukamoto pledged his moderate opposition party will make all out efforts to prevent the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) moves to impose the across-the-board indirect tax as a new state revenue source to make up for a huge budget deficit that may result from an income tax cut promised by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government. Tsukamoto said the LDP will certainly introduce general excise tax if it wins July 6 double parliamentary election, citing remarks made erlier by Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP Policy Research Affairs Council. Tsukamoto described Fujio's remarks as "tucking up his shirts and showing an armor beneath" and assuming a defiant attitude by spilling out his party's true intention to press the people to shoulder increased tax burden after the twin election.

He said the conservative government should carry out a drastic income tax cut to help workers increase their disposal revenues, and to create a new source of government earning by pushing ahead with administrative reforms aimed at reducing the bloated government structure. The DSP chairman also expressed his determination to realize welfare society paying attention to people in need and fighting moves to deteriorate workers' standard of living. Tsukamoto refrained from commenting on a textile industry scandal in which former DSP member Fumio Yokote was said to be implicated and questioned by prosecution authorities. Yokote has denied accepting 2 million yen in bribes from the Japan Federation of Yarn Twister's Association.

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG'S ANSWERS TO YUGOSLAV PAPER

SK160212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text of DPRK President Kim Il-song's answers to questions raised by the editor in chief of the Yugoslav paper OSLOBODJENJE, given on 20 May 1986 -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Respected Comrade President: From the historical viewpoint, a quarter of a century is a very short period of time. The past 25 years, since the Nonaligned Movement came into being, has been filled with many successful activities of this movement.

What do you think are the successes of the Nonaligned Movement during the past 25 years and what do you view as the most important thing about this movement? What do you expect from the eighth summit meeting of the nonaligned countries, scheduled to be held in Harare?

[Answer] Twenty-five years have passed since state leaders of various countries in the world, including Yugoslavia, raised the banner of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, on the basis of the noble ideals of peace and progress.

As you noted, a period of 25 years is but a moment in the long course of historical development. However, during this period, the Nonaligned Movement has rapidly developed along with the strong tide of the times of independence, and has advanced far.

The Nonaligned Movement has expanded into a movement of a very broad scope converting the globe and has grown to become an organized and influential political force.

Throughout the entire course of its own development, the Nonaligned Movement has tirelessly staged an anti-imperialist struggle for independence. Through this struggle, the Nonaligned Movement has positively contributed to frustrating and crushing the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to preserving peace in the world, while advocating the sovereign rights of the peoples of the newly emergent countries and vigorously encouraging the struggle of the oppressed people for national liberation.

The Nonaligned Movement is now playing an important role in the international political arena and is now vigorously propelling human history in accordance with the aspirations and demands for independence of the world's progressive peoples.

The stark fact that the Nonaligned Movement, which began its march together with the 25 countries that had obtained independence, has now been expanded into a broad global movement comprising some 100 newly emergent countries and that its influence over the course of the world's revolutionary changes and over the development of the international situation has been incomparably strengthened is a clear testimony to the great growth and development achieved by the Nonaligned Movement.

What is most important now in developing the Nonaligned Movement is for the nonaligned countries to firmly maintain independence and strengthen unity.

The Nonaligned Movement is a movement developing on the basis of the ideas of independence, as well as a movement designed to realize the people's aspirations and demands for independence.

Opposing domination and subjugation an aspiring for independence is the basis principle of the Nonaligned Movement. Under no circumstances should the nonaligned countries servilely follow or be dragged by any bloc, and they should respect each other's sovereignty and abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countres.

Only in this way can the Nonaligned Movement maintain its own inherent characteristic as an independent political force remainig outside any bloc and successfully realize its cause of imbuing the world with independence.

Unity is the source of all strength and a fundamental guarantor of all victories. Strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement has emerged as a more important problem in connection with the imperalists' strengthened maneuvers to divide and create dissention among the nonaligned countries.

The nonaligned countries should give priority to unity, subject everything to this, and unite firmly with each other, transcending differences in social systems, political views, and religions. The nonaligned countries should always positively support and encourage each other and stay in step with each other in the internal arena.

The eight summit meeting of the nonaligned countries is to be held in Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe, in August of this year. The world's progressive people, including the peoples of the nonaligned countries, are wholeheartedly welcoming, with great expectations and deep concern, the convocation of the eight summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe, which is vigorously marching under the banner of the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

The Harare summit meeting is to be held at a time when the world's proressive people, including the peoples of the nonaligned countries, are faced with such pressing tasks as further expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement and, in particular, vigorously staging the antiwar and antinuclear peace movement. Because of the imperialists' policy of war and reckless arms race, agressive military base and many nuclear weapons are deployed in every corner of the world.

Some 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons of various types have been deployed in South Korea alone. In fact, South Korea has been turned into a large U.S. nuclear storage base.

Under circumstances in which a large number of nuclear weapons have been deployed in many parts of the world, if a war breaks out, wherever it may be, it can easily escalate into a global nuclear war.

In order to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to save mankind from a nuclear holocaust, it is imperative to dismantle aggressive militry bases in various parts of the world, including South Korea; remove nuclear weapons; and, going one step further, do away with all nucelar weapons completely. The Nonaligned Movement should, as a matter of course, pay closest attention to this important and pressing problem.

We hope that the Harare summit meeting will be held successfully through the joint efforts of all the nonaligned countries in a way that greatly contributes to settling such pressing questions facing or time and the Nonaligned Movement as adhering to the fundamental principle of the nonaligned movement, vigorously promoting the antiwar and antinuclear peace movement, and promoting South-south cooperation and establishing a new international economic order.

We also hope that the forthcoming summit meeting will be an important occasion to give powerful encouragement to the frontline countries and all the African people in their struggle against the policy of apartheid and the aggressive acts of the South African racists, for the complete liberation of Africa, and in defense of their national independence and sovereignty.

Our Government of the Republic is attaching great significance to the eighth summit meeting of the nonaligned countries to be held in Harare and will make every possible effort to make this meeting a success.

[Question] It is a characteristic of the present era that the aggressive maneuvers of the major powers for the preservation and expansion of their spheres of influence are expanding with each passing day. The nonaligned countries and developing countries are receiving the greatest pressure because of the major powers' maneuvers for competition.

What do you think is the most effective method to thwart the major powers' aggressive maneuvers for the preservation and expansion of their spheres of influence?

[Answer] In the international arena today, the major imperialist powers' aggressive maneuvers for competition for the preservation and expansion of their spheres of influence are continuing without interruption and they are further expanding with the passage of time.

The main targets of the major powers' maneuvers for competition for the preservation and expansion of their spheres of influence are the nonaligned countries and the developing countries, and it is none other than these countries that are the main victims of such maneuvers.

The imperialists are now committing, without letup, armed intervention in and subversive and destructive activities against the nonaligned countries and developing countries for the preservation and expansion of their spheres of influence, while cunningly scheming to hold onto these countries politically, economically, and militarily.

The barbarous U.S. bombing raid on Libya in mid-April, which provoked strong protest and indignation from the word's peace-loving people, clearly showed the ignominious and reckless stage reached by the imperialists' aggressive and interventionist maneuvers against the nonaligned countries and developing countries advancing toward independence.

Because of the imperialists' maneuvers to preserve and expand their spheres of influence, a grave situation in which national independence and the sovereign rights of the nonaligned countries and developing countries are successively being ruthlessly trampled underfoot is taking place. Also, because of this, peace and stability are being detroyed and the tense international situation is being exacerbated in various parts of the world.

I think the most effective way to check and frustrate the imperialist, aggressive maneuvers for the preservation and expansion of their spheres of influence is for the nonaligned countries and all anti-imperialist forces to form a broad united front and, in step with each other, vigorously stage an anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

Without the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, the nonaligned and the newly emergent countries cannot defend their own national independence and sovereign rights.

The nonaligned countries and newly emergent countries should never allow themselves to be taken in by the imperialists' tricks of diguise aimed at cloaking their nature as aggressors, nor should they reach unprincipled compromise with imperialism.

The nonaligned countries and newly emergent countries should thoroughly expose, condemn, and foil the imperialists' policy of aggression and intervention by standing firmly against imperialism, and give active support in every possible form, including military support, to the peoples who are fighting against imperialist aggression and intervention. They should also actively struggle to have the aggressive imperialist military bases in the territories of other countries and foreign troops withdrawn.

[Question] According to some preliminary estimates, the world will spend $1 trillion for the production of weapons and overall military expenditures this year. If this tremendous amount of material wealth were used for social delelopoment, poverty and destitution would be removed from the earth. What do you think the nonaligned will be able to do in this field?

[Answer] The imperialists, who invariably follow a wild desire for world supremacy, are heatedly bent on the arms race and escalating the expansion of armaments annually while undisguisedly adhering to the policy of strength. In particular, the United States recently further aggravated the arms race, even coming out with the Strategic Defense Initiative.

While a tremendous amount of wealth produced with the blood and sweat of peoples is being squandered on increasing destructive war means in some developed capitalist countries, including the United States, the peoples of many developing countries are languishing in extreme poverty and starvation at present. This is a serious contradiction of the present times and a grave problem facing mankind.

As you have correctly pointed out, if the huge amount of wealth disbursed in military expenditures were spent for social development, poverty and destitution would be removed from the earth. The arms race must no longer be continued. Furthermore, the social assets created by the popular working masses should be spent on promoting the welfare of the peoples and the common interests of society.

The nonaligned countries should unite and powerfully wage the joint struggle to oppose the war policy of the imperialists and to check and frustrate the maneuvers for the arms race and the expansion of armaments.

Military blocs are a constant factor that gives rise to the arms race. Under the condition in which military blocs confront each other, the arms race cannot but be continued. The nonaligned countries must actively struggle to dissolve all military blocs.

When the military blocs are dissolved and the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and arms buildup are ended, mankind will become free from the heavy burden of military expenditures and more of the wealth that has been produced by the creative labor of the peoples will be used for the promotion of their own welfare and social progress.

[Question] Countless unsolved problems, including even problems that are settled only by armed confrontations in some regions, have been handed down from the past to the present world. What do you think the nonaligned countries should do to remove or peacefully settle these disputes?

[Answer] The problem regarding disputes occurring between newly emerging countries in the international arena at present is an outcome of the colonial system. As a consequence of the colonial rule of the imperialists, varius disputes are frequently occurring between newly emerging countries and, within a region, they are bringing about a partial armed clash or even spreading into a war. Because of this, the Nonaligned Movement is being hindered from waging a joint anti-imperialist struggle for independence with a united force and peoles are suffering from disaster.

The problem regarding disputes between newly emerging countries should not be solved in such a way as to exercise armed force. However serious it may be, the problem regarding disputes between newly emerging countries is a problem between those countries that fight together for a common purposes. Therefore, the problem of disputes between newly emerging countries should be thoroughly [odikkajina] solved on the basis of the principle of mutual understanding and unity and in a peaceful way.

The nonaligned countries must refrain from any action that may aggravate the disputes between newly emerging countries or lead them to military conflicts. Also, they must not unilaterally support or oppose any one side in connection with the disputes between newly emerging countries.

If outside forces intervene in disputes between individual countries and support or oppose any one side, the disputes will be further aggravated and, furthermore, the grave result of dividing the Nonaligned Movement can be brought about.

The nonaligned countries should always take an impartial stand and help newly emerging countries settle their disputes themselves in a peaceful way in conformity with the interests of both sides and the demands of the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and the cause of world peace.

[Question] The nonaligned countries are making great efforts to establish a new and fair international economic order. What do you think are the most effective activities of the nonaligned countries toward realizing this purpose?

[Answer] The nonaligned countries have long struggled to smash the old international economic order and establish a new and fair international economic order. Thanks to the active struggle of the nonaligned countries, declarations and programs for action with regard to the establishment of a new international economic order have already been adopted and relevant measures have been taken at a special session of the UN General Assembly and many other international conferences; additionally, many kinds of international cooperative organs have been organized. This becomes an encouraging success in the struggle of the nonaligned peoples to establish a new international economic order.

Because of the wrong stand and attitude of the United States and other developed capitalist industrial countries trying to sustain the old international economic order as it is, however, the struggle of the peoples of the nonaligned countries has not attained deserving fruition.

The summit talks of the seven Western industrialized countries held in Tokyo some time ago clearly showed once again that, to maintain their monopolistic status and realize an aggressive wild desire, the imperialists are unhesitatingly perpetrating the brigandish act of encroaching upon the economic interests of other countries, including the developing nations, and of trampling sovereignty underfoot.

The struggle to establish a new international economic order is an international cause aimed at realizing the common interests of the peoples of the developing countries. Success in this struggle can be attained only by the united strength of the nonaligned countries.

The nonaligned countries must firmly unite with each other and staunchly struggle to smash the old inequitable international economic order and to establish a new international economic order based on the principle of independence, equality, and reciprocity.

We consider that the most effective way to remove the old international economic order and establish a new international economic order at present is to strengthen South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation is new international economic relations between developing countries. Developing countries have vast human resources, boundless natural resources, and more than a little good experience and technology that they can exchange with each other. If the nonaligned and other developing countries widely conduct economic and technological cooperation and exchange by correctly using this possibility, they will not only successfully build self-reliant national economics, but also build up collective strength to withstand any economic pressure from the developed capitalist industrialized countries.

If the nonaligned countries develop capabilities for countering and negotiating with the developed capitalist industrialized countries and struggle on the basis of these capabilities, they will make it impossible for the imperialists to continue to force the old unfair economic relations on the developing countries.

The developed capitalist industrialized countries cannot survive without relying on raw materials and fuel from developing countries. When the imperialists have no other way out of a predicament, they will be compelled to comply with the demand of the developing countries, whether they want to or not .

The nonaligned countries must adopt effective measures to strengthen South-South cooperation through joint consultation and make active efforts to implement them. it would be good to begin South-South cooperation first in the field of agriculture, which is rising as an urgent but solvable problem in reality, and expand it gradually, solving problems one by one.

The Government of our Republic will make all efforts to expand and develop South-South cooperation and to establish a new international economic order by pooling strength with the nonaligned countries.

[Question] The principle of self-reliance is becoming a dominant one in the economic policies of the nonaligned countries. The DPRK has achieved great success in the revolution and construction and the economic development of the country by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea, put forth by you, and by consistently adhering to the principle of self-reliance. What do you think are the most important successes attained in your country? What are the prospects for the future basic economic development in your country, and what are they based on?

[Answer] Self-reliance is, in a word, the revolutionary spirit of independent men pioneering their destinies with their own strength and a fighting principle. Self-reliance is a trait of the revolutionary people that is manifested on the basis of firm belief in the justness of their cause and revolutionary optimism.

Being self-reliant means solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction by believing in one's own strength and relying upon one's strength, and is basically the opposite of the weak attitude of depending on others, of yielding to difficulties, and of giving up struggle and the lukewarm attitude of idly waiting for the creation of favorable conditions.

If they are self-reliant, the people can carry out any difficult work; if they lose the spirit of self-reliance and depend on others, they can conduct no work. During the past, our party, the Government of the Republic, and our people have thoroughly embodied the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and have consistently adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, thus making it possible for them to achieve great success in socialist construction.

Our country, which was very backward in the past, has been changed into the independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country of today. This is precious fruition attained as a result of our people's arduous but heroic struggle through the demonstration of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The greatest success achieved by our people in socialist economic construction is that they have removed the root cause of age-old backwardness and poverty and have built a self-reliant socialist national economy for the prosperity and thriving of the nation and the happiness of all generations to come.

Our people's struggle to build a self-reliant national economy was waged under very difficult conditions. A backward and crippled colonial economy was handed down from the old society to our people, and even that was utterly destroyed by the war, which lasted for 3 years. After the war, we could not but newly launch economic consruction in the empty land where nothing existed. At that time, we lacked materials and funds, and did not have many technological cadres in the nation. This notwithstanding, our people have established heavy industry with the machine-building industry as a core, have constructed numerous light industrial plants, and have built towns and rural villages with their own strength and technology, bravely overcoming pending difficulties and obstacles by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. We have further perfected the inner structures of the various fields of the national economy and have even further improved the level of its technical provisions by successfully carrying out many prospective plans.

Today the potentials of our country's self-reliant national economy are very enormous. Our country, which was not able to manufacture even a simple farm implement properly in the past, is readily producing such modern machinery and equipment as precision machines, large mining equipment, heavy-duty vehicles, large tractors, electric locomotives, large ships, a 10,000-ton power press, and a large oxygen plant. Also, our country guarantees the production of the equipment of modern plants and enterprises by units.

Our country is pushing ahead vigorously with the work environmental planning, including the construction of the Nampo lockgate, a project of building a dam over a sea of 20 ri on the basis of the firm foundations of a self-reliant national economy, while providing the people with material conditions sufficient for them to eat, clothe themselves, and make purchases. In fact, our people are very proud of having built from nothing such a mighty self-reliant national economy on the basis of their own strength and technology.

As for the prospects for our country's economic development, we are setting a very high goal with regard to it and we are optimistic about putting it into practice.

We are preparing a new prospective plan based on the successes that we have already achieved. We plan to realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forth by the sixth party congress during the period of the new prospective plan.

The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction are so planned as to produce within the near future 100 billion kwh of electricity a year, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metal, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1.5 billion meters of cloth, 5 million tons of fishery products, and 15 million tons of grain and to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland within the next 10 years.

When the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction are realized, our country will have solemnly entered the ranks of the world's advanced countries in terms of economic development and a decisive advancement will have been made in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction are scientific and practical targets of struggle established on the basis of the enormous potential for the self-reliant national economy that we have already provided, the rich natural resources in our country, inexhaustible scientific and technological resources, our people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and their never-ending creativity.

For this reason, we are convinced that the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction will be successfully carried out during the period of the new prospective plan.

[Question] The tragedy of the Korean people's national division has already continued for 40 years. We know about the principles for national reunification that you put forward at the Sixth WPK Congress. Your country has been exerting great efforts for reunification. The Korean question has remained an agenda item in the United Nations for a long time. What do you think is the most important question at present to put an end to the division of the Korean peninsula?

[Answer] In order to reunify our country, it is most important at present to thwart the U.S. scheme for the fabrication of two Koreas and create preconditions for reunifying it independently and peacefully in accordance with the aspirations and desire of the Korean people. The United States is responsible for the division of our country and it is the principle obstacle to the reunification of our country.

The United States, which has continued to occupy South Korea by force for 40 years, has not only enforced harsh colonial rule there, but has also schemed in various ways to perpetuate the division of our country by fabricating two Koreas.

The United States has put forth the fabrication of two Koreas as the basis of its present strategy toward Korea. Proceeding from this, the United States is actively protecting the puppet South Korean clique's anticommunist confrontation and fascist military policy, while keeping the situation in our country strained.

The United States has exacerbated the tense situation in our country to the extreme by conducting the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest ever, in South Korea this year, mobilizing for the exercise some 200,000 troops and a great number of modern war means. For our country to achieve independent and peaceful reunification, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea. Under circumstances in which the U.S. troops remain in South Korea, it is impossible to tear down the wall separating the North and South, or to ease the tense situation on the Korean peninsula.

The 30th session of the UN General Assembly held in 1975 adopted a letter of resolution appealing to the parties directly involved in the signing of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and to replace the truce agreement with a peace agreement. The United States, however, has not yet carried out the UN resolution. Instead, it is maneuvering to hold South Korea as a permanent colony and military base, while babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

Out of a sincere aspiration to get rid of a fundamental obstacle to the settlement of the Korean question and to provide favorable preconditions for realizing an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the government of our Republic in 1984 put forward an epochal proposal for holding tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea.

If a peace agreement is signed between our Republic and the United States and if a declaration of nonaggression is adopted between the North and South through the tripartite talks, the U.S. troops will be obliged to leave South Korea, tension on the Korean peninsula will be eased, and North-South relations will improve. Then, our people will be able to reunify the country peacefully be establishing a Democratic Confedral Republic of Koryo through the efforts of the whole nation and a North-South coalition, as proposed by the Sixth WPK Congress.

Still gripped by an anachronistic delusion, the United States ignores our proposal for tripartite talks. Even the persons in authority in South Korea, at U.S. instigation, are continuing to follow the road of betraying the nation by standing in the way of national reunification. However, history will follow the people's aspirations and the trend of the times, and those who go against them are doomed to failure.

Reunifying the country independently and peacefully is the unanimous aspiration of all Korean people. It is also the demand of the world's peace-loving people.

Not only people in the northern half of the Republic, but also all Korean people, including the South Korean people and compatriots abroad, are vigorously struggling to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and the world's progressive people are pospitsively supporting and encouraging this struggle. For this reason, we are firmly convinced that our people's cause of national reunfication will be realized without fail.

[Question] The ideals of the Olympic movement are to promote peace and friendship among peoples. The Olympic Games have embodied such ideas for a long time. What kind of expectations do you have for the Olympic games, which will be held on the Korean peninsula in 1988?

[Answer] As for the 24th Olympiad which is scheduled to be held in Seoul, South Korea, in 1988, they are not a simple sports affair, but are a serious political issue concerning Korea's reunification question.

The decision to hold the 24th Olympiad in Seoul, South Korea, is an outcome of the U.S. policy of two Koreas. Through the Seoul Olympics, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are pursuing the impure political goals of embellishing South Korea, a U.S. colony, as an independent state and of perpetuating the division of Korea. For this reason, participating in the Olympic Games to be held in South Korea means approving the U.S. occupation of South Korea and encouraging the maneuvers of the United States and persons in authority in South Korea to perpetuate the division of our country by fabricating two Korea.

In fact, South Korea is not an appropriate place for the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games, whose noble ideals are to promote the world peace and friendship among peoples, should as a matter of course be held in a place where the political situation is stable, democratic freedoms are guaranteed, and a peaceful atmosphere is ensured. However, South Korea is a place where the situation is most tense in the world, and the dangers of a new war constantly hover over it.

In South Korea some 40,000 U.S. troops and a South Korean puppet army of nearly 1 million are in a constant posture for war, and powder-reeking war exercise rackets are conducted continuously.

South Korea is the world's worst place for human rights abuses, where even basic democratic freedoms and rights are ruthlessly trampled underfoot, where anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles are daily staged by the youths, students, and people, and where political unrest and chaos continue.

It is quite natural that the world's progressive people, governments of various countries, and men of sports circles are opposing and rejecting the Seoul Olympics, while expressing deep concern over them.

In connection with the decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea, the Olympic movement is faced with the danger of division. In order to save the Olympic movement from crisis, to facilitate the holding of the Olympic Games, and also to create favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea, we assert that the 24th Olympic Games should be held under cohosting by the North and South of Korea.

Our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games is a just and reasonable measure corresponding to the ideals of the Olympic movement and the aspirations of the progressive people and sportsmen of the world.

If our proposal for cohosting is accepted, all countries, including those which are still considering whether to participate in the 24th Olympic Games or not, will be able to participate in them, and the Olympic movement will be saved from the danger of division. If the Olympic Games are held under cohosting by the North and South of Korea, this will have a good influence on eliminating misunderstanding and distrust between the two parts of our country, on attaining national reconciliation and unity, and on advancing the North-South dialogue.

With its justness and reasonableness, our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games enjoys active support and welcome from the governments, peoples, and sportsmen of many countries, including the socialist countries.

In the event the 24th Olympic Games are cohosted by North and South Korea, we will offer excellent athletic facilities for all events held in Pyongyang and will warmly receive all guests who come to Pyongyang, including participants, officials, reporters and tourists, and will provide them with all conveniences. We expect that all peace-loving nations, governments, and peoples of the world will direct deep attention to our just and fair proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games and will actively strive to achieve it.

[Question] The relations between the DPRK and the SFRY, whose foundations were laid by you and President Tito, have been characterized by sincerity, friendship, and agreement on evaluating most international issues. How do you evaluate the future development of friendship and cooperative relations between our two countries?

[Answer] The friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia that were realized on the basis of the special friendship and deep fraternal relations between I and Comrade Josip Broz Tito are comprehensively progressing and developing in all domains through the joint efforts of the people of the two countries.

Our two countries politically support each other and are closely cooperating with each other economically and culturally. We keep step with each other in the international arena, with common views on important international questions. The relations between our two countries are sincere and firm comradely relations. The visit to our country by the comrade president of the SFRY Presidency last March served as an occasion for further consolidating and developing the excellent friendship and cooperative relations existing between Korea and Yugoslavia. I am greatly satisfied with the fact that friendship and cooperative relations existing between our two countries are developing in a good manner with each passing day.

I believe that the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia will more excellently develop in the future. Our two countries are both socialist countries and nonaligned countries. The peoples of our two countries are class brothers and comrades-in-arms who are jointly struggling to achieve the victory of the socialist and communist cause and the lofty ideals of the nonaligned movement.

Further developing the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia is the common aspiration of the peoples of our two countries and is a practical demand in accelerating socialist construction and expanding and developing the nonaligned movement in our two countries.

Korea and Yugoslavia equally retain independence in the international domain and thoroughly observe the principle of total equality and mutual respect. This serves as an important condition for constantly developing the friendship and cooperative relations between our two countries. The prospects for friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia are very optimistic. I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia will constantly expand and develop with the joint efforts of the peoples of our two countries.

Taking this opportunity, I wish the fraternal Yugoslav people greater success in their socialist construction and sincerely wish that they greet the 13th Congress and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia with brilliant labor exploits.

CHINESE MILITARY GROUP VISITS PYONGYANG

Greeted by KPA Officers

SK140205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Li Jiulong, commander of the CPLA Jinan military area, arrived in Pyongyang today.

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Colonel Genral Pak Chung-kuk and Major General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. In the evening the ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a reception for the visiting group.

Meets With O Chin-u

SK151005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on June 14 met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Li Jiulong, commander of the CPLA Jinan military area, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were Colonel Pak Chung-kuk and Major General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS ERICH HONECKER ON REELECTION

SK180102 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the State Council of the GDR who is the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Erich Honecker on his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the GDR. The message reads:

Berlin

To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR:

In connection with your reelection as chairman of the State Council of the GDR, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, extend enthusiastic congratulations and warm fraternal greetings to you.

I sincerely wish you greater success in your responsible work to achieve the prosperity of the country and to promote the welfare of the people by implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and, at the same time, wish you good health and happiness.

I take this opportunity to express the firm conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged betweren the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism will more extensively [chonmyonjokuro] expand and develop in the future in accordance with the spirit agreed up at the meetings and talks between us.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

16 June 1986, Pyongyang

EMBASSY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG TRIP

SK151009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- A reception was hosted by the Korean Embassy in the German Democratic Republic on June 12 to mark the 30th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR in 1956, the second anniversary of his visit to the GDR in 1984 and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR.

Present there were Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice-chairman of the Council of State and President of the People's Chamber; Manfred Gerlach, vice-chairman of the Council of State; Lothar Kolditz president of the GDR's National Front Council; Horst Soelle, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister of Foreign Affairs; and other functionaries of the party, power bodies, public organisations and generals and officers.

In his speech Horst Sindermann said: Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to our country in June 1956 and the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation signed between the two countries were the origin of the all-round development of the relations between two fraternal socialist countries. In particular, his visit to our country in May and June 1984 and his meeting with Comrade Erich Honecker brought the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to the highest mark.

The German Democratic Republic will, in the future, too, actively support the fraternal Korean people in their just struggle to reunify the country peacefully and on a democratic basis, without outside interference.

We fully support your struggle to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement through tripartite talks. We strongly demand that the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their weapons.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION CONDUCTS VISIT

Attends Reception

SK140453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- The Korea-Syrian Frienship Association hosted a reception at the Ongnyu restaurant yesterday evening for the visiting delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Chairman 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and director in charge of economy of the party.

Present there were Hwan Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Yun Ki-chong, minister of Finance and chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association; Chon Yon-ok, Vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. Yun Ki-chong and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah made speeches.

Leader Meets Hwang Chang-yop

SK161033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- Views were exchanged in Pyongyang Sunday between Hwang Chang-yop secretary of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, director in charge of economy of the party and chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korean Friendship Association. Present there were Kil Chae-yong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned, and the members of the delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association, and Hani Habib, Syrian ambassador to Korea. The exchange of views took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK161135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song Monday received the delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korean Friendship Association headed by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, director in charge of economy of the party and chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korean Friendship Association, visiting Korea. Present there were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yun Ki-chong, minister of Finance and chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association. Hani Habib, Syrian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was present on the occasion.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Presents Gift to Kim Cong-il

SK161137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by the visiting delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association.

Head of the delegation 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and director in charge of economy of the party, who is chairman of the association, handed the gift to an official concerned.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC GROUP IN CUBA FOR JOINT TALKS

Signs Protocol

SK150304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Havana June 12 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 10th meeting of the Korea-Cuba Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological consultative committee was signed in Havana on June 11.

It was signed respectively by head of the DPRK Government delegation Choe Chong-kun, minister of Foreign Trade, and by head of the Cuban Government delegation Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign Trade.

Meets With Castro

SK161009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on June 12 met the Korean Government delegation headed by Choe Chong-kun, minister of Foreign Trade, to the tenth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Consultative Committee of Economy, Science and Technology of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

The head of the delegation conveyed greetings of comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his cordial regards to them. Giving impressions of his Korean visit, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz said that it is their bound duty to extend all possible support and assistance for the reunification of Korea. A friendly atmosphere prevailed in the talk.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS YOUNG CUBAN COMMUNISTS

SK170433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Monday met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Jacinto Granda, member of the National Bureau of the union and director of the paper JUVENTUD REBELDE.

Present there were Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Yi Chong-ki, editor-in-chief of NODONG CHONGNYON.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHUCHE INSTITUTE OFFICIAL

SK141023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Govind Narain Srivastava, secretary general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (Ariji), and his party on a visit to Korea. The guests presented a bunch of flowers to President Kim Il-song and wished him good health and a long life.

He expressed thanks for this and conversed with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests also presented him with a gift. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

NEW JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISIONS DENOUNCED

SK130850 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0525 GMT 11 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June commentary: "Unchanging Aggressive Nature"]

[Text] The issue involving Japanese textbooks is again occasioning criticism among people at home and abroad. In new middle school and high school history textbooks that the Japanese Ministry of Education has officially approved, the description of crimes of aggression which Japan committed in Korea and Asia in the past are, contrary to facts, severely distorted.

According to data, the Japanese authorities did not approve the use of such expressions as aggression and invasion in the chapters in the new textbooks dealing with the Japanese imperialists' past conquests in Asia. They also decreased the number of Korean people whom the Japanese imperialists killed or injured during the 1 March Movement in 1919 and the number of Korean people whom the Japanese imperialists forcibly drafted. They also vaguely described the great Nanjing massacre, saying that it is questionable whether this incident is true, thus distorting numerous historical facts.

This act by the Japanese authorities is a mean and shameless act designed to conceal the Japanese imperialists' crimes committed against the Asian peoples in the past as best they can and to beautify and adorn Japan's history of aggression.

People still remember that when stsormy protests occurred in our country, China, and other Asian countries in connection with Japan's revision of history textbooks in a way that beautified and embellished the Japanese imperialists' acts of aggression, the high-ranking persons in authority in Japan said that the government would responsibly revise the distorted textbooks. That was in 1982. Four years have passed since then. The Asian peoples have carefully watched the acts of the Japanese authorities. Their actions are in touchstone with which one can judge whether their promises are genuine or not.

The revealed results clearly show that the Japanese Government authorities' promise was empty lipservice designed to pacify the anger of the peoples at home and abroad and to escape from an urgent crisis. The Japanese authorities; attitude in which their deeds do not agree with their words represents mockery of public opinion and the defilement of the Asian peoples. The shameless distortion of history shows that the persons in authority in Japan do not acknowledge the Japanese imperialists' crimes of aggression in the past and have no intention of sincerely repenting their crimes of aggression.

The Asian peoples have realized again through the textbok issue that the Japanese reactionaries' aggressive nature has not changed at all. Even though the Japanese reactionaries are smiling in appearance, they have not forgotten for a moment their ambition to revive their old imperialist colonial state. As shown by the fact that the Japanese cabinet members visit the Yasukuni Shrine with a good conscience, the Japanese reactionary ruling class, following its predecessors who fell during the war to conquer Asia, are unhesitatingly treading the militarist path of aggression. Such an attempt for aggression is also seen in the fact that patriot An Chung-kun [a Korean who assassinated Hirobumi Ito in 1909] is described as a loafer in the newly published high school history textbooks.

An Chung-kun was a patriotic hero who punished Hirobumi Ito, a vicious criminal involved in the Japanese imperialists' aggression. As an expression of his patriotic sentiment for obstructing the imperialists' aggression and for defending the independence of and peace in the country, the righteous act of this patriot has won high admiration and respect from posterity. Our people cannot restrain our national indignation against the Japanese reactionaries' defilement of patriot An Chung-kun. The Japanese reactionaries' defilement of patriot An Chung-kun was designed to approve Hirobumi Ito's path of aggression. In this way, they are attempting to drive the emerging new Japanese generations onto the path toward aggression against Korea and, in the long run, toward the conquest of Asia, following the path of Hirobumi Ito.

In order to realize their old dream of a Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, the Japanese reactionaries are strengthening their forces of aggression on a large scale and are accelerating the militarization and fascistization of social and political life. As a means to infuse the idea of militarist aggression into young boys and girls, the revision of textbooks for the worse is forcibly underway at the government's instructions. This is a dangerous development of the situation that will again lead Japan to the road toward fascism and war. The Japanese reactionaries must keep in mind that the road toward militarization and war is the road toward destruction.

BROAD SUPPORT CLAIMED FOR COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK170341 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 16 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 special article: "The Proposal for Cohosting the Olympics is Enjoying a Broad Range of Support"]

[Text] Because of its justness and reasonableness, our proposal for cohosting the XXIV Olympiad by the North and South of Korea is positively supported and sympathized with by governments, people, and sportsmen of various countries in the world, including the socialist countries.

The world's progressive people and sportsmen who love international peace and justice and value national reunification and harmony are lending positive support to our proposal for cohosting the Olympics, believing that it is in conformity with the noble ideals of the Olympic movement and that it is the most just and reasonable proposal reflecting the aspirations and desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people for the reunification of Korea and international peace, while at the same time strongly calling on the persons in authority in South Korea to accept this proposal without conditions.

This is an expression of understanding about and support for our sincere efforts exerted for the purpose of saving the Olympic movement from a crisis, of holding the XXIV Olympiad smoothly, and of providing a favorable environment for realizing peace in and the reunification of Korea.

Voices supporting our proposal for cohosting the Olympics are growing louder with each passing day. On 11 June, some Indian lawmakers said in a joint statement issued in support of our proposal for cohosting the Olympics: Expressing deep concern over the Seoul Olympics, which run counter to the cause of Korea's reunification and which will lead the Olympics themselves to a crisis of division, we are convinced that if in the end the XXIV Olympiad is held in Seoul, it will leave an ignominious blemish in the history of the Olympics and will result in dividing the Olympic movement.

This being the case, we insist that the XXIV Olympiad be cohosted by the North and South of Korea in order to save the Olympic movement from a crisis, to guarantee a smooth holding of the upcoming Olympic Games, and, at the same time, to create a favorable environment for the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea, as stated by the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

In a talk published on 2 June, Dieudonne Kimbembe, minister of Justice of the People's Republic of the Congo, noted: We call for the realization of the DPRK proposal for cohosting the Olympics to save the Olympic movement from a crisis and to create favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We ardently appeal to all the people in the world who love peace and justice to raise their just voices demanding that the XXIV Olympiad be cohosted by the North and south of Korea.

In a recent statement, (Vladimir Bujovic), member of the standing committee of the Sports Federation of Yugoslavia, said that Yugoslavia supports the DPRK proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympiad by the North and South of Korea.

If the XXIV Olympiad is held in the North and South of Korea, this great sports event will contribute to peace in and the reunification of Korea. However, the South Korean puppets are turning a deaf ear to the just voices of the world's people and sportsmen.

In an interview with a Japanese paper on 9 June, Pak Se-chik, puppet South Korean sports minister and also chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, said that cohosting the Olympics is out of question in view of the Olympic charter.

The South Korean puppets' refusal of our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is an expression of an antinational, antipeace, and antireunification stand to use the Olympics for their policy of two Koreas and long-term office and to use them as a sacrifice to guarantee their stay in power, taking no notice of whatever happens to the Olympics themselves.

Such a stand by the South Korean puppets runs against the trend of the times and the unanimous aspirations of the nation that call for the cohosting of the Olympics.

The most practical and reasonable way to save the Olympics from a crisis of division and hold the XXIV Olympiad smoothly at present lies in realizing the proposal for cohosting the Olympics that was put forth by us. The South Korean side should listen to the fair public opinion at home and abroad, with a sound way of thinking.

The fair public opinion at home and abroad, which values the Olympic movement, is not tolerant of the XXIV Olympiad being used as a means to cover up the fascist colonial rule and to justify division and confrontation as well as a camouflage for a scheme to provoke a new war.

The indiscreet criminal acts by the South Korean puppets who are running counter to the national aspirations and to the trend of the times will never bring about good results for them.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SUPPORT OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

SK172314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- Sports officials of socialist countries express full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and south of Korea.

Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, said at a press conference: In our opinion, it would be a step forward in realising the Korean people's aspiration for the peaceful reunfication of the country to hold the Olympic Games in the north and the south. That is why we support the proposal of the DPRK delegates to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Pyongyang, too.

The spokesman of the Chinese Olympic Committee stated that the committee has from the beginning supported the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal.

Boleslaw Kapitan, chairman of the Polish General Committee of Physical Culture and Sport, stressed in his press statement that the proposal to hold the 24th Summer Olympic Games in both parts of Korea is entirely just and conforms with the democratic spirit of national commonness.

At a press conference M.T. Georgiev, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union of Physical Culture and Sports, said whether the Olympic Movement further develops or not and whether this movement discharges its peaceful mission or not largely depend on how the 1988 Olympic Games are organized, and he expressed full support to the Olympic cohosting proposal.

Aleksandar Stanic, spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, at a press conference declared that Yugoslavia has supported from the beginning the DPRK's proposal for cohosting the 1988 Olympic Games in Pyongyang and Seoul.

In his press statement D. Dashdovdon, chairman of the Mongolian National Olympic Committee, said that the DPRK has the right to cohost the 1988 Olympic Games. He expressed full support to the DPRK's cohosting proposal.

LAO OLYMPIC COMMITTEE HEAD CITED ON COHOSTING

SK140438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- For a smooth opening of the 24th Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee, international sports organisations, all national Olympic committees and South Korea in particular must accept the Olympic cohosting proposal, said Singapo Sikhotohounnamali, chairman of the Lao National Olympic Committee, at a press conference on June 6.

Noting that it was a mistake for the IOC to have chosen Seoul as Olympic venue without regard to the Olympic idea, he said: This goes against a peaceful reunification of Korea, too. The Lao National Olympic Committee firmly stands on the side of the socialist countries supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for cohosting the Olympiad, he declared.

SOVIET ATTEMPTS AT INFILTRATION DETECTED

BK151040 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Jun 86 pp 1, 2, 16

[Text] The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN on 13 June carried a report on its foreign news page under the headline: "The Soviet Union Has Adopted a New Method of Infiltration in Thailand by Providing Low-Interest Loans to Thai Farmers." The newspaper's correspondent in Bangkok, (Susumu Shimomuro), made the report based on Western sources saying that the Soviet Union has renewed its political infiltration in Thailand, this time by dumping a huge amount of money as low-interest loans for Thai farmers in the north and northeast. It also started sending men for propaganda work in Thai rural area.

According to the source, the Soviet Union took advantage of the situation to step up infiltration as Thai farmers are suffering from a drop in prices of corn and rice due to the impact of the U.S. Farm Act. It proposed low-interest loans for Thai farmers. This is not an ordinary propaganda method. The Soviet Union is launching a rice trade war with the United States using Thailand as a battlefield for this propaganda warfare.

According to the extreme right-wing newspaper of Japan, the Soviet money-dumping campaign started 3 months ago when it bought up about $100 million, or about 2,700 million baht, from the Hong Kong black market to be transferred to Thailand through the Overseas Chinese Corporation Bank or OCDC of Singapoore. The money is meant to be given as loans to poor Thai farmers through the Chinese in Thailand.

SANKEI SHIMBUN reported that the Soviet Union meanwhile sent about 30 of its men under the guise of either researchers in ethnology or businessmen surveying markets into the rural areas in the north and northeast. This is the biggest team of this type ever dispatched by the Soviet Union for infiltration. The Soviet Union previously resorted to the tactic of recruiting poor students in the northeast of Thailand for scholarships in the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the report, Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri told MATICHON that it is possible for the Soviet union to do anything for its propaganda interests, but he did not want to elaborate on the matter because he would have to check the details first.

Squadron Leader Prasong said foreign officials posted in Thailand should respect diplomatic regulations, but this is not the case for some socialist countries. Officials of some communist countries take advantage of Thailand being an open and free democratic country, and travel to various places without notifying Thai authorities. "We have problems of officials of the Vietnamese Embassy visiting Vietnamese refugees in various areas in the northeast. We have the same problem with Soviet officials as well. On this, the Foreign Ministry has notified those respective embassies. They should also have notified us for the sake of safety for their officials," Prasong said.

A highly placed source in the government told MATICHON that Thailand's security and intelligence agencies are keeping a close watch on foreigners, either from the communist camp or from free countries, travelling in Thailand for fear that their activities might involve Thailand's security. For example, the government is watching closely the activities of certain religious radicals in the south with grave concern.

"In fact, we cannot let it go on without limit like this. The government is drafting measures to curb areas of operations for those people in question. Although we are aware of what activities they are carrying out, we still have to have our measures for control. The measures will be made public soon," the source said.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH THAILAND

BK160129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand should send trade missions and hold exhibitions in the Soviet Union to boost its foreign trade income, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Yevgeniy Bavrin said last night. Mr. Bavrin, who is here for five days for a series of ESCAP meetings, said the Soviet Union welcomed such exhibitions and trade missions despite its present trade imbalance with Thailand. During the period 1981-1985, he said, trade between the two countries favoured Thailand by about $1 billion, double that of 1976-1980, he said.

The Soviet Union had held trade exhibitions in Thailand, and will hold its biggest, involving 29 organizations, from October 16 to November 2. Trade missions and exhibitions were one avenue of boosting foreign income, he said, and Thailand had not sent missions or held exhibitions in Moscow.

Mr Bavrin said recently India held an exhibition in the Soviet Union which generated a considerable amount of trade. If Thailand is not careful, India could surpass it in terms of trade.

Mr Bavrin said Moscow is willing to invest in Thailand in the form of joint ventures and Soviet Union has expertise in certain industries such as light industry and mining. The Soviet Union is also a possible market for fruits and vegetables, he said. Presdently Moscow buys them from China. "Thailand could be a supplier," he said, "but the present problem is of transportation."

Sawang Laohathai, chairman of UMC International, said Thailand needs to promote more trade with Moscow. He said Thailand is losing many markets in the free world and that Thai companies should pay more interest in trade with the Soviet Union.

COMMERCE MINISTER MEETS SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL

BK170115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union Yevgeniy Bavrin who led a trade delegation here has stressed the Soviet Union's desire to set up a Thai-Soviet chamber of commerce in Bangkok as the bilateral trade volume has expanded markedly during the past few years.

Minister of Commerce Surat Osathanukhro yesterday told reporters that the Soviet trade mission was here to discuss various trade issues in general and the Soviet minister expressed satisfaction on the growth of the two-way trade volume.

Surate said that Thailand and the Soviet Union mutually agreed to promote trade shows and exhibitions both in Bangkok and Moscow as a means to boost trade relations. "We are ready to allow Soviet companies to organize exhibitions here while the Soviet minister is satisfied with the quality of Thai garments and tapioca products which we also intend to exhibit along with many other products in Russia.

Surat said that the Soviet minister informed him of two major trade goals -- one is to encourage two-way trade using the barter system and the other is the setting up of a Thai-Soviet chamber of commerce. "For the latter, I said they (Soviets) will have to discuss with the Thai private sector and companies which are trading with the Soviets while the Commerce Ministry has no objection to that and we are ready to support the establishment of a chamber of commerce."

Surat said that the Commerce Ministry will jointly discuss the Soviet proposal with the Foreign Ministry. He commented that Thailand should look forward to expanding prospective markets in other countries without regard to political ideologies so that farmers will be able to sell their crops more effectively. "We should not be overly dependent on only certain markets and support should be given to further expanding trade in every foreign country," he said.

SOVIET ACADEMIC, JOURNALISTS DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK170129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] A team of Soviet academic and journalists arrived here yesterday to exchange views on higher education and journalism with their Thai counterparts, a spokesman of the Soviet Embassy said. He said the three Soviets are visiting here as the guests of the Press Association of Thailand (PAT).

The three are Victor Vasilyevich Skopenko, rector of the Kiev State University and member of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian State; Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Kobelev, member of Journalist Union of the Soviet Union and vice president of the Soviet-Thai Friendship Society in Moscow; and Vasiliy Sergeyevich Churmanteyev, announcer of the Radio and Television of Moscow.

They will today have a meeting with members of Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand (FCCT) at the Dusit Thani Hotel and then visit Ramkhamhaeng University. They will tomorrow call on Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Chan Manutham and visit Thammasat University. Member of the PAT will hold a meeting with the three Soviets late in the afternoon.

They are expected to meet with academics of Chulalongkon University on Thursday and will give a lecture at the Faculty of Political Science. The three will leave here next Monday.

'FRAUD' OF SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA DECRIED

BK171035 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

["Article": "Facts Behind the Partial Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Text] On 27 May 1986, a farewell ceremony was held in Phnom Penh to mark the fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. A press conference was also held to witness the withdrawal. According to Vietnamese officials, the number of withdrawing soldiers was up to 10,000. Since 1982, Vietnam has annually withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. Each year the event is widely publicized, and press conference is held so that international reporters can witness the withdrawal.

On the contrary, this very same troop of reporters have never been invited to witness the sending of Vietnamese troops into Kampuchea.

In the interviews with 109 Vietnamese defectors recently, the research team of the Asia Foundation, Chulalongkon University, found that most of them were sent into Kampuchea after May 1983, during which the second withdrawal took place. A lot of them said they were sent into Kampuchea in late 1985, and some just arrived in Kampuchea during the first 3 months of 1986. It is apparent that Hanoi is still, in fact, sending its troops into Kampuchea despite its official withdrawal announcement.

Speaking before a press conference on 27 May, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime praised the fifth partial withdrawal as another sign of the sincere cooperation and assistance of Vietnam, which always respects Kampuchea's independence. The real situation, however, indicates a completely different picture from one which the whole world is led to believe. Interviews made by French researcher Marie-Alexandrine Martin with Kampuchean refugees at Site 2 and Site 8 in Thailand recenty show that the Vietnamization of Kampuchea is intensifying. Following are some of the pertinent information from those interviews.

The presence of Vietnamese in Kampuchea has been increasing, particularly Vietnamese experts whose numer is twice as many as before. These experts are so numerous and influential that a lot of Khmer civil officials were forced to leave their own country. Every project proposed by the Kampucheans needs to be inspected and often converted by the Vietnamese experts before implementation. In school, Khmer students are today discountent with the short course being offered. Only 4 hours a day are spent in class. The rest of the time is devoted to the socialist work. The vietnamese language has become a compulsory course for students sine 1984. History course has put emphasis on the good and special relation between the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean peoples while the enmith between the two nations is never mentioned.

Big cities in Kampuchea are full of Vietnamese. The Kampucheans are forced to leave for the countryside, and their houses are instead occupied by the Vietnamese. In her report, Miss Martin indicates that there is one Vietnamese family out of every four families in the town of Kompong Speu. In the area of Takeo, there is a village with 400 families, all of which are Vietnamese. Another Vietnamese village with 500 families is found in Svay Rieng. It is estimated that in 1985 there are at least 450,000 Vietnamese settled in Kampuchea.

From Miss Martin's report, it ccan be clearly seen that Kampuchea's independence has never been respected by the Vietnamese. Signs of dissatisfaction arise from almost every party of Kampuchea. According to a reliable military report, the support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- or the CGDK -- is growing stronger and stronger. The CGDK'S forces' growing contacts with their fellow countrymen have prompted Vietnam to exert great efforts to control and supervise the Kampuchean populatiuon. More villagers in the areas suspected to be sympathetic to CGDK forces are put under tighter control.

As a matter of fact, Heng Samrin personnel are found to be a major sympathizer of the CGDK. In some areas, villagers were barricaded, curfew and various measures restricting movement were imposed. Coupled with these measures, Vietnam has launched psychological campaign operation in effort to terminate increasing popular support for Khmer patriotic fighters.

The situation inside Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean capital, is also unsafe and insecure due to growing activities of CGDK forces. The UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] chief for Asian affairs who recently visited Kampuchea observed that the atmosphere of insecurity in Phnom Penh and numerous nearby cities is real and that curfew has been imposed on several areas.

A number of foreign Red Cross organizations working in Kampuchea also confirmed the urgent and growing need for medical assistance in several cities in the central art, including Phnom Penh. Security reasons have now forced Vietnam to hospitalize its soldiers in Kampuchea instead of transporting them back for the treatment in Vietnam. This fact is clearly the opposite image of what the Phnom Penh regime is boasting. The real situation is apparently contradictory to Hun Sen's assertion that the security has been ensured in the whole country.

Political observers see the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops as only the rotation of military units and not a genuine withdrawal towards a special political settlement of the Kampuchean guagmire. The official withdrawal is only a fraud aiming to distract the outside world from the genuine objective of Vietnam -- that is to colonize Kampuchea.

ATHIT SAYS LEAFLETS ATTACK ROYAL FAMILY

BK161054 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] At 1300 on 15 June, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek and Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut together planted trees at a Buddhist park in Lat Lum Kaeo District, Pathum Thani Province. On that occasion, Gen Athit granted an interview about leaflets attacking him. He said this is not fair; the leaflets are the work of people with ill-intentions. He said he has been patient all along. He noted that now they have gone as far as attacking the royal family. This is not good for national security and unity. "As I am the director of the Internal Security Command, I have instructed concerned agencies to check into this and find the source of these publications to take action against them. I disapprove of such methods to create disunity within the nation while unity is most needed, Gen Athit sad. The supreme commander then turned to Gen Chawalit and told the latter that he had told the Police Special Branch and all concerned intelligence units to investigate the matter.

ATHIT KEEPS SECURITY COMMAND; CHAWALIT REMARKS

BK170145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday his staff is studying whether it is necessary to maintain the well-known Norasing task force of the Capital Security Command which is still headed by Supreme Comander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek.

Legal confusion at the same time has arisen as to whether Gen Athit has to hand over the past of the capital security commander to the new army chief. Gen Athit failed to hand over the office during a ceremony on May 4 when he officially transferred his posts of army commander-in-chief and general director of communist suppression to his successor. Gen Chawalit said on May 27 when he was made army chief that in his new capacity, he would be responsible for there post, including the post of capital security commander.

In a related development, the army force of the heavily-armed Norasing unit based at Sanam Suapa refused to allow a battalion from the Lopburi-based Special Warfare Command to replace it. The force commander said that the Lopburi-based force failed to produce and order for the rotation. At the same time, both Gen Chawalit and Gen Athit expressed disapproval at the distribution of underground leaflets which can be considered lese majeste.

It was against this backdrop that Gen Athit flew to Hua Hin [royal seaside palace where the king was staying] yesterday afternoon. Responding to reports about a dissolution of the Norasing force, Gen Chawalit told reporters yesterday that the authorities concerned were considering whether the task force established in 1982 when Gen Athit became capital security commander was still "necessary" under the present circumstances. He said that if the unit was considered useful, it should undergo a major reorganization for the sake of better effectiveness. "Officials involved are working on the issue. Where do you get the news?" Gen Chawalit quipped. But he denied that he had ordered the dissolution of the force.

Asked if there were any budgetary problems involving the maintenance of the unit, Gen Chawalit said: "We have already allocated the annual budget for it. What's more important than than now is whether the heavily-armed unit is still necessary. If so, it must have its effectiveness improved." Gen Chawalit said he had yet to issue guidelines on the Capital Security Command. "I am reviewing the past performance of the force," he added.

But authoritative sources told THE NATION that Gen Athit is still capital security commander. They said that by tradition, Gen Chawalit can take over the command if and when Gen Athit in his capacity as national peace-keeping force commander issued an order to that effect. Some said that perhaps the prime minister must issue such an order to effect the transfer of office. Other sources said that in fact, an army commander-in-chief is ex-officio "capital security director" and can name any subordinate as capital security commander.

They cited the appointment of Gen Athit to the post when he was only assistant army commander-in-chief and acting First Army Region commander at the order of the then army commander-in-chief, Gen Prayut Charumani.

EX-'YOUNG TURK' NAMED DEMOCRAT CAMPAIGN MANAGER

BK170215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The Democrat Party yesterday appointed former "Young Turk" Lt Col Ronnachai Sisuworanan new party campaign manager for the military-dominated Dusit Constituency in a move seen as an attempt to lessen military pressure on the party. Narong Pannok, the incumbent Dusit campaign manager, voluntarily resigned from his post to pave way for Ronnachai to help campaign for his colleague Col Chanbun Phentrakun who is heading the Democrat team in the constituency.

Well-informed sources said Ronnachai's abrupt appointment was primarily aimed to win more military votes as well as to counter pressure applied on the Democrats by "some elements in the military establishment." Ronnachai and Chanbun were dismissed from military service for their alleged role in the 1981 abortive coup. Other former Young Turk officers who are running for the Democrats are Col Bunsak Phocharoen (Singhburi) and Col Sakhon Kitwiriya (Trat).

The sources said Ronnachai decided to accept the post out of his satisfaction with the Democrats' willingness to admit several cashiered officers as its members. Meanwhile, Deputy Government Spokesman Pramot Sukhum, the Democrat public relations director, rebutted news reports that the party had granted over 90 million baht in campaign funds to its candidates.

Pramot said the Press misinterpreted Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun's statement during a campaign speech at Chatuchak Park Sunday. Actually, he said, the deputy premier told the audience the party could not afford to provide 300,000 baht to each of the candidates because that would amount to over 90 million baht. He said Phichai has sold two of his houses during his 17 years with the Democrats to find money to support civic work and members of the public. "The Democrat Party has long strictly adhered to honesty and never accumulated cash or assets to be given its members. Therefore, all Democrat members must be firm to party stand and refrain from dumping money," he said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PATHET LAO ATTACK; REFUGEE PROBLEM

'Warning' to Other Laotians

BK170802 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Phayao -- Authorities have begun procedures that may lead to the repatriation to Laos of some 107 survivors of the Pathet Lao attack on Saturday that left 35 Laotians dead, official soiurces told the WORLD this morning. The survivors are now being interviewed so that authorities can separate them into highland and lowland groups in order to facilitate eventual repatriation arrangements, an intelligence source said. The procedures are being undertaken according to the Interior Ministry policy on illegal immigrants, the source said.

The survivors -- comprising 31 men, 27 women, 24 boys and 25 girls -- are currently being interrogated by officials of the Communist Suppression and Prevention Centre based in Chiang Kham District. But most of them are taking shelter near a Border Patrol Police outpost in the vicinity of Ban Huai Pong, where they were attacked, the source added.

An official report obtained by the WORLD quoted Laotian settlers as saying that they had fled to Thailand because they had been threatened, their livestock and produce seized and their women raped by Pathet Lao soldiers. Classified as illegal immigrants, the Laotians said they were residents of the village of Ban Kuai, in Sayaboury.

The Pathet Lao staged the attack because the settlers had fled Laos after refusing to provide food supplies, the intelligence source said. The punitive action was meant to serve as a warning to other Laotians who might seek refuge in Thailand after refusing to support the Pathet Lao army, the source added.

The source said the 30-40 soldiers involved in attack were Pathet Lao of ethnic Hmong and Khamu hilltribe origins. An official report said the soldiers had walked seven kilometers into Thai territory to reach Ban Huai Pong.

In Bangkok, authorities were cautious about Thailand's course of action although Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri affirmed that press report indicated an intrusion had taken place. Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot voiced a rare "I cannot comment" when asked if, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai-Laotian border committee, he was aware of any protest plan to the Laotian Government. Mr Sawanit said the ministry was contemplating "appropriate action" while awaiting an official report and details from concerned authorities.

Gen Sitthi, who is normally ready to comment on any subject, said he had received no official report on the incident and hence could not speak on the situation at Ban Huai Pong. The Foreign Ministry in the past has protested any proven intrusion as a violation of Thai sovereignty.

An intelligence source told the WORLD that the dead included six men, 11 women, 15 boys and three girls, with another 18 wounded. The source said a total of 142 Laotians from 28 families were settled at Ban Huai Pong, situated in a hilly area of Tambon Rom Yen in Chiang Kham District.

In the attack, the Pathet Lao soldiers opened up by firing seven RPG rockets before spraying the village of makeshift huts with rifle fire. They then stormed into the village, robbed the settlers and set the community on fire.

From a post at Ban Houai Ngeun in Sayaboury, the soldiers spent Friday night at Ban Nam Dan close to the border before walking into Thailand the following day. Third Region Army Commander Lt Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin, who inspected the site yesterday, described the attack as "very brutal", saying even children had been burned alive. Lt Gen Ruamsak, who was accompanied by Phayao Governor Sutchit Kowanit, also visited wounded victims.

Official Lao Role Questioned

BK180135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Vientiane Must Explain Border Incursion"]

[Text] It is something of a mystery why about 30 heavily armed Laotian soldiers should intrude 10 kms into Thailand and kill 35 illegal immigrants who were living in a camp not recognized as a refugee camp in Huai Pong village in Phayao. This unfortunate incident happened just after it was announced in Bangkok that all illegal immigrants, who had not acquired genuine refugee status, will be openly sent across the border to Laos.

It is not clear what role the Laotian Government played in this incursion but it is clearly Vientiane's responsibility that its soldiers should be prevented from crossing the border, if only to kill Laotians. Last year there were some clashes between Thai and Laotian soldiers over three small, unimportant villages along the border. But the dispute, although not clearly settled, was smoothed over.

At this moment we will not lay the blame squarely on the Laotian Government because somehow the attack, using automatic rifles and grenade launchers, further brutalized by the killing of 15 children using rifle butts, smacks of some kind of vendetta. If this is so, Vientiane must immediately institute a full-scale inquiry and punish the intruders thereby assuring Thailand that peace along the border will not be breached again.

Lao has frequently asked for the opening more border check-points to open up further cross-border trade. Recently Australia asked Thailand to open a border check-point through which Australian aid to Laos could go. Under these circumstances, it will not be right for the Laotian Government not to provide adequate explanation for this incursion.

Thailand has always tried to live peacefully with Laos and promote as much friendship and trade as possible. This is not a minor border incident but an incursion of 10 kms into Thai territory. If a proper expansion [as published] is not forthcoming from Vientiane, the Thai Government has no recourse but to think that it was a calculated and planned attack, showing scant respect for Thai territory.

UNHCR on Refugee Help

BK161101 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees -- or UNHCR -- supports Thailand's appeal for the international community to increase resettlement of Kampuchean refugees. According to a statement released by the UNHCR, the office supports the appeal of the Royal Thai Government to increase acceptance of Kampuchean refugees, especially those long stayers who have been encamped for up to 7 years. To this end, the statement continues, the UNHCR favors international burden sharing whereby as many countries as possible join in the effort to find durable solutions.

At the same time, the statement added, it is hoped that the voluntary repatriation to Kampuchea will eventually become a viable proposition for Kampuchean refugees. The statement followed the warning made last Friday by National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri that Khao I-Dang will be closed at the end of the year -- hence any Kampucheans not accepted by third countries by then would be transferred to a border encampment.

Squadron Leader Prasong has expressed deep concern about the drop in acceptance of refugees by third countries and reiterated that Thailand has no policy of allowing permanent asylum for refugees.

Immigrants Await Repatriation

BK170750 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Nakhon Phanom -- More than 2,000 illegal immigrants from Laos are being held at police stations and the immigration office in this northeastern province, awaiting repatriation, the provincial authority here said this morning. The Laotians crossed the Mekong River into this province on different occasions. They are not regarded as refugees, but illegal immigrants which would be repatriated, said the authority.

The Government made an announcement several years ago that the new arrivals would not be granted refugee status. They have been pushed back and the repatriation was handled by the UNHCR, Thai and Lao governments. However, the Lao Government usually refused to take their people back and at the same time not many Laotians were willing to return to their homeland.

The illegal immigrants included men, women, children and the aged. They will be granted refugee status if proved that they left the country on political reason. It was reported that these immigrants are in urgent need of foods and other necessities.

Refugee Aid Hit

BK171151 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 17 Jun 86 p 5

[Pleo Singoen column]

[Text] The day must come sooner or later when Thailand realizes that the last straw has been added to the untolerably "heavy" burden on its back. We have been excessively generous, even though we know that nobody will bother to think about us in the future. Humanitarianism is a noble cause. But to practice it beyond our limits is like feeding beggars with the rice that is supposed to feed our own families in the hope of going to heaven.

Lord Buddha said: "One must know his own ability in making merit. Anything that brings trouble upon oneself is not merit." We have been very generous in allowing hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian refugees to live in our country. Now we found that we can no longer afford such genererousity.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary genreal of the National Security Council, complained for the first time about this problem a few days ago after he became convinced of the hypocrisy of the friendly countries that have been pursuading us to keep these refugees. They contribute only small amounts of money to share in the expenses and offer sweet words but fail to honor their promises to us.

There are 123,649 Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao refugees at the holding centers in Loei, Nakhon Phanom, Prachin Buri, and Chon Buri Provinces plus 238,820 more living at the border. At least 800 refugees flee to Thailand every month. These are official figures. Many have entered our country undetected by authorities. In other words, more than half a million refugees are now in our country. They do not have to work. They simply eat, sleep, and reproduce at night leaving their offspring on Thai soil.

While the Thai people are practicing birth control, the refugees are reproducing actively. In the future, Thailand will become the land of the cross-bred peoples. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees cannot do very much. He is only the "servant" of the countries that have given him his post. He merely says something to make us happy. When he leaves office he will forget everything.

Prasong Sunsiri did the right thing when he declared that the refugees who cannot find third countries to accept them will be herded to the border pending repatriation. He pledged to take drastic legal action against illegal immigrants and those who refuse to leave the country. What he said is understandable, but I worry about his ability to implement it. If 300,000-400,000 people refuse to leave the country and are willing to go to jail, will we have to feed and shelter them forever? What about the responsibilty of the third countries?

I have never seen any political party, the prime minister, or any cabinet member able to "understand" and come up with a clearcut policy to resolve this problem.

VAN TIEN DUNG, MINISTRY MARK PRK ARMY DAY

Van Tien Dung Greetings

BK171544 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17 -- Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended his greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart Bou Thong on the occasion of the 35th tradition (founding) day of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary army (June 19).

In the message, Gen Van Tien Dung says:

"Over the past 35 years, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army by promoting the Issarak (Liberation) army's traditions and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the armies of Vietnam and Loas against the common enemy, has defeated the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and regained national independence and freedom".

General Van Tien Dung put a high value on the uprising of the Kampuchean people and army in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers to overthrow the Chinese-backed Pol Pot regime, rescue the Kampuchean people from the danger of extermination and take Kampuchea onto a new era, that of independence, freedom and socialism.

He extolled the great achievements recorded by the Kampucheans is all fields, which, he said, proved the rapid growth of the Kampuchean revolutionary power, enhanced the international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and made a major contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

General Van Tien Dung pledged full support and assistance to the Kampuchean people and army in their revolutionary cause. He expressed satisfaction over the "fruitful development of the special ties between the peoples and armies of the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism".

Defense Ministry Meeting

BK171550 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17 -- A meeting was held here today by the Ministry of Defence to mark the 35th tradition day of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (June 19).

The meeting were attended by Gerneral Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Vietnam People's Army, and other high-ranking officers of the VPA. Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn and Military Attache Hing Lang were also present.

Addressing the meeting, Lieutenant General Dinh Van Tuy border guards commander, and the Kampuchean military attache praised the splendid exploits of the Kampuchean Army and people over the past seven years under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in national construction and defence. They extolled the constant development of the special friendship, militant alliance and all-round cooperation between the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and between the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

NHAN DAN ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM DRIVE

BK120715 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 12 June editorial: "Lead Self-Criticism and Criticism to Good Results"]

[Text] The first stage of self-criticism and criticism is being enlarged to all echelons and sectors. After satisfactorily gathering the criticism of cadres, party members, and people, the key cadres in many localities have examined themselves, focusing on the three main aspects: the quality of cadres, the bearing of leadership, and the cadre policy. The prevailing shortcomings are failure to correctly comply with the principle of democratic centralism in leadership and various activities, of party committee echelons, bureaucratic and unrealistic bearing, lack of a cadre assignment polan, and incorrect implementation of the cadre policy.

Some of the key cadres have partly lost their combative will, lacked a sense of organization and discipline, caused internal disunity, and committed mistakes concerning the quality, revolutionary ethics, and lifestyle of cadres. Some party committee echelons and sector authorities have put forth specific measures to immediately correct mistakes as they are noted, especially violations of cadre policy and organization and mistakes related to relations with the masses.

In many localities, following self-criticism and criticism, internal unity and singlemindedness has been strengthened and the assessment of cadres is more accurate, creating favorable conditions for the preparations of party congresses at all levels and definitely improving performance.

In those localities where leading cadres have conducted self-criticism and criticism scrupulously and frankly and have immediately corrcted the mistakes of collectives and individual leading cadres, the cadres, party members, and people there have become enthusiastically supportive and more confident in the party leadership and the policy of self-criticism and criticism. However, poor results of self-criticism and criticism have been noted in some localities and central sectors, making the people less confident. This is because leading cadres in those localities have not exemplarily and scrupulously conducted self-criticism on a voluntary basis and have not frankly pointed out mistakes and shortcomings. They still talk much about achievements and good points and have conducted self-criticism in a scattered manner, failing to point out problems concerning cadre bearing and policy, and failing to expand democracy.

The collection of criticism by subordinate cadres, party members, and others is still too simplistic, formal, and forcible. Cadres and party members in units who fear prejudice and reprisals, dare not criticize leading cadres frankly. Internal disunity is noted in some localities because criticism lacks impartiality and objectivity. Some party committee echelons, leading cadres, and units are unable to put forth specific and practical measures to correct shortcomings as expected by all the people.

The current self-criticism and criticism drive is a very important, broad, and profound operational drive aimed at strengthening party militancy, firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralism in party activities, comprehensively enhancing the quality of cadres and party members, and ensuring the political, ideological, and organizational solidity of the party.

The duty of all party committee echelons and sectors is to continually and thoroughly understand the set goals and requirements, and concentrate on leading the first stage of self-criticism and criticism to good result. Each unit, each sector, and each echelon has its own specific characteristics, situation, and problems, and needs specific guidance in strict accordance with the prevailing realistic conditions. Guidance will not be provided in a scattered, general, nor pervasive manner. Wherever serious mistakes and shortcomings are noted or whenever leading cadres manifest serious negativism, leading cadres of next higher echelon should go to provide guidance and assistance.

In case a party committee echelon or next higher echelon realizes that an individual leading cadre has not conducted self-criticism as required, it must ask the cadre to do it again scrupulously. Those localities were the first stage of self-criticism and criticism has been completed with poor results, supplementary self-criticism should be conducted in the coming second stage. Self-criticism and criticism constituties a law of party development. The self-criticism drive being conducted by all party committee echelons, cadres, and party members to point out shortcomings and put forth positive corrective measures and stern and just disciplinary action against the misdeeds of units and individuals in no way lessens but, on the contrary, enhances the party's prestige. It does not weaken the party at all but strengthens the party even more.

The spirit and attitude of scrupulous self-criticism and criticism to squarely look at and speak out the truth by the highest party organs at the 10th Party Central Committee Plenum set an example for all the party members to satisfactorily conduct self-criticism and criticism.

Providing close guidance and scrupulously implementing the self-criticism and criticism drive in the party from the central down to grass-roots levels and from the Political Bureau down to each basic party organization and each party member will create new changes in all domains within the party and among our people. This will mobilize the people nationwide to emulate enthusiastically in productive labor, renovate management, practice thrift, strengthen national defense and security, and score outstanding achievements to greet the Sixth National Party Congress.

NGUYEN VAN LINH HAILS WORK OF YOUNG VOLUNTEERS

OW110827 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11 -- Hundreds of thousands of members of the Young Volunteer Force are now working in many provinces and cities of Vietnam, among whom about 200,000 are engaged in the most difficult tasks of socio-economic construction.

The participation of Young Volunteers -- whose organisation is led by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union -- in economic construction became a mode of activity for the Vietnamese youth almost ten years ago. On March 28, 1976, more than ten thousand young people in newly liberated Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) volunteered to work in new economic zones on the outskirts of the city. The creation of this force was just a continuation of the tradition of the Vietnamese Young Volunteers in the national struggle against the French and U.S. aggressors.

The Young Volunteer Force engaged in economic construction has the following three main characteristics:

-- The tasks assigned to it are the most difficult, and their accomplishment will help speed up the economic development of the localities.

-- Its units are recognized by the state as independent accounting units of the national economy, with an independent financial status and independent economic accounting

-- Alongside their production activities, the Young Volunteers set up their own vocational schools, in-service training courses and other classes and clubs for cultural and educational activities.

Most of the Young Volunteers, after retiring from their service (from 18 to 36 months) in the forces, have mastered certain professional skills and achieved the level of general education. Most of them become members of the Youth Union, many of whom were admitted to the Communist Party of Vietnam. Some have become qualified managerial cadres or technicians.

With the results it has obtained and the prospects for its development, the Young Volunteer Force is expected to achieve still greater successes.

This was confirmed by Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, in a recent address to the city's Young Volunteers. "Your initial achievements", he said, "are like tree shoots which, though still young, brim with vitality. They prove that the decision of the city's leadership to draw part of the city's young into labour activities, study and training of the Young Volunteer Force is correct and timely and meets the aspiration not only of the city's youth but also of their parents...

"It also is an effective way to rally and educate young people, which should be continued and further developed. Your achievements should not be measured by their profits since they are still far below those of other economic branches. Their real value lies in the fact that they have helped create a new generation of young people who have chosen to live and work for the happiness of all".

BRIEFS

SWEDISH MEDICAL AID ACCORD -- Hanoi VNA June 17 -- An agreement on medical aid to Vietnam was signed here today by Dr. Nguyen Cong Thang, vice minister of public health, and Carl Erhard Lindahl, Swedish ambassador. The agreement envisages Sweden's supply of medicine and medical equipment, and financial aid to the Olof Palme Children's Hospital and the Uong Bi clinic for three years beginning July 1, 1986. The signing was witnessed on the Vietnamese side by representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Foreign Ministry, the State Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. On the Swedish side were SIDA [expansion unknown] representatives in Stockholm and Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 17 Jun 86]

SOLOMON ISLANDS

PRIME MINISTER CONCERNED ABOUT ANZUS 'SOLIDARITY'

HK090437 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 31 May 86 p 7

[Text] Honiara, 31 May (NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION) -- The Solomon Islands was sympathetic to New England's stand on nuclear warship visits but worried about the policy's impact on ANZUS. the Prime Minister, Sir Peter Kenilorea, said yesterday. "Frankly speaking, this is a dilemma for me," he said.

New Zealand was a sovereign country and the Labour Government's policy was domestic. "The Solomon Islands also has the same strong views relating to nuclear activities in the region." However he was concerned about the extent the New Zealand policy could undermine the "solidarity" of ANZUS.

"My concern is that if the United States does not accept New Zealand's domestic stand on port calls, then they will read that New Zealand is not serious with the ANZUS arrangement."

The Solomon Islands had faced the same kind of problem with its tuna fisheries legislation, Sir Peter said. "Our domestic law gives us the right over a 200-mile fisheries zone." United States law however did not recognize migratory species as coming under fish in that zone and their law allowed them to catch tuna anywhere. The problem was being solved regionally through the U.S. now talking to affected countries. "Hopefully multi-lateral arrangements will over-ride the domestic laws of America and will provide benefits for both parties."

Sir Peter said South Pacific Island states had to develop a greater regional solidarity. The countries had similarities as parliamentary democracies as well as comparable ways of life and philosophies where man was more important than money. "We should get away from political platitudes. We should not be distracted by national pride and human greed."

Asked about the development of Soviet links with Vanuatu and Kiribati, Sir Peter said the Solomon Islands were "quite concerned." "We like to know the minds of our friends next door to us and their activities and intentions." While they also sovereign states, they were also subject to certain "vulnerabilities."

VANUATU

LINI ON PORT FACILITIES FOR USSR, OTHER ISSUES

BK111013 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 11 Jun 86

[From the "International Report" program moderated by (Bernadette Skues]

[Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini, has accused the Australian Government and media of deliberately waging a propaganda campaign designed to damage his country's economy. In an exclusive interview Father Lini told our Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, that the Australian Government and media had used Vanuatu's relations with Libya and Nicaragua to frighten Australian business and tourist.

[Begin recording] [Watson] Shortly after winning its independence in 1980, Vanuatu established itself as a tax-free finance center largely to cater for Australian offshore investors. As a result of that move, an estimated $7,000 million has now been deposited in secret trusts and bank accounts in Port Vila, but the investment and tourist industries have slackened dramatically since Father Walter Lini announced that his country would establish diplomatic relations with Libya. I understand that one Port Vila hotel is now offering a week of free accommodation to any Australian journalist prepared to promote the destination. However, the prime minister says that it is the Australian media and not his foreign policy that is to blame for Vanuatu's economic downturn.

[Lini] In our view, it is no more than natural for business Australians who want to invest in Vanuatu and tourists who want to come to Vanuatu to have these reservations at this point of time, mainly because the Australian press has created fear in Australians. So, as far as we are concerned, it does not worry us.

[Watson] Father Lini went on to insist that the Australian media has in fact been working on behalf of the government in Canberra which has never been prepared to accept his nation as a tax-free haven for Australian business. He says, however, that his country's independence is more important than the worst Australia can do to its economy.

[Lini] It is going to be a very short problem. We consider our finance center will begin to attract investors again. Some already are already coming in, so we think that it is only [word indistinct] Australian companies coming into Vanuatu, and it is really up to them. If they do not want invest in Vanuatu that is their problem. We know that there are enough people in other parts of the world who want to invest in Vanuatu.

[Watson] Might it have been wise not to go ahead with the relations with Libya, the fishing agreement with the Soviet Union, and relations with Nicaragua for that matter, for the sake of the Vanuatu economy?

[Lini] No, it would be completely contradictory to our people's belief of being independent and sovereign state, and so we could not really just sacrifice that right by giving in to what the Australian press has tried to portray us in the Pacific.

[Watson] Do you believe that proving Vanuatu's independence is more important than the economic health of Vanuatu?

[Lini] Yes, we do. We believe that our right is so important and that in time we will prove that it is important to uphold the rights of our independent state.

[Watson] Sir, how would you describe the state of the Vanuatu economy at the moment?

[Lini] We consider that the state of Vanuatu's economy at the moment is not really so bad.

[Watson] And yet I understand that Vanuatu intends taking newspaper advertisements to counter the effects on the economy of stories in the Australian and other Western media.

[Lini] We will do that if we consider it is going to help the situation. If we don't, we do not necessarily have to justify to the Australian public what we intend to do.

[Watson] So, when is the Soviet delegation arriving in Vila for negotiations on a fishing agreement?

[Lini] It is going to be soon, and I believe, I think it is tomorrow they arrive here.

[Watson] And, we understand in Australia that you are quite prepared to grant port facilities if the money is right?

[Lini] Yes, that is what we have said in the past, and we still maintain that if the proposal appears to be economic benefit to Vanuatu we see no problem in agreeing to that proposal. And so, this is what we will do.

[Watson] Has the United States responded to your invitation to form diplomatic relations with it?

[Lini] No, they have not as yet, and USSR has not responded either.

[Watson] This week Vanuatu has established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. Is that move likely to damage any chance you had of similar relations with the United States?

[Lini] It is up to the United States to decide. [end recording]

COMMENTARY URGES U.S. TO GIVE PRIORITY TO PALAPA

BK170931 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Speaking at a news conference in Jakarta last Saturday, Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Ahmad Tahir expressed the hope that the United States will be able to launch the Palapa B-2P satellite early in 1987 at the latest. The minister's expectation is understandable because the Palapa B-2P satellite will backup the Palapa B-1 satellite, currently providing telecommunications service to all parts of Indonesia.

The failure to launch the Palapa B-2P satellite into its orbit has made us feel as if we were driving a car from Jakarta to Surabaya without a spare tire. Actually, if there is no untoward accident affecting the Palapa B-1 satellite, the telecommunications network in the country, including television broadcast relays, will not be disrupted. However, there is apparently no guarantee that the Palapa B-1 satellite will continue to function smoothly. As is known, this telecommunications satellite experienced a shift in its orbit some time ago, disrupting the telecommunications network and television relays in certain parts of the country. For this reason, we will certain feel more at east if the Palapa B-2P satellite can be launched on time. We also hope the United States will give priority to the launching of the Palapa B-2P when that country's space program resumes.

While we are waiting for the U.S. announcement on the launching of the satellite, we must also upgrade our ability to maintain the Palapa B-1 satellite. Telecommunications experts in Indonesia have indeed taken the necessary precautionary steps to ensure the continuity of the telecommunications system following the shift experienced by the Palapa B-1 satellite.

Strictly speaking, we can say that our domestic telecommunications system does not depend on the satellite alone, because we also use microwave links and submarine cables. Other precautionary steps described by the minister are no less effective and we should not worry about the continuity of our domestic telecommunications system.

AQUINO SAID PLEASED WITH U.S. INVESTMENT EFFORTS

HK170902 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Jun 86 p 21

[Text] The encouragement by the administration of President Reagan to U.S. businessmen to invest in the Philippines has visibly pleased President Corazon Aquino whose government still has to see a dramatic rise in business activity.

About a month ago, Mrs Aquino's government felt the U.S. was not giving enough support to help it overcome financial problems. The U.S. Government responded by saying it would lead an international effort to raise $2 billion in economic assistance for the Philippines. A few days ago, it went further by calling on U.S. investors to look for business opporunities in the country.

Mrs Aquino said a U.S. company, W.R. Grace, has in fact put in money in a project in Canlubang, Laguna. The P40 million industrial chemical plant is believed to be the first major U.S. investment in the Philippines after Mrs Aquino took power. It is the largest and most modern Grave plant in Southeat Asia.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said he was "bullish" on the Philippines, a statement which was deeply appreciated by Mrs. Aquino. Officials in the Aquino government have been making appeals to the business community to make investments now to perk up the economy.

LAUREL STRESSES NEED FOR LEGAL AID FOR POOR

HK170804 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[By Olaf Giron]

[Text] The need for free legal aid has become more imperative today with the increase of the country's indigents from 45 percent of the population in 1967 to 85 percent at present, Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday.

Speaking before the Citizens Legal Aid Society of the Philippines (CLASP) at Club Filipino, Laurel said there is now an even greater need for strengthening the organization to render free legal assistance to the deserving poor. He said the poverty line last year in Metro Manila included people earning P2,500 a month and P2,000 outside of the region.

The vice president noted that the Supreme Court has decided that anyone earning below the poverty-line level is entitled to access to the courts as a "pauper litigant. There is thus a need to increase the membership of CLASP and attract more lawyers to render free legal aid to qualified indigents, he said.

Laurel recalled that the organization started in 1966 with nine lawyers handling 12 cases. Now there are 700 lawyers spread out in 52 provincial and city chapters handling about 18,000 cases a year, but the tremendous increase in indigents call for more volunteers, he added. "What I want is to prevent people from taking the law into their own hands when they are oppressed," he said.

Laurel was elected chairman of the CLASP, along with 11 directors and a board of advisers in a reorganizational meeting.

Elected with Laurel were Don Perry, president, Gonzalo Gonzales, vice chairman; BIR [Bureau of Internal Revenue] Commissioner Romulo Villa, treasurer; Avelino Cruz, vice president; Deputy Minister Edsel Lagman, secretary general; and Dean Gonzalo Santos, SEC [Securities and Exchange Commission] Commissioner Monico Jacob, commissioner Raul Victorino, Gregoria Purugganan and Juan Luces Luna, directors. [all punctuation and titles as published] Named to the advisory board were Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Justice Vicente Abad Santos and lawyer Dakila Castro.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ADVISES 'CAUTIOUS' POLICY

HK170843 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez is advising the Aquino government to "steer a cautious middle course" both in its economic policy for the country and in its dealing with the rest of the world, especially its creditor nations.

The CB governor urged the President to particularly "avoid actions which could inevitably lead to economic isolation" -- a veiled allusion to the "selective repudiation" of some of the country's foreign debts advocated by some members of the Aqunio Cabinet.

Fernandez also cited the need to put into effect a new economic program to maintain the momentum of recovery achieved in the economy as he reported on the major economic and financial developments in the country during the first three months of 1986.
The report, the first issued on the economy since the February revolution, had the following major highlights:

-- A record buildup of the international reserves, which at the end of March stood at $1.268 million -- up $207 million or 19.5 percent from the end-1985 level of $1.061 million. This level, Fernandez said, could finance over four months' import requirements.

-- The stabilization of the exchange rate which, reflected by the Bankers Association of the Philippines reference rate, stood at P20.6 to the dollar at the end of March. This level, although weaker by 11.6 percent than that in March 1985, represented a sharp rebound from the rate in February 1986. Fernandez said this reflected renewed confidence and enthusiasm in the economy after the change of government.

-- A positive balance of payments position to the tune of $313 million (with rescheduling), brought about by significant improvments in both the current and non-monetary capital accounts.

-- The lowering of the inflation rate from 7.7 percent during the last quarter of 1985 to an average of 3.7 percent during the last quarter of 1986, resulting in a slowdown of price increases. The price increment on rice, for example, was 2.1 percent in the first three months of 1986 compared with 5.4 percent in the last quarter of 1985 and 43.7 percent in the first quarter of 1985.

Coming as they did barely a month after the revolution, Fernandez said, these evidences of economic improvement "suggest that confidence in the economy has risen and that the political and economic situation has started to stabilize."

The report also included, however, negative changes such as:

-- The "generally disappointing" performance of exports, with large declines in electronics and garments reflecting a slack in international demand for these products.

-- The failure of revival of domestic production, which Fernandez called "the most disturbing" aspect of the country's economic performance.

-- The budgetary deficit of P9.7 billion in the first three months of 1986, which was only slightly lower than the P11.8-billion total for the whole of 1985 and six times the deficit for the same quarter last year, because of election spending by the previous government.

It was the previous government's unrestrained spending in its last months, the CB governor said, which dislocated a recovery program that had been put in place only two years before. But, he added, the situation has changed with the coming to power of a government that enjoyed "positive factors and strengths" working in its favor.

He urged a rethinking of the recovery program to gear it to obtaining a reasonable rate of growth for the economy, and suggested that this be done "within a framework of cooperation with friendly nations and the international financial community." He cautioned against what he called "extreme actions," saying a middle-of-the aisle posture does not necessarily mean the surrender of sovereignty.

OICS CALLS FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARAMILITARY UNITS

HK171113 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Various resolutions will be submitted by provincial and city Officers in Charge [OIC'S] to President Aquino at the end of their 5-day orientation seminar. Among the resolutions are the ones calling for the dissolution of the Civilian Home Defense Forces and other paramilitary units as well as the return of OIC control over police. Another resolution calls on President Aquino to postpone the import liberalization program.

At the said orientation seminar, OICs from 79 provinces and 60 cities appealed for full authority to serve as local chief executive so that they could implement their respective programs.

Deputy Governments Minister Ciriaco Alfilor is expected to make the closing remarks at the orientation seminar of provincial and city OICs at the Club Filipino in Greenhills. Alfilor will speak on behalf of Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr who is currently on a speaking engagement in the United States.

'TASK FORCE' TO FIGHT WESTINGHOUSE CONTRACT

HK171230 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Catalino F. Makabenta]

[Text] Malacanang plans to create a high-powered task force to wage the government's legal battle against Westinghouse, a U.S. multinational, over the controversial contract covering the $2.1 billion Bataan nuclear power plant project.

"The contract is unconscionable," presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, chairman of the Cabinet committee on the Bataan nuclear plant, quoted the Arnold and Porter law firm as saying. Arnold and Porter, the biggest law firm in Washington D.C., conducted a preliminary analysis of the contract entered into by the previous Marcos administration with Westinghouse, according to Saguisag.

He said the law firm is one of many foreign organizations which have offered their assistsance to the Aquino government in its fight against Westinghouse.

Saguisag justified the creation of the task force on two main grounds:

-- Westinghouse, with its unlimited resources, has hired a giant U.S. law firm to handle the case against the Philippine Government besides mounting a multi-million peso propaganda barrage to counteract criticisms of the Bataan nuclear plant contract.

-- Of the five members of the Cabinet committee on the nuclear plant, Saguisag alone can give his full-time attention to the case since he has gone on leave as presidential spokesman. The other committee members -- Budget Minister Alberto Romulo, Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez and Deputy Central Bank Gov. Gabriel Singson -- are all very busy, Saguisag told Malacanang newsmen in an interview yesterday.

Commenting on the series of two-page ads on the Bataan nuclear plant project that Westinghouse is currently running in some local dailies, Saguisag said it is obviously a reaction to the recent visit of the team of lawyers from the U.S. departments of justice, state and defense.

The U.S. Government's legal team had signed an agreement on procedures for mutual legal assistance with a counterpart Philippine panel headed by Minister Jovito R. Saionga, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government. [PCGG]

The Salonga commission is investigating alleged illegal activities involving numerous contracts in which the Philippine Government was a party, such as the Bataan nuclear plant project. The two legal panels had agreed to provide mutual assistance on the PCGG investigations.

On Westinghouse's claim in its ads that the nuclear plant contract is on the level, and that no bribes were paid to Philippine Government officials in connection with the contract, Saguisag said: "Westinghouse's record is far from immaculate. It is not good in terms of morality. In 1978, for instance, they admitted having bribed an Egyptian official.: Saguisag disputed Westinghouse's contention that it would be in the Philippines' interest to operate the Bataan nuclear plant. "It is in the best interest of Westinghouse. That's what they mean," he said.

BASES AGREEMENT'S EFFECT ON INDEPENDENCE VIEWED

HK171550 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Jun 86 pp 20, 21

[By Narciso G. Reyes]

[Text] The unhampered use of the military bases for the projection of American power in distant places gives the U.S. a blank check which could involve the Philippines in wars not of its own making.

It may be an admirable token of "special relations," or an expression of a unique friendship. But it is incompatible with national sovereignty and places in question the authenticity of Philippine independence.

In fact there are nationalists who claim that the Philippines has never known complete independence. The Military Bases Agreement was not a product of free negotiations between two sovereign states. Together, with the "parity" agreement giving Americans equal rights with Filipino in exploiting Philippine natural resources, it was imposed by the United States as a precondition to Philippine independence. The consequence was, that Philippine sovereignty was curtailed in two of its most vital aspects, control over natural resources and control over national security, at the inception of the republic. From the very beginning, Philippine independence was flawed and incomplete.

"Parity" is gone, but the Military Bases Agreement remains. The review negotiations and the resulting amendments constitute a history of Philippine efforts, sustained over a period of nearly four decades, to restore impaired sovereignty and repair a flawed independence.

Progress has been made in previous negotiations. But the work at best is only half-cone. President Aquino has the historic opportunity to try and finish the job.

The terminal date of the Military Bases Agreement between the Philippines and the United States is Sept. 16, 1991. The required one year's prior notice of termination need not be given until Sept. 16, 1990. The issue, however, may come to a head well before these deadlines, perhaps as early as 1988, on the occasion of the last periodic review of the agreement before it is terminated, extended or replaced with a new government. [as published]

Neither the United States nor the Philippines would wish to postpone a decision on this important issue until the very last minute. Too much is at stake for both sides. Confidential soundings will almost certainly be made, and at least an informal understanding sought, before 1990.

President Aquino's decision to abide by the provisions of the agreement until its expiration date in 1991, meanwhile keeping all her options, buys time for the formulation of policy. But simple deferment, without any positive measures to make it meaningful, also creates a potentially harmful political vacuum. It invites attempts to preempt or influence the policy decision through pressure groups, covert action or tendentious appeals to public opinion over the heads of the authorities. The resulting disputes are bound to be bitter and divisive.

If there is a single public issue today which requires a national consensus, it is the military bases issue. It would be a disservice to the nation to allow it to become a political football.

The first necessity is to raise the issue above partisan politics. One way of doing this is for the President to create three top-level, non-partisan commissions composed of persons of unquestioned competence and integrity, who would make a thorough, objective study of three main aspects of the military bases issue. These are:

-- The economic consequences of terminating the Military Bases Agreement;
-- The security implications for the Philippines; and
-- The nature and magnitude of the risks to which the military bases expose the people of the Philippines.

The proposed commissions will not prejudge the policy decision on whether or not to terminate the Military Bases Agreement. Their task will be to provide the objective data and identify the options upon which a sound policy decision may be made. The policy decision itself will be the reponsibility of the national leadership.

I have suggested three instead of only one commission because of the highly specialized and vastly different expertise needed in each field. The commission on the economic consequences of terminating the agreement, for instance, will have to consider not only the loss of the Economic Support Fund, it will also have to study the possible repercussions on American investments in the Philippines, on Philippine exports to the United States, and on U.S. support of Philippine efforts to cope with its debt crisis and obtain new funds for economic development with the cooperation of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the principal lender countries.

The commission on security implications will study the problem of replacing the armaments, military equipment and training facilities previously obtained from the United States under the Military Bases Agreement. It will also consider the consequences of the termination of the agreement on regional security and the balance of power. This commission should not only consider alternative sources of arms supplies and credits, it should also identify alternative measures for bolstering regional security in the absence of the Philippine military bases.

The scientists on the commission on the nuclear danger will assess the risks of an enemy nuclear attack on the military bases, the measures that could be taken to provide whatever protection is possible to the civilian inhabitants in the vicinity of the bases, and the chances of national survival in a limited nuclear exchange, considering the size of our country and the concentration of our population in the vulnerable areas.

The proposed commissions should be created as soon as possible and enabled to complete their work within six months, say by early 1987. This would provide ample time for the careful consideration of their reports and the judicious determination of whether or not the Philippines would be in a position to terminate the Military Bases Agreement.

In case the Philippines is obliged or persuaded to extend the term of the agreement, the extension should be for a limited period, say for not more than five years, with the option to terminate the agreement upon one year's prior notice.

This option to terminate the agreement should be retained at all costs. If it is ever relinquished, we may never have a second chance to exercise it.

It is also imperative that the compensation issue should be re-examined. Every effort should be made to change the mode of payment which, presently categorized as "aid," not only permits and invites but REQUIRES [captialized word in boldface] U.S. interference in Philippine domestic affairs. The Economic Support Fund, as it has been administered, has served to "deodorize" the more sinister aspects of the military bases, such as their high social costs, and cloaks them in a mantle of magnanimity as the source of funds for such benevolent projects as rural markets and school houses situated in villages far removed from the harsh realities around Clark and Subic.

The Economic Support Fund procedures enable U.S. officials to poke their fingers into the very innards of Philippine domestic affairs. The inordinate publicity given to their beneficent aspects, completely dissociated from the grim business of unhampered military operations in the bases themselves, tends to foster, no doubt inadvertently, a divided loyalty among our people including those serving in our armed forces. They have the side effect perhaps unintended of helping to create a popular constituency for the perpetuation of the Military Bases Agreement. They tend to erode our national sovereignty at the grass roots.

If it is extended, the agreement should be further amended to conform more effectively with the requirements of Philippine sovereignty and national security. A possible basis for Philippine proposals of new amendments would be the draft "Agreement Between the Philippines and the United States of America on Military Cooperation" prepared by the Philippine delegation to the 1976 negotiations on the review of the Military Bases Agreement. It was rejected at the time by the American side. But 10 years have passed, and we have a new government responsive to the people's will and zealous in protecting their rights. It is time, perhaps, to present anew the valid, reasonable and thus far disregarded Philippine proposals.

Article II of this draft agreement, entitled "Use of Facilities," contains in Paragraphs 3 to 11 a list of proposals covering a wide range of Philippine concerns, from the preservation of the natural resources inside the bases to the full sharing of the intelligence information produced through the use of the base facilities. The most vital, in the sense of affecting national survival, is the proposed ban on weapons of mass destruction set forth in Paragraph 6, the text of which is as follows:

"The United States shall not introduce, store or install in the Philippines nuclear weapons or components thereof, ballistic missiles, toxic chemical agents of either biological or chemical origin, or other weapons of mass destruction. The United States shall not, without the express consent of the Philippines, introduce, install or lay mines or similar obstructions in Philippine waters."

The proposal most directly relevant to Philippine sovereignty is contained in the following provision in Paragraph 3:

"The facilities shall not be used for, nor shall their activities serve, purposes other than those authorized by the Philippines. Neither shall the United States use the facilities for the purposes contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, or for military combat operations without the express consent of the Philippines."

This proposal pertains to the vastly expanded security commitments which unhampered U.S. use of the military bases now imposes on the Philippines. The use of the bases to project American power into distant areas of confrontation and potential conflict automatically involves the Philippines in the super-power struggle in those places, as well as in the bitter, intractable local conflicts which constitute potential flash points of new wars. Our country has thus become hostage to the consequences of U.S. policies not only in our region of Southwest Asia but also in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East -- politics in which we have no say, leading to actions over which we have no control. To that extent, the military bases seriously impair our sovereignty and effectively reduce our independence in foreign affairs.

Due to the unhampered U.S. use of the military bases, we are now saddled with a dangerous kind of military commitment; undefined, open-ended and far beyond the limits of our own modest military capabilities.

The situation is reminiscent (with much more serious implications) of our involvement in SEATO, when we, a non-military power, undertook military commitments extending to the outer limits of the treaty area. But in SEATO we at least had the safeguard of a voice and a vote in the alliance's decisions requiring military intervention. In the case of the Military Bases Agreement, our role is reduced to that of a forward base, useful, convenient and expendable.

Why has it become necessary, anyway, to project American power into the Persian Gulf from such distant bases as Clark and Subic? It is because the unhampered use of military bases, such as that enjoyed by the U.S. in the Philippines, is already an anachronism in the Third World. When President Jimmy Carter formed the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in 1979, to counter the effects of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, military bases in the Gulf area were urgently needed to make the force credible and effective. The U.S. shopped around, but there were no takers.

Unable to station troops, combat equipment and supplies in military bases provided by friendly countries in the area, the United States was obliged to fall back on less satisfactory and less effective "sub-optional" measures, such as the pre-positioning of arms and supplies aboard ships stationed in the Indian Ocean. The Rapid Deployment Force in consequence suffers from a "critical mobility deficiency." Clark and Subic are being used to make up, at least partly, for this deficiency.

I was serving as ambassador in Beijing at the time. When China attacked Vietnam to "teach the Vietnamese a lesson" I became concerned about a possible U.S.-Soviet reaction which might escalate into a nuclear war. I plunged into an intensive round of diplomatic soundings, including consultations with all the Socialist and Arab ambassadors in Beijing. One of my significant findings was the unanimous refusal of the Gulf states to grant the U.S. permanent military bases or the unhampered use of military base facilities in their respective territories. The most they would do, as in the case of Egypt, was to agree to make certain military facilities, such as airfields, available for U.S. use in the event of a war which could, in Egypt's judgment, threaten Egyptian security. But Egypt would decide whether or not it would become involved. It would retain its sovereign right to determine its own role in the crisis.

It has been argued that we should not "rock the boat" referring to persistent Philippine efforts to improve the Military Bases Agreement -- at a time of heightened tension in Southeast Asia. I find this argument unconvincing. I believe that concern for security should never be used as an excuse to freeze inequality or to perpetuate injustice.

CON-COM MEMBERS DENY U.S. OFFERED FUNDS

BK180143 Manila PNA in English 0115 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Manila June 18 (PNA) -- Two Constitutional Commission (CONCOM) members have denied published reports that the United States has offered 20 million dollars to the body. Jose Bengzon and Jose Nolledo said there was no such offer made either officially or unofficially by the United States or any of its agencies. There is nothing on record to substantiate the newspaper reports, they said.

KBL DENOUNCES U.S. REPORT ON FEBRUARY POLL FRAUD

HK170842 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 27

[By C. Valmoria Jr.]

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) debunked yesterday the report of an 18-man bipartisan mission sent to the Philippines by President Reagan to observe the Feb. 7 "snap" presidential election.

Former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, acting KBL president, said the report was "grossly erroneous, biased, presumptuous, and self-serving," adding that it may have served the purpose of some Americans who interfered with local affairs and may have engineered the ouster of President Marcos.

Yniguez noted that the report mentioned that the proclamation of Ferdinand E. Marcos and Arturo M. Tolentino as duly elected president and Vice President of the Republic, respectively, by the Batasang Pambansa did not reflect the will of the electorate.

He said the Batasan was merely performing a ministerial duty mandated by law -- that of counting the votes reflected in the certificates of canvass submitted to it and proclaiming the winner on the basis of the results.

Yniguez said that during the canvassing at the Batasan, the opposition representatives had alleged that copies of the certificates of canvass have been tampered with of fraudulently prepared. "At no instance, however, were they able to prove their allegations," Yniguez said. "They failed to show any variance in the figures in their own copy of the certificates and that of the Batasan."

He recalled that Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino ran for President in the Feb. 7 election under the Omnibus Election Code (Batasan Pambansa 881) which provides that the winner shall be proclaimed by the Batasang Pambansa on the basis of the certificates of canvass, prepared in five copies, submitted to it by the provincial, city, and district boards of canvassers.

These certificates were furnished the Batasan speaker, Commission on Elections (Comelec), authorized representatives of the ruling party and the dominant oppoisiton party, as well as the election supervisor concerned, he said.

The Batasan, as ordained by law, proceeded to perform its task and after tallying the votes reflected in the certificates of canvass furnished the speaker, proclaimed Marcos winner for having garnered 10,807,197 votes as against Mrs. Aquino's 9,291,716 votes. Tolentino was proclaimed winner in the vice presidential contest with 10,134,130 votes over Laurel who had 9,173,103 votes.

The losers would have a recourse through an election protest before the Presidential Electoral Tribunal which the opposition had visited to be created, does not have jurisdiction over a presidential election protest, Uniguez said.

The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), which the Americans supported and which trumpeted itself as an independent, non-partisan organization of concerned citizens, has since been exposed for its pretensions to non-partisanship, he said.

Yniguez said Namfrel's true nature as a highly partisan, Catholic Church-supported group working for the Aquino-Laurel ticket becme apparent when its top leders were rewarded top government posts. He said Namfrel Chairman Jose Concepcion Jr. Became minister of trade and industry and Namfrel co-chairman Vicente Jayme was made president of the Philippine National Bank.

The former speaker said the conclusions in the report of the U.S. mission were all debated in the Batasan but since the assembly had no power under the law to pass judgment on electoral protests, the losers should have filed a protest with the tribunal having jurisdiction on such cases.

Yniguez said the charges were as wild as they were baseless. The Batasang Pambansa could not have rail-roaded the proclamation of winners as charged, he said. All that the Batasasn was empowered to do was to open all the certificates, count the votes reflected, and upon completion of the canvass, to declare elected the candidates obtaining the biggest number of votes for President and Vice President, he said.

KLB Leader Urges Preparation for Elections

HK160831 Quezon City Raovo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Former Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono called on all dismissed governors and mayors to remain united and firm in their dedication to the people's welfare. He added that they must prepared for the coming local elections in the face of the excellent political situation in the country. At the same time, he asked his fellow party members to help secure political stability at the local level as well as to maintin peace and order in their respective localities. Rono stressed tht it is necessary to settle the disunity among former party leaders of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan.

PNP CON-COM MEMBERS SEEK LIMIT TO EXECUTE POWER

HK171028 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] The Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Nationalist Party] said yesterday it will ask the Constitutional Commission to limit the power of the president by making it an impeachable offense, to abolish the legislative body and to remove elective local officials by appointing Officers-in-Charge.

PNB members, who are Con-Com commissioners Blas F. Ople an Regalado Maambong, said such a constitutional safeguard properly belongs to the Con-Com because impeachable offenses are mainly defined in a constitution and not ordinary legislation.

The abolition of the Batasang Pambana and the "systematic replacement of elected governnors and mayors by Officers-in-Charge many of whom have never known the grace of a popular mandate is tantamount ot a coup d'etat against the popular will, ultimtely imposed by the Armed Forces or the naked power of state," PNP members said.

The proposed resolution which is to be filed with the Committee on Public Accountability and Executive branch, will extend the same protection to elected members of the legislature but it will raise the offense to the rank of a "treasonable act".

ENRILE, RAMOS SUBPOENAED IN MARCOS ABUSES CASE

HK170823 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Chay O. Florentino]

[Text] Arguments over procedural and national security requirements snagged yesterday's hearing of the case of thousands of torture victims against deposed President Marcos and his chief of staff Gen Fabian Ver at the sala of Regional Trial Court (RTC) Judge Filemon Mendoza in Quezon City.

The hearing was set following the issuance of subpoenas to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos, in accordance with a letters, rogatory (letter of inquiry) sent by Judge Edward Gahn of the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Enrile and Ramos were summoned to testify and produced documents and records relevant to the torture charge as sought in the letter. Representing Enrile and Ramos, lawyer Antonio Bautista claimed it is not mandatory for the court to heed the letter as it is merely a request from a foreign court to local court for assistance regarding a case.

He said documents which are relevant to a national security could be brought out in the open, an act which would be "highly irregular and absurd."

The Solicitor General's office represented by lawer Romualdo Reynes said there was need to "ascertain substantive issues" before issuing the required subpoenas. He also said there was need to determine the appropriate mode, scope and nature of the matter which may be inquired into. Reynes told newsman in an interview that the government merely wants the procedures to be laid down according to law.

Jose Mari Velez, counsel for Maximo Hilao, et al, and thousands of other human rights victims, expressed "surprise" at the governments's apparent move to make it difficult to assist the victims. "The new government should help them," he said.

The local court cannot inquire into the substantive issues of the case like whether or not Marcos and Ver committed human rights violations, because the complaint was filed in the United states, Velez reasoned, adding that the local court can only ensure that the requirements of the issuance of the letters rogatory are met.

Though not notified to appear in court, lawyer Rafael Recto represented defendants Marcos and Ver. Hitting the government's decision to keep Marcos in the U.S., Recto countered, "Let him (Marcos) come here and defend himself like a man."

ENRILE-PCGG CLASH OVER SEQUESTRATION FEARED

HK171236 Manila THE NEWS HEARLD in Engish 15 Jun 86 p 8

["Business" column by Raul Valino: "Enrile-Salonga Clash Feared"]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, concurrently chairman of Philcomsat, a sequestered telecommunications firm, appeared headed for a clash with the Salonga Commission over a request by the former for the lifting of the sequestration order.

Enrile wrote the Presidential Commission on Good Government a letter request last June 6 asking for the lifting of sequestration of Philcomsat and its parent company Philippine Overseas Telecommunications Corp. (POTC). The defense minister justified his request by arguing that "it is now timely for the complete lifting of sequestration of Philcomsat/POTC," without prejudice to the continued sequestration of the shares and interest of Independent Realty Corp. and Mid-pasig Development Corp., both Marcos front companies, holding almost 40 percent of Philcomsat's outstanding stock issues.

Enrile, at the same time, cited the adverse effect of the sequestration and the fact that Marcos' interest have already been pinpointed. The PCGG, however, instead of giving due course to the request, appointed yesterday another batch of fiscal agents, in effect, relieving the incombent PCGG officer in charge Carlos Farrales from his post.

Salonga reportedly has appointed Salvador Hizon, formerly an executive of the defunct Construction Development Corporation of the Philippines (CDCP) and bankrupt Philippine Underwriter Finance Corp. (Philfinance) to head the new team.

The move is widely seen by insiders as clear indications of a brewing rift within the PCGG with Salonga and Commissioner Raul Daza on one side and Commissioners Mary Concepcion Bautista and Ramon Diaz on the other. Diaz had personally appointed Farrales to head the telecommunications task force.

In the Philcomsat case, Enrile also underscored the fact that net cash dividends amounting to P106.6 million had already been turned over to the government. These are proceeds which were originally due the Marcos front companies.

It was learned that the government still has to appoint a nominee to the board of Philcomsat to represent the sequestered shares. A cousin of President Cory Aquino is reportedly being groomed for the position.

ENRILE CONFIRMS TALKS STARTED WITH NPA REBELS

HK180755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 18 (AFP) -- Informal talks between Philippine Government and communist rebel emissaries have begun, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said here Wednesday. Mr Enrile told reporters after a cabinet meeting at the presidential palace that the emissaries were engaged in "informal discussions about the rules of the game."

His statements were the first official confirmation that talks had begun on President Corazon Aquino's call for a ceasefire aimed at a political solution to the 17-year-old communist insurgency.

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA) have named a fugitive former journalist, Satur Ocampo, as chief emissary to the talks. A 16,000-member guerrilla force has been fighting the 250,000-strong security forces.

The government is represented by five persons whose names have been kept secret by the Office of the President, which said they do not include anyone from the military. Asked if he knew the identities of the negotiators, Mr Enrile said "more or less, but I am not in a position to reveal their names." He said he was being informed about the progress of the talks.

On the prospects for the talks' success, he said: "I'm a very optimistic person."

Meanwhile, Mr Enrile brushed aside fresh rumors of a bitter rift between him and allegedly radical members of the Aquino government. He also dismissed a columnist's claim Wednesday that he was to have been sacked on June 12, Independence Day. "I'm still here," he said with a smile. Asked about his relations with other cabinet members with whom he is constantly reported to be at odds, he said "they're okay."

Mr Enrile led the civilian-backed military mutiny in February that toppled former President Ferdinand Marcos after 20 years in power. Mrs Aquino retained him from the Marcos cabinet, in which he served for more than 15 years.

The PHILIPPINE TRIBUNE newspaper Tuesday quoted an unnamed presidential palace official as saying that Mr Enrile was blocking Mrs. Aquino's peace efforts. He also reportedly issued an "irresponsible" statement this month on alleged communist infiltration of the government.

Despite their amicable ties in public, there have been reports of conflict between Enrile supporters and so-called radicals led by Minister Joker Arroyo, the presidential executive secretary. Mr Arroyo and other former activities now in government have been branded communists by rights critics.

Mr Arroyo, the chief architect of the peace talks with the rebels, said in a statement published Wednesday that "there is no much intrigue being banded about an alleged rift ... this is absolutely false."

RAMOS URGES SEPARATION OF MILITARY, 'POLITICS'

HK171114 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Cecilio Francisco, Jr]

[Text] General Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, disclosed yesterday a proposal to free the military from partisan politics. Ramos who just arrived from an inspection tour of different military units in Western and Central Visayas said the proposal will be submitted to the Constitutional Commission for the inclusion of a provision to "shield the armed forces from the debilitating effects of partisan politics."

Ramos said that the decision to include this proposal in the constitution being drafted was arrived at following a series of consultations with senior military commanders on June 4 and 5. He said he had also discussed this matter with military field commanders in the Visayas.

The consensus among the ranking officers, General Ramos said, was to include this provision which will be implemented by legislation.

The AFP proposal states: "It shall be the policy of the state to keep the Armed Forces of the Philippines free from political partisanship or influence. Accordingly, appropriate measures legislative or otherwise, shall be undertaken by the government to insulate the Armed Forces of the Philippines from the influence of partisan politics in order that it will constantly remain as the impartial guardian of the people, the constitution and the flag."

Ramos said this particular aspect of the role of the AFP was not included before in the old constitution. Ramos pointed out that the Armed Forces should be free as much as possible.

"The individual soldier must not be loyal to one man, and should not engage in partisan politics. His loyalty, should be to the people he is sworn to protect, to the flag which represents the peole, and constitution," Ramos said.

CPP/NPA ATTEMPTING TO ISOLATE URBAN CENTERS

HK171140 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Cecilio Francisco, Jr]

[Text] The classic communist strategy of isolating the urban centers from the countryside to heighten unrest is being attempted by the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

As a result, Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, alerted all regional and field commanders to the development even as the military establishment awaited developments in the impending ceasefire talks between the governemtn and the CPP/NPA.

General Ramos wired his order to headquarters from Iloilo City where he presided over a command conference of the AFP's Regional Unified Command 6 in the Western Visayas. The employment of the strategy was confirmed by a captured document from a slain NPA commander. It instructs partisans to increase the level of unrest and violence in the cities.

During the conference, Col. Domingo Rio, regional commander, briefed General Ramos on the strategy shift of the CPP/NPA Panay Island party committee. Colonel Rio said that, based on a document recovered from a slain NPA commander in Jaro, Iloilo, the subversives will be massing their forces in urban centers. He said sightings of dissidents have been made in the towns surrounding Iloilo City like Miagao, Oton, Cabatuan and Maasin.

The same documents also showed that armed city partisans, from 15 to 25, have already been fielded in Iloilo City. Rio said these elements have mounted a series of kidnapings, liquidations, bank robberies, "Operation Agaw Armas" [Arms Grabbing] to terrorize civilians and destablizie the city government.

Rio also reported that the CPP/NPA Panay Island party committee has split the fighting fronts from the original two to four: The northwest, central, south, and the east fighting fronts. The new rebel tactics, according to Rio, was intended to make the dissidents match the fighting capability of government troopers.

Region 6 military commanders estimated that about 811 armed regulars operate in the whole of Panay island while 1,222 are in Negros Island. Rio also informed Ramos that compounding the insurgency problem in the Western Visayas are reports that a group close to former Assemblyman Arturo Pacificador of Antique is recruiting experienced military men loyal to deposed President Marcos. The recruits according to Rio are being paid from P1,500 to P2,000.

In the same briefing, Ramos reiterated the national reconciliation policy of the government saying that the armed forces for the sake of unity is extending the hand of friendship to the insurgents.

Ramos also disclosed of the initial success of the ceasefire in Negros del Norte, Cebu and Region II which saw a number of dissidents coming down from the hills.

General Ramos yesterday relieved two army generals, one of them to go on schooling. Camp Aguinaldo sources identified them as Brig. Gens. Pedro Balbanero of the GHl Infantry Brigade (formerly the Military Police Brigade) and Dionisio Tan-gatue Jr., chief of Recom [Regional Command] 6 and the Western Visayas regional unified command. Tan- gatue will go to Monterey, California, USA for schooling.

CPP, NDF ISSUE PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

HK170819 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 16

[Text] Bacolod City -- Chances of peace being settled soon in the economically depressed island of Negros heightened, when the Communist Party of the Philippines/the New People's Army and the National Democratic Front [NDF] here jointly issued detailed proposals for economic upliftment. The CPP-NPA-NDF proposals also indicated the rebels' willingness to work with the Aquino. The documents were believed to [be] an offshoot of talks held recently between Bacolod Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich and the highest ranking leaders of the CPP/NPA on the possibility of calling an end to hostilities which have disturbed the Negros countryside for almost 17 years now.

Fortich held talks with rebel representatives last May 27 and again last Monday in an undisclosed place in southern Negros Occidental. Although the bishop would not identify the leaders, reliable sources said two of them were Francisco "IKO" Demafiles and Silvino "Makao" Gallardo, heads of the movement in Negros Island and Negros Occidental, respectively.

The documents are entitled "Economic Upliftment of the Masses Is the Road to Peace" and "Let Us Give Peace a Chance." Both are attributed to the CCP/NPA and NDF Negros Island.

The first described Cory Aquino's call for peace and reconciliation as "a hallmark of her popular-democratic rule" and a "significant step toward a solution of a two-decade-long deteriorating peace and order situation." It also said it welcomes the efforts of the President and those of the forces working with her government to uplift the economic well-being of the masses. However, it said, "There is a wide space for freedom but not yet for livelihood" and reiterated the demand for genuine land reform.

They listed their demands as follows:

-- Land reform of sugarcane land at the minimum of 10 percent upwards.
-- Free distribution or allowing free usage of all lands sequesterd by the government from the Marcos cronies.
-- Free usage of vacant lots in sugarcane plantations where land reform is not yet in effect.
-- Purchase of sugarcane lands by the peasant-farm workers from the landowners-planters at the very low price and on easy term payment basis.
-- Conversion of certificates of land transfer to a formal land title.
-- Free distrbution of the disposable public lands to the real tillers.

The paper also gives credit to sugarcane planters and landowners for having "reached a level of social concern." It said the rebels too have been victims of fascist economic plunder.

The rebels demanded immediate relief and rehabilitation and financial and technical assistance from either the church or the government to be channeled through organizations which have proven integrity and are acceptable to the church, the CPP/NPA and the government.

The second paper speaks of peace as a necessary condition for socio-economic development. Stressing that President Aquino's call for peace "does not fall on deaf ears," it presents three basic demands: The demilitarization of Negros; the prosecution of fascist military criminals through speedy trials; and the indemnification of the victims of military atrocities for loss of lives and damage to properties, working animals, and crops.

It asked that financial and technical assistance for the peasants and farmers for agricultural production be given in the following order of priority:

-- Principal and secondary crops for self-sufficiency.
-- Cash crops production for domestic consumption.
-- Cash crops for export.

They indicated NPA support for all efforts towards peace, freedom and economic progress. The documents were dated June 8 but were furnished BUSINESS DAY only Wednesday night.

AQUINO BROTHER-IN-LAW MEETS WITH REBEL PRIEST

HK171414 Hong Kong AFP in English 1349 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 17 (AFP) -- Agapito "Butz" Aquino, acting as an emissary of his sister-in-law, President Corazon Aquino, said here Tuesday he had held "cordial" talks with rebel Roman Catholic preist Father Conrado Balweg. "We talked about peace, but definitely nothing about surrender," Mr. Aquino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview. He declined to discuss in detail the dialogue he had with the renegade priest.

(Rebel sources in the northern city of Baguio said the meeting took place Sunday in the town hall of Dadanga, high in the northern Cordillera mountains where Father Balweg leads an unknown number of insurgents.)

Mr. Aquino said he was acting as a special emissary of Mrs Aquino, who has opened delicate negotiations with communist underground aimed at setting up projected ceasefire talks. Father Balweg, who took to the hills in 1979, was the best-known spokesman of the communist New People's Army (NPA) until he broke ranks with the 16,500-strong insurgent force two months ago over policy disputes.

Mr. Aquino described the talks as "very cordial, very civil and very progressive." He cited the "willingness of both sides to come together and find out what areas we disagree on and what areas we agree on, so we can get together and solve our problems." He said the dialogue will continue in the future.

(In Baguio, sources in the splinter group Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) which the priest heads told AFP Father Balweg "reiterated his proposal for the creation of a federal cordillera state or an autonomous Cordillera region.")

The Cordillera mountain ranges are populated by Igorot tribesmen who have long been in dispute with the government and large multinational firms over the alleged seizure of their ancestral lands for development projects.

Several government officials, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, has said the autonomy question should be addressed by a 48-man panel now drafting a new Philippine constitution.

Father Balweg is a Tinguian, a strain of the Igorot tribe.

(Rebel sources said Mr. Aquino was accompanied to the meeting by Governor William Claver of the nearby Kalinga-Apayao Province and Mario Yag-ao, head of a confederation of Igorot Tribes in the region.)

MAGNO PROMOTION HAILED BY CHRISTIANS, MUSLIMS

HK170926 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Jun 86 p 17

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Cotabato City -- Christian and Muslim leaders of Mindanao hailed the promotion of Brig Gen Jose P. Magno Jr to major general by President Aquino last June 12.

Chairman Sali Wali of the Lupon Tagapagpaganap ng Pook [Regional operations commission] [LTP] in Region 9 and former Lanao del Sur governor Mohamad Ali Dimaporo said the two-star promotion of Magno is timely and deeply appreciated by Christians and Muslims.

Gov Zacarias Candao of Maguindanao who is concurrently chairman of LTP 12, said President Aquino made the right decision in promoting Magno. Candao said Magno is a veteran military officer in Mindanao and is fully respected and supported by the people of Mindanao regardless of their political affiliations.

He cited the general's ability and competence in handling delicate problems confronting the island, particularly those involving secessionists, insurgents, and other lawless elments. He said the relation of Magno with the present crop of political leaders in the Aquino government has greatly enhanced the closer ties between the military and local leaders in Mindanao.

Magno was then colonel when he landed in Malabang, Lanao del Sur, as chief of the 10th Infantry Battalion in 1974. He got his star-rank in Lanao del Sur when he was brigade commander. He later assumed leadership of the Central Mandanao Command (Cemcom), now Regional Unified Command (RUC-12) under Brig Gen Rodrigo B. Gutang.

In 1984, he was transferred to Central Luzon as the first commander of RUC-3 with headquarters at Camp Olivas, Pampanga. He was reassigned to Mindanao in 1985 as RUC-9 commander and became chief of the Southern Command (Southcom) after Maj Gen Delfin C. Castro retired. Magno is a veteran of the Vietnam war and was designated as Army deputy commander before he took over Cemcom.

MORE TO REJECT CON-COM IN NON-MUSLIM MINDANAO

HK170950 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Jun 86 p 31

[Text] Davao City -- The campaign to reject the approval of the "Aquino Constitution" has been started here for failure of the present government to appoint not even one delegate from the 17 million non-Muslim Mindanao population to the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com].

Former Mayor Luis T. Santos, an Aquino supporter, said "Mindanao has been unjustly treated once again." He said he will join the campaign to reject the Aquino Constitution. He pointed out that the four Con-Com commissioners from Mindanao were Muslims who represent Regions 9 and 12. Southeastern Mindanao (Region 11) and Central Mindanao (Region 10) have no delegates in the Con-Com, he said.

Santos said Mindanao people fought hard for justice, freedom and democracy during the 20 years rule of Marcos. In fact, the confrontations between the Marcos forces and the freedom fighters were more intense in Davao City than in any part of the country.

"How many Edsas [Epifano de Los Santos Avenue] had we fought during the numerous "Welga Ng Bayan [National Strike]" in Davao City? And yet, no one from Davao City and other cities and provinces in Regions 10 and 11 is representing us in the Con-Com," Santos stressed.

Santos pointed out that President Aquino's Proclamation No. 9, section 1 clearly specifies regional representation in the Con-Com. "They now violate their own law," he said. He said several lawyers were readying a case to declare the Con-Com void before the Supreme Court because its creation violated Proclamation No. 9 which has become a part of the law of the land.

DIMAPORO OFFERS TO LEAVE COUNTRY IF ALLOWED

HK170840 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 27

[Text] Former Lanao del Sur Gov Ali Dimaporo of Lanao del Sur said yesterday he was willing to leave the country if the government and the Muslims believe there is no more need for his services in bringing peace to Mindanao. Until this is allowed, Dimaporo said, he has a duty to stay to protect his "thousands of followers," and to fight on the side of the military in defending the government.

"All the government has to do, if it believes there is no more use for me as a man of peace, is to lift the hold order against me, and I will depart either for Los Angeles or Saudi Arabia," he said.

"I have committed no crime, I'm not guilty of any offense," he said. "My only interest, an interest nurtured since childhood, is to support the military and the government." He chastised the advocacy of Brig Gen Rodrigo Gutang, Regional Unified Command (RUC) 12 commander, "to bring war to me and my followers," a measure he insisted did not carry the approval of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos, armed forces chief of staff.

"If this happens, I'll fight," he said. "I and my supporters all over Mindanao and Sulu and Manila will fight to the last drop of blood." He made the statements in a visit that turned into an instant press conference at the 365 Club at the Hotel Intercontinental in Makati.

Dimaporo said he was perplexed by the sudden hostility of Gutang whom he described as "my tail, he was always with me wherever I went during the Marcos regime." He urged Gutang's repacement by "a military man of peace" like Brig Gen Mariano Adalem, RUC 10 chief.

Dimaporo sued for time to gather the "loose" firearms, reputed to number more than 2,000, among Muslims in the two Lanao provinces. He recalled that Gutang has issued so far six ultimatums, including one ending yesterday, but that "this has not been followed because no soldier who knows Mindanao believes this is possible."

Dimaporo said the guns were issued to men in his territory to fight the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the New People's Army (NPA) and other criminals. he said everyone knows the difficulty of making the Muslims part with their guns which, by feudal tradition, "is dearer to them than life itself."

The 68-year-old leader blamed media for calling him a "warlord" and his political enemies for branding men loyal to him as "barracudas." "I am not a warlord and my followers are no barracudas," he told media men pointedly.

Dimaporo insisted he is a "tired and unswerving loyalist" of deposed Presient Marcos. "However, we must now face the reality that Marcos has left the country and President Aquino is now the recognized leader of the land," he said.

President Aquino is "good by heart, and she means well," he said. "But the people around her have made her their prisoner. President Cory should be careful of the people around her." "Now that they are in power, we must follow their command as law abiding citizens," he said.

But he pointed out that it is not easy to retrieve the guns which he said were distributed by Gutang and other military offficals to protect the Muslims from lawless elements. It is true, he admitted, that most of the guns he surrendered were unserviceable. Most are worn out because of the locally manufactured bullets that exploded in the chamber of the guns, he said.

MANAGEMENT BODY BACKS CALL FOR RESTRAINT

HK171038 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Jun 86 p 32

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] President Aquino's call to labor and capital to exercise maximum restraint in resorting to strikes and lockouts was supported by the Personnel Management Association of the Philippines (PMAP).

In a 10-point statement of concern, PMAP said strikes and lockouts must be resorted to only after exhausting all peaceful means and avenues for the steelement of labor disputes. "To promote industrial peace and discourage exploitation of workers, we supprt measures to liberalize the requirements for workers' self-organization," PMAP said.

On the matter of strike vote, PMAP proposed that in the determination of a simple majority vote requirement, a representative of the Bureau of Labour Relations should be present to supervise the balloting. "Similarly, a lockout can be declared with the vote of a simple majority of the board of directors of the company with such balloting subject to Bureau of Labor Relations' supervision," PMAP said.

PMAP said the issue of labor relations should be viewed within a broader social context considering the current political and economic situation.

"The labor relations issues should, therefore, not be limited to the technical and legalistic approaches but should be considered against the backdrop of the national recovery program," PMAP said.

On the issue of apprenticeship, PMAP endorsed the limitation of apprenticeship period to a maximum of six months, after which the apprentices should be considered regular employes.

"PMAP rejects any form of exploitation of workers, security guards included. PMAP recommends close supervision of security agencies not only by the PCSUSIA [expansion unknown] but also by the Ministry of Labor and Employment to ensure that the benefits of labor standard laws and social legislation, particularly on wages and allowances, may be fully enjoyed by security guards."

To promote democracy in labor unionism, PMAP proposed that automatic certification election during the freedom period of collective bargaining agreement be made imperative. It supported the President's decision to lower to 20 percent the required number of employes to warrant the holding of a certification election provided that compliance with said requirement is duly verified by the Bureau of Labor Relations or at the instance of any interested party.

On profit sharing, PMAP said it should be a voluntary agreement between labor and management and not a result of legislation or compulsion.

NATIONAL OIL COMPANY TO IMPORT CHINESE CRUDE

HK171037 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] The Philippine National Oil Co. [PNOC] will soon import Shengli crude from China under a netback or spot-market pricing scheme, sources in government said. A Chinese delegation arrived last week to negotiate for a pricing formula which will be based on a netback or spot-market related scheme that will also use a reference crude possibly the price for Middle East heavy crude, the sources said.

Negotiations started Wednesday and were still ongoing as Friday. Discussed was the question of what reference crudes would be used and the level of discounts or premiums above or below the reference crude, the sources said.

The drop in world oil prices last year and early this year, to as low as $10 per barrel, have strongly motivated PNOC to negotiate for conversion of its government-to-government contracts into the spot-market or netback-related deals.

Shengli crude, imported form China on a government-to-government basis, accounted for 8,088 million barrels or 15.7 percent of the country's total crude supply last year of 51.513 million barrels.

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BOMB FIRED AT GSDF INSTALLATION IN OKINAWA

OW190045 Naha Radio NHK in Japanese 2210 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] What appeared to be a gasoline bomb was fired at the First Composite Group of the Ground Self Defense Forces [GSDF] on the outskirts of Naha city from a firing device before dawn today [19 June]. The Naha City Police Station is investigating the incident, focusing on possible links to similar gasoline bomb guerrilla incidents on the mainland and arson involving SDF vehicles in Okinawa Prefecture.

The incident occurred at about 0015 [1815 GMT]. What appeared to be a gasoline bomb was fired in the direction of the headquarters building of the First Composite Group of the GSDF in Kagamizu, Naha city. It landed on the road near Gate 1, and burst into flames. There was also an explosion. The rain which was beginning to fall extinguished the fire, however. There was no damage to buildings or other facilities.

According to police investigators, numerous pieces of broken glass were found where the bomb landed. In addition, two wooden sticks, approximately 28 centimeters long each, and an empty can broken in two were found on the road near a sidewalk on National Highway 331 about 50 meters away. The can was stuffed with material which appeared to be styrofoam. Police suspect that the culprit or culprits fired the bottle filled with gasoline from a firing device placed near the embankment along National Highway 331, targeting it at the GSDF building.

The scene of the indicent was the GSDF compound along National Highway 331 leading to Itoman. Passing motorists appeared to be curious about the investigative activity going on there.

A series of arson cases involving SDF members' vehicles in parking lots have been reported in Okinawa Prefecture this year. Police are investigating the incident's possible links with previous cases, as well as other details, including the firing device. They are also investigating the possibility of today's incident having links with similar gasoline bomb incidents on the mainland.

Caller Claims Responsibility

OW190633 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0315 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In telephone calls to media in Okinawa Prefecture a man identifying himself as member of the Japan Socialist Youth League of the Revolutionary Workers' Association has claimed responsibility for a predawn incident today in which a gasoline bomb was fired at the installation of the First Composite Group of the Ground Self Defense Force [GSDF] in Naha.

At about 0015 [1515 GMT 18 June] an explposion was heard and white smoke rose near Gate 1 of the headquarters of the GSDF First Composite Group in Kagamizu, Naha City. There was no damage to buildings or other facilities, however, Police, searching the area, discovered what appeared to be launchers made of three steel pipes and batteries on elevated ground across the highway approximately 110 meters from where the bomb landed. They believe that it was aimed at the SDF installation from there.

Meanwhile, at about 1110 [0210 GMT 19 June] a man identifying himself as a member of the Japan Socialist Youth League of the Revolutionary Workers' Association claimed responsibility for the incident in a telephone call to NHK's Okinawa station.

In a young voice with no hint of provincial accent, he read out a five-point statement, declaring that he had carried out a revolutionary gasoline bomb attack against the GSDF First Composite Group as part of a counteroffensive against the criminal attempt to trample the Okinawan people underfoot again, as seen in cases involving the national flag and anthem and the projected 20-year expropriation of land under lease to the military. All types of tactics will be employed and attacks will be launched successively to deal effective and thorough blows, he added.

Earlier, there had been incidents of arson involving vehicles of SDF members and fire bombs hurled at the office of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau. However, this is the first time the culprits ever issued a statement claiming responsibility. Evidence led police to believe that the latest incident is the work of organized guerrillas. While pursuing the investigation along these lines, they have tightened security measures.

NAKASONE'S RECORD, PERSONAL STYLE VIEWED

OW180621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Nakasone's 'Settlement of Postwar Accounts' Will Be Judged" by Hiroaki Furuno" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- With the formal proclcamation of an upper house election Wednesday, candidates running for the July 6 double polls have entered a final stage of their vote-gatherine campaign. A variety of campaign issues have arisen so far, but opposition parties are increasingly turning their attention to the political record of the past three-and-a-half years of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

How will the voters judge Nakasone's record, characterized by his call for a general settlement of postwar accounts, a restoration of national pride and a change in the overall course of government planning? Putting aside the dispute as to how far he has achieved his political goals, it is worth recalling the policies or catch phrases he has adopted since taking office in November 1982.

Since his inauguration, Nakasone has introduced a string of reforms at home, while adopting a flamboyant style of diplomacy abroad, unlike the low-key approach of his predecessor Zenko Suzuki. In December 1982, soon after he took office, Nakasone clearly described his "hawkish" itntention in a Diet committee, when he said he personally wanted to revise the Constitution as part of his plan to "overhaul" the postwar account. His remarks were interpreted among opposition parties as meaning that he intended to boost Japan's military capability, by revising a clause in the war-renouncing constitution.

In January of the following year, Nakasone surprised Diet members and the public by unveiling the first official visit of a Japanese prime minister to South Korea in a bid to open a new era between the two countries. The visit was soon followed by the announcement by the administration that Japan would allow transfers of its military technology to the United States, which had been long withheld by his predecessors. Then Nakasone made an official visit to the United States in which he drew attention to himself by saying that Japan and the United States were bound by a common destiny and that the Japanese archipelago was an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" playing a part in U.S. military strategy in the western Pacific. Public opinion and opposition camps fiercely reacted against these statements

The price was high. In November of that year, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) suffered a serious setback in Nakasone's first general election as premier, winning only 250 seats, six less than a bare majority in the then 511-seat lower house. Nakasone attributed the result to a court ruling in which former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found guilty in the lockheed bribery scandal. The "revisionist" Nakasone has since been placing priority on what the public wants. In fact, when he learned the public was most concerned with school problems, he quickly initiated an "overhaul" of the postwar educational system in Feburary 1984.

When public interest centered on unfair taxes in December of that year, he publicly declared a postwar tax reform to be settled by the administration. While pushing a policy of creating a "small government," he occasionally hinted at the need for scrapping the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling on the defense budget. Like it or not, the flair of his political style improved in a way the shaky U.S.-Japan relationship. A high public approval rating together with the support of Tanaka, then regarded as the "kingmaker" of Japanese politics, helped him win re-election as president of the LDP in October 1984 for a second two-year tenure.

Then came his official visit last summer to Yasukuni shrine, where those enshrined include war criminals as well as the war dead. The visit was a long-cherished wish of Nakasone to restore national pride. The visit, said by critics to violate the constitutional separation of politics and religion, was made in defiance of taboos his predecessors had shied away from. The former Imperial Navy officer seem jubilant. His romanticism in pursuing what he labeled "new nationalism," groping for international power and a revival of Japanese traditional values -- a Japanese identity -- seemingly gained ground. As regards his economic strategy, Nakasone has continued an austere fiscal policy aiming at curbing public spending while speeding up the privatization of state-run bodies including the deficit-ridden Japanese National Railways (JNR).

On the international scene, confronted by Japan-U.S. trade friction resulting from a huge trade surplus in Japan's favor, Nakasone has been forced to proceed with a series of its market-opening policies to fend off U.S. criticism against Japan. Consequently, the value of the yen hit a record high of 159.99 yen against the dollar following the May 4-6 Tokyo summit of seven industrialized nations. At the summit, showing good chairmanship, Nakasone successfully projected, more or less, an image of Japan as an international state closely involved in the interests of the western democracies. These are the outlines of policies the Nakasone administration has pursued in a move to seek what he calls a general settlement of postwar accounts. The fact remains, however, that most of his political goals -- the revision of the Constitution, scrapping of the 1-percent-of-GNP lid on the defense budget and tax and education reforms -- are still to be achieved, with only four months remaining until his second term expires in October.

Why? Has his tenure been too short? Hardly. In addition to his weak power base within the LDP -- his faction holding only 48 lower house seats -- his political style tells everything. To many senior LDP leaders, political pundits say, Nakasone's style of leadership, in which he sometimes neglects to seek party consensus, relying instead on his advisory bodies, looks too autocratic. So he may have lost party support in pursuing his long-cherished political goals. Have Nakasone's politics proved to be pie in the sky? The double polls will show his destiny.

FURTHER ON KPA SUPREME COMMAND CALL FOR TALKS

Radio Report

SK171322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In connection with the new important peace proposal recently made by the KPA Supreme Command to alleviate tension and end the state of military confrontation in our country, a press conference for domestic and foreign reporters was held at the People's Palace of Culture today. Placed at the front of the site of the press conference was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the press conference were reporters from the publishing and reporting organizations in Pyongyang, including NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, the Korean Central Broadcasting committee, MINJU CHOSON, and TONGIL SINBO; foreign reporters; and the publication functionaries of the embassies of the foreign countries in our country. Yi Hong-sun, major general of the KPA, spoke at the press conference.

[Begin Yi Hong-sun recording] First, I would like to express my deep gratitude to you, foreign and domestic reporters, for attending this press conference. Recently, the KPA Supreme Command has taken an important step in connection with the tense situation prevailing in our country and decided to announce a KPA Supreme Command Information in that connection. I am now going to make public the KPA Supreme Command information to the foreign and domestic reporters who are present here.

I will continue. At Panmunjom at 1200 today, pursuant to the step taken by the KPA Supreme command, the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK delivered to the U.S. side [michuk] and South Korea respectively a letter to the commander in chief of the UN Forcces [yonhapkuk kun] stationed in South Korea and a letter to the South Korean minister of National defense. The delivery of these letters was delayed considerably relative to the original plan. At 1000 on 7 June, pursuant to the step taken by the KPA Surpeme Command, the secretary of our side to the MAC sent a first telephone notice to the secretary of the other side in connection with the matter of delivering, upon authority, the letters of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK to the commander in chief of the UN Forces and to the South Korean minister of national defense.

In this telephone notice, the secretary of our side informed [the other side] that our side would send two liaison officers to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Suprevisory Commission of the MAC in Panmunjom at 1500 on 9 June 1986 to deliver the letters of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK to Commander Livsey of the U.S. side and Yi Ki-paek, minister of national defense of South Korea, and requested the other side to send their corresponding personnel to take delivery of the letters.

However, the other side failed to show any response on 9 June, when our side was supposed to deliver the letters. Hence at 1050 on that day, the secretary of our side again sent to the secretary of the other side a telepone notice urging the other side to promptly send the corresponding personnel to take delivery of the letters. When we thus sent a notice again, the secretary of the other side sent us a blunt response to the effect that they would send a reply later.

Our side waited patiently for 2 days for the other side to send a reply. However, we received no respone The secretary of our side, therefore, sent a telephone notice again to the secretary of the other side at 0815 on 11 June, reminding them of the fact that 4 days had passed since our side sent the first telephone notice concerning their taking delivery of the letters proposed by us and that 2 days had passed since the other side said that they would send us a reply, and urging them to promptly send the corresponding personnel to take delivery of the letters.

Then, on 14 June, the secretary of the other side sent us a reply that the U.S. side and the South Korean side would take delivery of our letters at 1200 on 17 June, which is today. Thus, we were able to deliver our letters containing a new peace proposal to the U.S. side and the South Korean side today, 10 days after our side sent the first telephone notice.

This is my brief account of how the letters have been delivered. Thank you for your listening to me. [end recording]

GFTUK Official Supports Plan

SK180637 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The peace initiative of the KPA Supreme Command to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula is arousing a great response among the people of various strata. In this hour, we will present a reaction by Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee.

[Begin Kim recording] The KPA Supreme Command, proceeding from the urgent demand of the prevailing situation of our country, put forth a new peace initiative to hold talks for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula by getting together those holding real military power in the North and the South. In accordance with the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command, to Livsey, the commander of the U.S. forces [Mingun] in South Korea, and to Yi Ki-paek, defense minister of South Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, sent letters containing the specific proposal presently arising in eliminating the state of tension and confrontation. This peace initiative which the KPA Supreme Command put for this time is the most fair, most just, and epochal measure to alleviate the state of tension and confrontation in our country.

As has been noted in the information of the KPA Supreme Command, recently the tense situation of the Korean peninsula has been extremely aggravated and, in the frontline areas where the huge armed forces of the North and the South are tensely confronting one another, an acute situation in which even a small accidental incident can explode, the kindling of war is being created.

In recent years, in order to prevent the development of such a situation, the Government of the Republic has made all possible efforts. Proceeding from the ardent desire to alleviate tension and create a favorable environment for dialogue, after entering this year, too, the Government of the Republic put forth the proposal to halt large-scale military exercises and to cease all military exercises during dialouge, and proposed that the South Korean authorities respond to this. Nevertheless, all these efforts of the Government of the Republic have earned no due response; instead, contrary to our expectation, the United States and the South Korean authorities, loudly raving on the bogus threat of southward invasion, have invariably sought the policy of confrontation and war. This is an open military threat over our Republic, and is the development of a new situation which further heightens tension on the Korean peninsula.

Because of the policy of confrontation and war sought by the United States and the South Korean authorities, north-south dialogue, which was arranged with so much effort, has been suspended, and the situation has reached a more serious, extreme stage. This tense situation on the Korean peninsula must be alleviated immediately, and war must be prevented by all means. To this end, acute tension should be alleviated, the state of confrontation should be eliminated, and, above all, a measure of alleviation should be taken in the military field.

Historical experience has fully proved that, in the uneasy circumstances in which the danger or armed clash and war hangs over, the sentiment of distrust and animosity can never be dissipated, and progress never be made in north-south dialogue and in settling the question of the reunification of the country.

Even if the basic settlement of the question of peace is difficult, at least, the measures which will help the settlement of the pending questions should be sought. At the same time,under the circumstances in which the Military Armistice Commission is not playing its due role, the measure for the settlement of questions should be sought, even outside of its framework.

The peace initiative which the KPA Supreme Command put forth this time is the most just measure to fulfill precisely this urgent demand. To alleviate the prevailing tension, those who hold real military power in the North and South should get together and hold sincere discussion. If the United States and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the alleviation of tension and in peace, they should respond to our peace initiative. Attitude toward our peace initiative will become a touchstone which will show who truly desires the alleviation of tension in Korea and peace of Korea. Therefore, the entire working class of the northern half of our Republic strongly hold that the United States and the South Korean side should not turn their backs to our peace initiative, which has reflected the unanimous aspiration of all Korean people and the peoples of the world, but respond to it affirmatively.

PRC Ministry Supports Talks

SK190440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 18 (KCNA) -- Ma Yuzhen, spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a news briefing in Beijing on June 18, voiced firm support to the new peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army for relaxation of the tension in Korea.

Referring to the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command for talks between the military authorities involving the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commanders-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the defence minister of South Korea, he said: The proposal is of positive significance for removing the military confrontation between the North and the South and for relaxing the tension of the Korean peninsula.

"We believe that realisation of such talks will help ease the current situation on the Korean peninsula and create a favorable atmosphere for the resumption of the dialogue between the North and the South," he added.

NODONG SINMUN ON TRIPARTITE MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK182320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Parts of Triangular Military Exercises", which says: The "Naval joint exercise" of the U.S. Navy and the South Korean puppet Navy staged in the east sea of Korea and the U.S.-Japan naval "joint exercise" held on the coast of Honshu, Japan, were by no means isolated ones. Through them the U.S. imperialists sought to hasten the formation of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

It continues: The U.S. imperialists scheme to knock into shape U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance as a military lever to establish their domination over Asia. The U.S. imperialists concluded a bilateral "security treaty" with Japan to form their military tieup. The United States is now going to tighten military links between the South Korean puppets and Japan.

The visits to South Korea and Japan by U.S. President Reagan, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and U.S. State Secretary Shultz, and the South Korean visit of Nakasone were chiefly aimed at hastening the formation of the tripartite military alliance. This year in particular, each time a joint exercise of the U.S. Forces and the South Korean puppet Army was staged in South Korea, various joint maneuvers of the U.S. Forces and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" took place in Japan and her surrounding waters. All these moves are connected with the scheme to form the tripartite military alliance.

RADIO TALK DENOUNCES U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLAN

SK180211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0952 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Unattributed talk: "The Criminal Star Wars Plan by the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The imperialists are not only accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, but are also scheming to expand the arms race into space by coming up with the adventurous 'star wars' plan. The U.S. imperialists are now desperately trying to realize their 'star wars' plan. The 'star wars' plan is a plan for war in space, alias a space militarization plan or a plan for establishing the defense system for antiballistic missiles. In other words, the 'star wars' plan is a dangerous war plan which calls for the establishment of many militarized space stations in space; commands and controls the ground armed forces using these stations as relay stations; guides missiles launched from the ground, sea, and air to attacking targets; and attacks military targets and other facilities in other countries from the ground, sea, and outer space using lasers and other space military means, thereby attempting to attain the so-called military superiority in a war. This criminal plan has been mapped out since the 1950's. However, this plan has been more frantically accelerated by Reagan, a warmonger.

In July 1982, the U.S. imperialists announced a so-called presidential memorandum regarding the 10-year space development project for a 'star wars' plan. In accordance with this memorandum, a new space corps was organized in September 1982 and the space technology center of the U.S. Air Force was established in October of the same year. Thus, the U.S. imperialists began to conduct basic research activities for a 'star wars' plan through this center. The U.S. Air Force Space Command was also established in Colorado. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists issued their National Security special space directive No 119 in January 1984.

The U.S. imperialists are now scheming to use F-15 fighters as the means of attacking space satellites of other countries. The test for this has already been completed and the research and development activities for the means of attack by lasers using the satellites in space as relay stations are also being vigorously accelerated. On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to further strengthen their military satellites to effectively utilize them in a war of aggression.

The most dangerous element in the U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is the so-called missile intercepting systems in space. One of the systems is a system of intercepting the nuclear attack means of other countries in three phases. That is to say, in the first phase, the laser weapons established in the satellites attack nuclear attack means in space. In the second phase, the laser weapons based on the ground destroy nuclear attack means with the refracted rays created when the rays are beamed through the reflecting mirror device established in the satellites. In the third phase, the laser artillery pieces and particle ray weapons established on the ground attack and completely destroy the remaining nuclear attack means which broke through the first and second phase.

Clamoring about the plan for such a three-phase intercepting system, the U.S. imperialists call their 'star wars' plan the Strategic Defense Initiative. However, this is nothing but a deceptive trick. In fact, the U.S. imperialists are trying to attain military superiority by attacking first the military targets, including nuclear weapons, in other countries. The U.S. imperialists are also trying to deploy various attack weapons in space on large quantities by further accelerating such research activities under the pretext of the establishment of the so-called intercepting system in space. This vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is part of their adventurous, dangerous nuclear war strategy.

Today, the U.S. imperialists have poured huge amounts of funds to accelerate the 'star wars' plan. Since the latter part of the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists have spend $60 billion for this plan. They plan to spend $26 billion in the next 5 years and as much as $100 billion in the 2000's. Thus, the U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is not only a reckless plan for aggression, but is also new war preparation maneuvers. This plan is aimed at launching a preemptive attack against socialist countries. Lurking in this plan is also a sinister ambition to use nuclear weapons in their arms intervention in the progressive countries for world domination.

This notwithstanding, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has clamored that the United States will continue its 'star wars' plan. U.S. Government-patronized scholars have been trying to conceal the dangerous nature of the 'star wars' plan, babbling that the plan is dramatic and far-sighted. However, this is a foolish scheme.

Deputy head of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Center recently exposed that those weapons to be established in space are part of the system for a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is a criminal one to further aggravate the arms race in space and is a vicious challenge to the people of the world who want to utilize space for peaceful purposes. If the U.S. imperialists continue to scheme for the realization of the criminal 'star wars' plan despite the strong protest and condemnation of the people of the world they will not escape ruin.

U.S. Air Force Nuclear Exercise Condemned

SK180334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "An Adventurous Military Exercise in Accordance With the Nuclear Strategy"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the U.S. imperialists have launched a global military exercise simulating a full-scale nuclear war. Participating in this military exercise, which begas on 10 June and which is expected to last until 23 June, are all of the U.S. Strategic Air Force units stationed in various parts of the world.

This is another reckless game of playing with fire -- a demonstration of the bellicose insanity of the U.S. imperialists who are determined to plunge mankind into a nuclear holocaust without hesitation in order to achieve their ambitions for world domination.

Eliminating the danger of a thermonuclear war and defending world peace and security is a pressing problem arising in the international political field as well as mankind's unanimous aspiration. The world's peace-loving forces, including those in the socialist countries, are not sparing sincere efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament, to halt nuclear tests, and, going one step further, to completely abolish nuclear weapons.

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists, challenging this serious demand of the times, are frenziedly accelerating the expansion of nuclear arms and continuing nuclear tests, while at the same time continuing to launch war exercises simsulating a nuclear war without letting up.

The U.S. imperialists are assuming a nuclear policy as a basis in their world strategy based on strength. On the basis of this, they are enthused over nuclear war exercises presupposing the use of nuclear weapons, along with a large-scale development and replacement of nuclear weapons, and the deployment of nuclear weapons in forward areas in various parts of the world. In this way, they are foolishly aiming to threaten the socialist countries and progressive forces, to deal with international affairs in accordance with their aggressive demands, and to overwhelm opponents by mounting a preemptive nuclear strike against them in the case they provoke a war.

Unlike their past habit of assuming nuclear weapons as the background against which to formulate their policy of strength, the U.S. imperialists are now assuming them as a means of their policy of strength. Herein lies the seriousness of the problem as well as the adventurous and dangerous nature of the global nuclear war exercise which they have recently begun.

What cannot be overlooked is that the U.S. Strategic Air Force units stationed in Kadena base in Okinawa are participating in this dangerous military exercise. In-flight refuelling aircraft belonging to the Strategic Air Force group at Kadena base are reportedly refuelling B-52 strategic bombers flying from Guam. It is no longer a secret that Okinawa and Guam have become U.S. imperialist nuclear launching bases for an emergency on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are having the B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons fly frequently from Anderson base in Guam to South Korea, including at times when the "Team Spirit" exercises are conducted.

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That the U.S. imperialists launch the B-52 strategic bombers from Guam and have the U.S. Strategic Air Force units stationed in Okinawa carry on in-flight refuelling for these bombers demonstrates that the aggressive brunt of this war exercise is mainly turned to the Korean peninsula.

In addition, South Korea has now been turned into a most dangerous nuclear forward base by the U.S. imperialists. No other place in the world is so densely deployed with some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various missions and capabilities, inclusing neutron bombs, nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, and nuclear backpack bombs, as in such a small place as South Korea. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to ship anew into South Korea such medium-range missiles as the Pershing II and cruise missiles. They have even gone so far as to turn South Korea into an overseas base for 'star wars'.

Regarding the Korean peninsula as the primary igniting point of a nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists have fully prepared to provoke a nuclear war in Korea at any given time.

On top of this, the U.S. imperialists are now engaged, repeatedly, in war exercises designed to light the fuse of a nuclear war. This is nothing but an act of a nuclear lunatic.

Under the pretext of protecting with the so-called nuclear umbrella, the U.S. imperialists have now turned strategically important areas such as South Korea into nuclear forward bases and into nuclear lightning rods and shields for the continental United States as well.

The U.S. imperialists' ulterior motive is to achieve their ambitions for world domination by making other countries and other areas and peoples of other countries victims of a nuclear war.

Today's reality urgently demands that the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggles be staged more vigorously. The reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to prepare for a nuclear war should be checked resolutely. If the U.S. imperialists continue to advance on the road of adventurous nuclear war running counter to the aspirations of the world's peace-loving people, they will pay dearly.

JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS DECRIED

SK131029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary hits at the insidious design of the Japanese reactionaries to stage a comeback to Korea. The commentary points to the fact that at a conference with South Korean newsmen, the Defense Agency minister of Japan prattled that Japan "estimated" the "efforts" of the South Korean puppets for "security", babbling that "security" on the Korean peninsula was a matter of "great concern" for Japan.

It says: The utterances of the Japanese military boss fully disclosed the sinister design of the Japanese reactionaries to stretch their claws of aggression deeper into South Korea and stage a comeback to Korea. It is an invariable design of the Japanese reactionaries to restore their old position of colonial dominator in South Korea.

The Defence Agency minister's babbling about the "plan to defend sea routes up to 1,000 miles off Japanese shores" is tantamount to announcing that Japan would seize the "command" of the sea up to 1,000 miles off her shores including Korea and make preparations to quickly move materials in case of war in Korea.

Manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries zealously encourage and instigate the South Korean puppet clique to confrontation and new war provocation to freeze the division of Korea.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ON U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK182310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- The World Peace Council issued a letter to its member organizations on June 6 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, appealing to all the national peace committees of the world to intensify the movement for solidarity with the Korean people.

The letter says: The situation on the Korean peninsula is assuming more grave dimensions each day with the United States further building up arms including nuclear weapons in South Korea. In particular, the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea brought the situation there to the extreme pitch of strain.

Such war manoeuvres threaten peace in Asia and the rest of the world, not to speak of that in this area. Peace on the Korean peninsula can be guaranteed only when the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea with all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons. The question of the peaceful reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

POLICE 'SUPPRESSION' FOR ASIAN GAMES DEPLORED

SK151008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the plan of the Chon Tu-hwan group to host the Asian Games in South Korea by turning it more thoroughly into a pandemonium of police. The author of the commentary says:

The South Korean puppet Home Ministry made public a "100-day plan of the preparatins for Asian Games" under the name of coping with terrorist and criminal groups at home and abroad inluding international terrorist groups, the puppet Seoul Police Bureau launched a "three-stage wholesale roundup for preventing crimes" and the puppet police headquarters adopted a "decision" to mobilize 100,000 plice during the games. The puppets are advertising that all these are "operations" for a success of Asian Games. But this only shows what an unstable and precarious place South Korea is.

On the pretext of the Asian Games, the puppets plan to bolster up the tottering colonial fascist rule by covering South Korea all the more with a forest of bayonets and ruthlessly cracking down upon the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the students and people of all other sections and their struggle against international sports games, which are gaining momentum as the days go by. Despicable and base is the scheme of the puppets to use international sports games as means of suppression and long-term office. The Chon Tu-hwan group tries to host the Asian Games in South Korea which has turned into a theatre of fascist suppression by bayonets to improve its public image and create an international climate favourable for the "two Koreas" plot. This only invites the derision of the world.

EMERGENCY SECURITY ORDER IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK180742 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 17 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 June Commentary: "They Are Already Reeking of a Bloody Smell]

[Text] On 16 June, the puppet police headquarters issued a class A emergency security order to the police throughout South Korea. This repressive order was issued under the pretext of the national athletic meeting reported to begin on 20 June. The repressive order calls for the puppet police throughout South Korea to be on a 24-hour emergency duty and, in particular, to further strengthen security at foreigners' facilities, as well as political party buildings.

South Korea is now virtually under a state of martial law without formal promulgation. South Korea, where such numerous repressive orders as wholesale arrests and mass crackdowns have been issued in succession, has never found a quiet atmosphere.

With the issuance of the current class A emergency security order, South Korea has been turned into a more fascist and warlike land of terror. This vividly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has faced an extreme crisis to the extent that he cannot maintain his power even for a moment without restoring to violence and that his dictatorial rule will not last long.

We cannot but ask how such international sports events as the Asian Games or the Olympic Games can be held in South Korea where even a domestic sports event cannot be held without issuing numerous repressive orders as well as the current class A emergency security order. It is no doubt that such an international sports event will be a man-hunting international sports event which will chain numerous people and force them to be victims.

The puppets are already reeking of a bloody smell on the excuse of the Asian Games. For those, who have been thoroughly isolated from the people and who have to establish the repressive nets layer upon layer in all places where the people gather, trying to upgrade their status through the international games is a preposterous act.

The fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is more frantically running wild for repression recently is closely related to the fact that his situation today has become more difficult since his last trick to dampen the people's struggle through such a way as deceiving them by clamoring about democracy has been completely laid bare. As has been reported, recently, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has loudly clamored about constitutional revision during its term of office while babbling about great polticial compromise. However, its real intention has been completely laid bare before the world. While talking about constitutional revision based on an agreement of the people the rascals have arrested and detained, at random, those calling for the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system. Thus, they themselves have laid bare that the constitutional revision they clamored about is not the constitutional revision the people caled for.

The people are calling for the release of the detained persons. However, the puppets are not going to release them while babbling about legal procedures. They are threatening and blackmailing those university professors who issued a joint statement calling for the establishment of a democratic constitution by coming up with a 9-point investigation program. We cannot find from the puppets' acts the slightest degree of the will to revise the Constitution for a direct presidential election system and to enforce democracy.

Therefore, the off-stage opposition forces in South Korea have declared that they will continue their struggle until democratization has been achieved. The South Korean students are waging rallies and demonstrations everyday against the formation of the special National Assembly committee for constitutional revision.

When the dictator's last trick mapped out by his U.S. master faces the strong resistance of the broader masses of people, what situation will he face? This is only too clear. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has completely bound the South Korean people with the fascist iron chains by constantly perpetrating violence against them and is desperately trying to block the further expansion of the flames of the anti-U.S. and the antifascist struggle. However, it is a foolish act. The dictator's indiscreet fascist outrage will face the stronger resistance of the people.

ANTICOMMUNIST SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH SCORED

SK130449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today lambastes the South Korean puppet Administration for having set June as a "month of free citizens' campaign" to organize "government"-sponsored anti-communist activities under the name of "security." The daily says in a signed commentary: This tells that the puppets plan to run riot, launching a large-scale anti-communist campaign among the South Korean people against our republic.

Twaddling about the June 25 "tragedy" and its "lesson," the puppets try to infuse "security" consciousness into the minds of people. This means that they would conduct all activities against the North. The puppets are now crying that "security" is important as "threat" of the North is imminent. This is a whopping lie. The puppets' "security" ballad is aimed to veil their aggressive moves and invent a pretext for the provocation of war.

The anti-communist confrontation racket in South Korea is based on the crisis of the shaking colonial fascist rule, the commentary notes, and says: The Chon Tu-hwan group is scheming to intensify its suppression of the people, while trying to divert the anti-U.S., anti-fascist fighting spirit of the people to anti-communism by creating the consciousness of crisis in South Korea.

SOUTH INCITES ANTICOMMUNIST WAR FEVER IN YOUTHS

SK190436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 19 Jun

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on June 17 took upwards of 500 primary school children to a puppet army unit and staged a "homeland defence training," according to a radio report from Seoul. That day the puppets showed them "destroy-communism hall," military hardware, "military arts exercise of commandoes" and an anti-communist film, etc. whipping up antagonism against the northern half of Korea and a war fever among the children. This burlesque of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique betrays its true color as a gang of traitors to the nation engrossed in anti-communism.

'THREAT OF SOUTHWARD INVASION' RIDICULED

SK131013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- Although the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are persistently crying about "threat of southward invasion" against the North with the approach of the day when they provoked the war in Korea in the past, in an attempt to justify the U.S. Forces' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive moves, this is in vain. MINJU CHOSON today says this in a signed commentary.

Pointing out that at the plenary session of the puppet National Assembly on June 11 the South Korean puppets brought forward again the punctured argument on "threat of southward invasion," the commentary says: This is nothing but a dastardly trick to make the people believe it by hook or by crook.

In actuality the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula comes not from the North but from the South. This is proved by the fact that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets frequently staged provocative military exercises to invade the North and perpetrated military provocations violating the Armistice Agreement on more than 15,000 occasions this year alone.

The commentary further says: Seizing the Asian Games and 88 Olympic Games slated in Seoul as a golden chance, the puppet clique schemes to create "two Koreas" and stay on in power indefinitely. But the situation is developing unfavourably to them due to public opinion at home and abroad opposing the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul and to socio-political circumstances in South Korea, etc. And sincere efforts of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and her proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic Games are enjoying broad support at home and abroad.

Feeling uneasy about such developments, the Chon Tu-wan group is spreading the fiction of "threat of southward invasion" to impair the international authority of the DPRK and deliver itself from international isolation.

The South Korean puppets are crying about "threat of southward invasion" also to make the situation appear tense and therby divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and harshly crack down on their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle by connecting it with the North, says the commentary.

16 JUN CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING IN SOUTH 'CRIMINAL'

SK190536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyonghang June 18 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans on June 16 staged "civilian defense training" simiultaneously in all cities and county-seats and at main work places of sub-country level and traffic centres throughout South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This frantic military exercise suspended the activities of the population for living for a while and classes at all schools down to primary schools.

The fascist junta continues the criminal "civilian defence training" to whip up a war fever among the people and divert elsewhere the attention of people of all strata who have risen in the anti"government" struggle.

SOUTH HAS DIFFICULTY SECURING FUNDS FOR OLYMPICS

SK170053 Pyongyang KCNA in ENglish 1509 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets have come up against a huge snag in securing fund for the Olympic Games.

They had planned to cover more than a half of the fund with television coverage fees, estimating them above 600 million dollars.

But, recently, U.S. TV companies notified to the puppets that they would offer no more than 300 million dolllars for reasons of unfavorable conditions of televising the games.

The puppet clique are attempting to fill the gap with taxes. But the chance of this is slim in the face of the opposition of the people of all strata. TON-A ILBO, KYONHYANG SINMUN and other south Korean papers asked: "What's the use of inducing the Olympics which none of the developing countries dare venture?" "Why must the Olympics be sponsored here with foreign debts to the tune of more than 50,000 million dollars?"

FURTHER REACTION TO NORTH'S KPA TALKS PROPOSAL

Defense Ministry Reaction

SK180425 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Today, the Ministry of National Defense said that the letter received yesterday in the name of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the North Korean puppets does not deserve attention, because its content is for the purpose of seeking stereotyped propaganda to evade responsibility for the suspension of the north-south dialogue. A Defense Ministry official said that the North Korean puppets, in this letter, have proposed the holding of military talks between the ROK defense minister, the commander of the United Nations Command in South Korea, and the minister of the Peoples Armed Forces of the North Korean puppets on the pretext of discussing the questions of halting military exercises by the north and the south, reducing armed forces, and respecting the Armistice Agreement. His reaction was cold in saying that such a proposal of the North Korean pupets deserves no consideration at all.

The official said that the questions of reducing armed forces and halting military exercises mentioned by the North Korean puppets are not mere working-level military questions between the North and the South but questions which should be handled within the framework of politics and diplomacy He stressed that, if the North Korean puppets desire practical progress in the north-south dialogues, they should sincerely utilize the existing channels of the north-south dialogues, and should respond to our proposal for talks between the highest authorities of the north and the south.

The official said that he regards the proposal of the North Korean puppets for military talks between the ROK the United States, and the North Korean puppets as their mere propaganda trick, not as one for practical discussion between the concerned parties of the North and the South. He said that this reveals their lack of independence, because they are trying to turn the national question into an international matter and to violate the principle of settling questions between the concerned parties of the north and the south.

He also noted that the proposal of the North Korean puppets is for the purpose of concealing their ongoing military buildup and of pretending to seek the alleviation of tension. He said that, judging from the past acts of the North Korean puppets, behind this trickery, schemes to seek an excuse for another provocation may be hidden. In this respect, he said that the people's vigilance is necessary. Meanwhile, it hs been learned that the content of our reply to the letter of the North Korean puppets and the official stand of our side will be made public later.

Military Analysts' Views Cited

SK190041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 p 4

[By Yi Sang-sok]

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense yesterday made a cool response to North Korean Defense Minister O Chin-u's suggestion for a meeting of the top defense officials of South and North Korea and the commaner of the U.N. Command. "The letter does not deserve any attention because it is simply a repetition of Pyongyang's propaganda against Seoul," a ministry spokesman said.

Military analysts speculate that Pyongyang might have come up with the unprecedented letter apparently believing that it might serve its interests both at home and abroad. First, they say, the leter is aimed at passing the responsibility for the suspension of a series of inter-Korean talks to Seoul by giving the false impression that Pyongyang still wants a dialogue to help ease tensions on the peninsula. They point out that the communist regime has been under increasing pressure form the international community for unilaterally suspending the economic, Red Cross and parliamentary talks with the South in the wake of the annual ROK-U.S. military training exercise, Team Spirit 86.

Second, Pyongyang is trying to improve its image abroad, especially among the nonaligned nations, the observers say. They note that the annual summit meeting of nonaligned countries will get under way from Aug. 26 through Sept. 7 in Zimbabwe. An international conference on the so-called nuclear-free Korea is also slated for Pyongyang Sept. 6-8, they say.

With the two major international gatherings in mind, Pyongyang seems to be desperately trying to garner international support by asserting that the presence of U.S. troops in Korea and the annual Team Spirit exercise are the major obstacles to the easing of tensions on the peninsula. At the same time, the North Korean proposal for a three-way military talk is aimed at driving a wedge into relations between Seoul and Washington.

Analysts believe it likely that Pyongyang will take the most advantage of the anti-U.S. and antinuclear sentiments among some Korean youths, if the proposed meeting takes place.

As to the matters regarding an end to the Team Spirit exercise and arms reduction, they say, such measures are not suitable for discussion by military officials. "Those matters are very sensitive so they must be taken up by political and diplomatic channels," an analyst says.

He says that North Korea must respond positively to a four-point proposal put forth by the U.N. Command to help ease military tensions on peninsula. The proposal, presented by the UNC during the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meetings, calls for the "demilitarization" of the Demilitarized Zone and mutual notification of major military exercises.

Two others are mutual invitation of military observers to major military exercises to be held on both sides and the investigation into incidents involving both sides by a joint investigation team with the participation of members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

All in all, observers say, Pyongyang made in clear that it is not serious in holding the high-level military meeting it has proposed. They note that North Korea made public the content of O's letter through two radio networks at 3 p.m. Tuesday, only three hours after it relayed the letter to the southern side. The radio broadcasts alleged that they proposed the three-way military talk in order to avert a "northward" invasion by South Korean and U.S. forces. They also accused the combined forces for rapidly preparing for a war against them, while describing the Team Spirit exercise as "a war exercise."

Military observers also warn that North Korea may try to find an excuse for an armed provocation against the South, in case Seoul does not accept the sugar-coated proposal.

THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK180059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek received an "unprecedented" letter from his North Korean counterpart, O Chin-u, yesterday, the Defense Ministry announced. Ministry officials said that the letter, sent through Panmunjom, was picked up by the South Korean officials at the truce village at noon. It was the first time that a North Korean defense minister dispatched such a mesage to his South Korean counterpart since the division of the Korean peninsula four decades ago. The contents of the letter have yet to be announced by the authorities. The officials said that pertinent authorities are closely examining the contents of the letter.

The letter was sent after North Korea broke off all dialogue with South Korea six months ago in protest against the annual joint Korea-U.S. joint military maneuvers in the South of Korean peninsula. Those who have thus far received letters from their North Korean counterparts include the National Assembly speaker and the president of the Korean National Red Cross. All the messages were in connection with the inter-Korean talks.

The long-deadlocked south-north talks resumed, following the positive policy taken by Seoul in accepting North Korea's offer of relief goods to victims of flooding in the South, in September 1984. Unfortunately, the inter-Korean talks were suspended again because of the unilateral boycott by the North Korean Communists, using the annual ROK-U.S. joint and combined training exercise Team Spirit '86 as an excuse.

In May and August of 1985, Red Cross delegations of South and North Korea exchanged visits to Pyongyang and Seoul. In addition, the first exchanges of visits between members of separated families and performing troupes were also realized during that time.

Security experts, however, recently pointed out the fact that North Korea had launched an active peace offensive right before invading the South on June 25, 1950, warning that any excessive expectations or optimism should be avoided. They also noted that the North Koreans had dug underground tunnels for infiltration into the South while the south-north Red Cross talks were under way in the 1970s.

PRC FISHERMEN RESCUED; ASYLUM REQUEST REPORTED

AFP Report

HK170316 Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (AFP) -- South Korean authorities rescued 19 Chinese fishermen found adrift in a small wooden boat in the Yellow Sea off the west coast of Susan Monday night, reliable sources said Tuesday. The authorities refused to comment on reports that the Chinese fishermen were seeking political asylum in Taiwan, although they said they were now being questioned.

Last September, two Chinese fishermen reached the South Korean shore aboard a small rubber raft, asking to be sent to Taiwan, but Korean authorities rejected their request and sent them back to the Yellow Sea in hopes that they would return to mainland China.

The two men drifted southward, however, to South Korea's Cheju Island and, following intervention by the nationalist Chinese Embassy in Seoul, they were allowed to be picked up by a Taiwan freighter to be sent to Taiwan.

YONHAP Report

SK180938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Inchon, South Korea, June 18 (YONHAP) -- A crew of 19 Chinese who were aboard a small boat found drifting off the west coast of Korea Tuesday were transferred here from Sosan County, some 150 kilometers south of here, early Wednesday morning for investigation.

The crew members arrived in Inchon, a port city 29 kilometers west of Seoul, by bus, according to maritime police.

The police said that the 19 crew members embarked on their voyage from Shantung Peninusla aboard a wooden powerboat weighing four to five tons around 4 p.m. on Sunday.

A maritime police patrol sighted the Chinese ship six miles off the coast of Sosan County, at 9:50 p.m. Monday, and it was led ashore at 3:00 a.m. the next day, according to the police.

The vessel, an obsolete model, had a damaged bow, and is now under repair at Sosan. When the repair work is complete, the boat will be towed to Seoul.

Sixteen of the 19 crew members are from Guangdong Province, and the rest are from Guangxi autonomous district. The crew members comprise 11 technicians, four engineers, two medical personnel, one cook and one public official, police said.

FISHING ZONE READJUSTED AFTER JAPAN DECLARATION

SK180117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok said yesterday that a need for a comprehensive readjustment of Korea's fishing zone is emerging following Japan's declaration of its 200-mile fishing zone.

Yi said the government is studying possible options for Japan's declaration by considering relations with neighboring countries. He was responding to lawmakers' questions in the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee was one of the 13 committees that were convened on the first day of a six-day committee session.

The vice minister said the envisaged readjustment of fishing zones is needed to establish fishing order between Korea and Japan and to develop the continental shelf.

Should Korea and Japan declare their own 200-mile fishing zones, it might trigger controversy between the two countries, he said.

The vice minister said North Korea is expected to obstruct the 1988 Seoul Olympics by taking advantage of the eighth nonaligned summit scheduled to start in Harare, Zimbabwe Aug. 26.

Pyongyang is likely to strive for the adoption of a statement at the summit that includes a clause that reflects its own position on the Korean peninsula, he said. The government, he said, will try to discourage the nonaligned summit from discussing the Korean question.

During the ongoing six-day committee session period, rival parties are expected to wrangle over the projected formation of a special constitutional committee. The issue involving the alleged political detainees is also expected to dominate discussions at committee sessions.

The two issues are closely interrelated, as the opposition party demands the release of all the detainees as a precondition for the formation of the special committee.

Political observers said they do not expect committee sessions to hit major snags because the Democratic Justice and the New Korea Democratic parties do not plan to connect the issues with the operation of committee sessions.

The committees are scheduled to resume hot debates on major outstanding issues including the proposed constitutional reform. During a six-day plenary interpellation session that ended Monday, the Political parties dealt intensively with those issues.

The three major parties -- DJP, NKDP and the Korea National Party -- are planning to handle those issues at committee sessions in an in-depth manner. Among key outstanding issues are the contents of the envisaged constitutional revision, the formation of a constitutional committee, amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, the release of political detainees and campus unrest.

The establishment of the ad hoc constitutional committee is certain to trigger controversy between rival parties at the Steering Committee. The three major parties agreed late last month to set up the committee during the current special Assembly session.

The opposition's demand for the liberation of political detainees is the main roadblock to the establishment of the committee, which will draw up a compromise constitutional reform bill.

The ruling DJP and the main opposition NKDP sharply disagree over the division of the membership of the special committee.

The ruling party insists the membership be divided among political parties in proportion to their representation in the Assembly. The opposition party asserts the membership should be split equally between rival parties.

A heated controversy is in store for the Legislative-Judiciary Committee, which is scheduled to resume debates on the opposition's call for a release of political detainees and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim. He is now under a suspended 20-year prison term for sedition originating from the 1980 Kwangju incident.

In testimony before the Legislative-judiciary Committee, Yi Yang-u, director of the Office of Legislation, said the presidential Research Commission on Constitutional Government is nothing but an advisory organ. The commission will cease to function when it completes serving as an advisory organ, Yi said.

DISAPPROVAL OF JAPANESE FINGERPRINTING VOICED

Urged To Abolish Practice

SK180107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Fingerprinting in Japan"]

[Text] One internationally disputed controversy gripping Japan for years now concerns the practice of requiring foreigners residing there to be regularly fingerprinted for alien registration -- and, at that, at frequent intervals.

The system has faced vociferous opposition movements by foreigners and Japanese as well, to the extent that those staged last year were rated the largest civil disobedience drives in Japan since student rallies in the 1960s.

In May last year, the Japanese government revised the relevant law, but it turned out to be all but cosmetic, failing to subdue the repercussion. The issue has also developed into a diplomatic row, particularly with Korea demanding the repeal of the discriminative system in the interest of Korean residents there, who occupy a dominant portion of the foreigners living in Japan.

The controversy flared up again in recent days -- this time, over a Japanese government move to deport a Korean poet studying at a Tokyo university on account of his refusal to be fingerprinted for renewal of his alien registration.

What makes the latest case acute is the prospect that, if deported, he will become the first foreigner expelled from the country in connection with the fingerprinting dispute, along with the fact that dozens of prominent international writers, church leaders and human rights activists have appealed to the Tokyo government not to force him out.

A crucial point at issue regarding the system is its nature of grossly discriminating against foreigners in Japanese society, where those fingerprinted are regarded as potential, if not actual, criminals.

In this regard, it must be noted that most of the Korean residents in Japan are those who were forcibly taken to the country during World War II for hard labor, and their descendants.

Such an unfortunate background makes the fingerprinting requirement all the more disgusting and unpalatable for the Koreans in Japan and their compatriots at home. Besides Koreans, there are a number of other foreigners, including Americans and Europeans, among more than 11,000 persons who have refused to be fingerprinted.

Also notable is the reported admission by Tokyo government officials that Japan is the only country that requires regular fingerprinting of foreigners, a sorry fact that has prompted about 800 local autonomy councils across the island country to pass resolutions urging the abolition of the system.

In view of the outstanding opposition waged by both Japanese and foreigners, the Tokyo government is called upon to take immediate remedial steps and eventually to do away with the disputed device undermining international amity.

Foreign Ministry Request

SK190213 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Wednesday asked the Japanese Government to reconsider, from a humanitarian point of view, its decision to deport a South Korean poet who has refused to be fingerprinted, ministry officials said Thursday.

According to the officials, the ministry made the request to the Japanese Government through Yoshihisa Ara, Japanese minister [as received] in Korea.

The Japanese Justice Ministry has informed Kim Myong-sik, a Korean poet studying at Tokyo's International Christian University, that his residence permit will not be renewed unless he submits to fingerprinting by Thursday.

Under Japan's controversial alien registration law, all foreign residents, including Koreans who were born in the country, must be fingerprinted and carry resident's certificates with them at all times.

The Korean Foreign Ministry pointed out that Kim's refusal to be fingerprinted is in tune with the demand being made by Korean residents in Japan that the Japanese Government improve or eliminate the fingerprinting system.

It also expressed the view, via the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, that the extreme measure of deporting Kim would not be advantageous to the promotion of Korean-Japanese relations.

DISTORTIONS FOUND IN JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS

SK190032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education said yesterday that distorted historical facts on Korea in the revised Japanese high school history book totaled 13.

The ministry also said the Japanese history book does not mention a word on the Japanese colonialists who forcibly recruited Koreans for labor, forced Koreans to change their names into Japanese names, pressed Koreans to worship before Shinto shrines and exploited Korean farmland.

The history book justified the annexation of Korea in 1910 by saying the relations between Korea and Japan were aggravated following the assassination by An Chung-kun of Hirobumi Ito, governor general of the Japanese colonial government in Korea, in 1909. The book describes An, viewed as a patriot by Koreans, as a libertine, the ministry said.

BOU THANG MESSAGE TO COMBATANTS ON ARMY DAY

BK180754 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jun (SPK) -- Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, today sends warm congratulations to combatants of the KPRAF on the occasion of the traditional army day and army-people solidarity day (19 June).

In the message, Minister Bou Thang says:

"This year, we are celebrating the 35th traditional day of the KPRAF, which is also army-people soldarity day, at a time when our revolution is further consolidated in its position of strength, particularly after the victories of the 1984-85 dry season scored along the Cambodian-Thai border and inside the country.

"During the past 35 years, Bou Thang continues, the KPRAF have shown the value of the good traditions of the Issarak army. With genuine Marxist-Leninist light, the KPRP has led the KPRAF -- spearhead of the Cambodian proletarian class -- in the victorious struggle. The KPRAF have also grown in quantity and quality. Strengthened by the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and their armed forces, the Cambodian people and their armed forces have thwarted French colonialism and U.S. aggressor imperialism and toppled the Pol Pot-Ieng SAry-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique, ignoble lackeys of Chinese expansionism, and thus recovered the fatherland's freedom and independence.

"The grandiose military victories of the 1984-85 dry season scored by the Cambodian people and their armed forces have caused a change of strategic significance in the process of our revolution: The Cambodian revolution continues to consolidate its position of strength, while the enemies grow weaker and weaker daily and their complete disintegration is only a question of time.

"Yet, Thai ultrarightist circles, Chinese hegemonists, U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces have always sought by every means to falsify the real situation in Cambodia with the aim of hindering the advance of our revolution. During the past almost 8 years, the Cambodian people and their armed forces, shouldered by the people's army of Vietnam, have thwarted the strategic maneuvers of all stripes of enemies and are continuing to hold firm in border areas to effectively ensure security and public order.

"On the same occasion, I wish to express my profound gratitude to the volunteers of the Vietnamese Army who have made many sacrifices in the spirit of proletarian internationalism for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

"I am firmly convinced that, with their high sense of responsibility, the KPRAF will further heighten their fighting spirit and will always be ready to fight for the defense and construction of our Angkor fatherland."

FOREIGN MILITRY DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ARMY DAY

Soviet Military Delegation

BK171148 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 17 -- A delegation of the Soviet Defence Ministry led by Admiral N.I. Smirnov, deputy commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, arrived here Tuesday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea and to attend the celebration of the 35th tradition day of the Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (June 19).

It was warmly welcomed on its arrival by Koy Buntha, member of the Central Committee of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the Kampuchean Armed Forces; and other Kampuchean officials.

I.A. Ognetov, Soviet charge d'affaires A.i. and military attaches of Vietname, Laos and Cuba were also on hand.

SRV, Lao Military Delegations

BK180519 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] At the invitation of PRK Ministry of National Defense, a high-ranking military delegation of the SRV led by Comrade General Van Tien Dung, Polticial Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and defense minister of the SRV, and a high-ranking military delegation of the LPDR led by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, Poltical Bureau member of th LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the LPDR, arrived in Phnom Penh in the morning of 18 June to attend the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's Tradition Day and army-people solidarity day.

Welcoming, the high-ranking military delegations at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soith, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and other members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, leaders of states institutions, front committees, and mass organizations, and cadres and combatants of the KPRAF.

Also present were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Comrade Pheli Khounlaeuk, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, and the comrades military attaches of Vietname, Laos, and the Soviet Union, and representatives of friendly ambassies accredited to Cambodia.

REACTION TO THAI ALLEGATIONS ON 'INTRUSION'

Thai Ambassador Summoned

BK190929 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Protest to Thai Allegation" -- KPL headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (OANA-KPL) -- Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister of foreign affaires, on June 18 Summoned Chaiya Chindawong, Thai ambassador to Laos to inform him on the Lao Government's stance on June 14 event in Huai Pong village, Chiang Kham District, Thai Phayao Province.

Soubon Salitthilat said that the Lao Government regrets to hear the allegations made by Thai newspapers and an official interview of the Thai Government on the so-called "The intrusion of Lao army in which refugee camp in the mentioned village was attacked.

The Lao official refuted the Thai claim and said the allegation was groundless. The reverse is true because since the founding of the Lao PDR, Laos has become subject of Thai terrorist activities."

The Lao deputy foreign minister, in addition pointed out facts related to Thai violations of Lao territory especially the case of Thai troops' armed attack and occupation of three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province two years ago. Here, Souban raised the incongruity of the matter: Why should Laos sees the need of sending troops to such thing while it has for some time suggested to have meetings between the two countries' foreign ministry officials. [sentence as received]

"The allegation can only be seen to create new tension along Lao-Thai border. It serves to divert Thai public from the present political and economical hardship. Consequently, he said the Lao Foreign Ministry has categorically rejects the Thai allegation and Thailand has to bear all the consequences that might result from the tension along the border caused by the allegation.

PASASON on Thai 'Tricks'

BK190752 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[PASASON 19 June commentary: "The Tricks of the Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries Will Be Turned on Them as in the Past"]

[Text] While remaining indifferent to the Lao side's reasonable proposal aimed at consolidating and normalizing relations between Laos and Thailand, which was reiterated early this month on the occasion of the second anniversary of the nibbling attacks launched by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary forces against the three Lao villages in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have lately intensified their systematic slander campaigns against Laos by accusing Lao soldiers of slaughtering 35 Lao nationals living in a Thai village. They arrogantly declared that Thailand would send a protest note on the incident to the United Nations.

The incident took place 1 week after a visit to Beijing by Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary of state for foreign affairs, as a representative of Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who was tied up in settling the internal rifts within his Social Action Party and in carrying out an election campaign at home.

The NATION newspaper of Thailand on 29 May reported that the visit to the PRC by the delegation of the Thai Foreign Ministry was fruitful, for China pledged to render cooperation to Thailand in supporting the geneocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups. The newspaper went on to say that Thailand and China pledged to strengthen close relations in the political and other fields. The reassurance of its dark desire by the Beijing reactionary clique has further strengthened the confidence of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in following a path of pan-Thaiism by committing provocations against the neighboring countries. For instance, on 3 June, they accused Laos of sending forces to attack Thai troops at (Nam Huam) inside Thai territory. Earlier, on 31 May, they had accused Lao soldiers of destroying a school in Ban Keng Muang village, Thali District. On 17 June, they accused Lao soldiers of attacking and burning down Houai Khoun village located some 5 km inside Thailand. Of late, they accuse the Lao troops of attacking Huai Pong village in Thailand and killing a number of Lao refugees. However, some local Thai officials of those vilages reaffirm that each of these incidents was created by Thai nationals themselves over certain internal rivalry problems. The same is true with the burning down of the school at Ban Keng Muang and the Ban Huai Pong village incident.

The facts related to these incidents clearly reflect the truth that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles create sensational incidents with a view to making accusations against Laos in various forms, including accusing the Lao side of killing Lao refugees. Nevertheless, such slanderous accusations will never be able to deceive anyone. This is because in the past Lao autahorities have willingly held ceremonies on several occasions to welcome back Lao refugees from Thailand. The Lao side has never harassed the Thai people nor attacked and killed Lao refugees in Thailand. Because of this fact, the allegations made by Thailand against Laos can be seen only as another sinister scheme of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, aimed at diverting the attention of the Thai people from the power struggle among the ruling circles, in which even dismissals from duty have been carried out among them. On 16 June, the Voice of America radio reported that Roengwit Roengprasoetwit, 29-year old Thai politician who was running for next month's general elections under the banner of the Democrat Party [as heard], was assasinated in northern Thailand. At the same time, the slanderous campaign against Laos can also be used as a pretext to commit provocations and aggression against Laos in accordance with the pan-Thaiist scheme under the instruction of the Beijing clique, as in the case of the attack on the three Lao villages in 1984. Everyone must remember that the 1984 incident at the three Lao villages in Paklai District occurred after the visit to Beijing by Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai military supreme commander and then army commander in chief, and after a slanderous campaign was carried out to accuse the Lao side of attacking and nibbling at Thai territory so as to justify the attack against and occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai forces on 6 June 1984.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that the situation in 1986 is much different from that in 1984. This is because 1986 is the international year of peace. The Lao people, like the Thai people, strongly aspire to live in peace so that they will be able to strengthen and normalize the Thai-Lao relations of good neighborliness in accordance with the 1979 joint Lao-Thai communiques.

If the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries still remain too stubborn to learn from past lessons and continue to follow in the footsteps of the Beijing reactionary clique by persisting in implementing the pan-Thaiist doctrine against the neighboring countries, especially Laos, as they have in the past, they will certainly be duly and more shamefully punished.

WEEKLY SAYS PRC ARMY REFORMS FOR EXPANSION

BK181723 Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 18 (AFP) -- China is bent on forging an "army of conquest" with its current military reforms, an official magazine said here. The drive is aimed at "reshaping the army in such a way that it will be capable of achieving (Beijing's) political and strategic ambitions, including military expansion into neighboring states," said the latest issue of "VIETNAM WEEKLY".

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) was no longer a revoluntionary army centered on national defense but simply a "strong conventional army of several million men armed with the equipment, doctrines and modern organization of the hardened expeditionary corps of Western countries," said the magazine which is published by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. This was a "dangerous" development, the magazine said, predicting that the PLA would one day bring "terrible catastrophes" to the countries of Southeast Asia.

The reshaping of the Chinese military also was aimed at purging from the ranks all opponents of the politics of current paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, the magazine said. The move reflected a "fierce battle" raging between supporters and opponents of current policies and pointed to a weakness at the top, the magazine maintained, adding that there was no one leader capable of rallying the entire PLA behind him. China has announced plans to demobilize one million of an estimated 4.2-million PLA soldiers by the end of this year.

CHILDREN'S GROUPS CONDEMN PRC SHELLING OF SCHOOL

BK171548 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17 - "Chinese troops' barbarous artillery shelling of children's summer camp in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, on June 1 is in contempt of international laws, morality and conscience of humankind". This comes in a statement released here today by the Vietnam commission for Young Pioneers and children condemning the Chinese troops' artillery shelling of the children of the Quyet Tien General School during their camp on the International Children's Day. The shelling killed two pupils and wounded five others. The statement holds the Chinese authorities fully responsible for their crimes against the Vietnamese children.

The statement demands that the Chinese ruling circle carry out international laws, ensuring the fundamental rights of the Vietnamese children so as they can, together with their friends in the world, enjoy their life in peace and happiness.

VAN TIEN DUNG LEADS ARMY DELEGATION TO PRK

OW181752 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Defence Ministry led by Minister Gen. Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today for Phnom Penh to attend the 35th anniversary of the tradition day of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army. It was seen off by Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henh.

NATIONAL LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON RECENT PAST

AU171524 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech at 1545 GMT on 13 June carries the 35-minute fifth and final installments of a documentary by Czechoslovak television reporter Antonin Kubes entitled "Vietnam 40 Years." It contains recorded interviews of approximately 1 minute each with four Vietnamese leaders: Colonel General Dam Guang Trung, chief of staff of the first military region, Army General Van Tieng Dung, SRV national defense minister, Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The interviews are recorded in Vietnamese and fade into Czech translation; the dates and places are not specified.

In his interview, Colonel General Dam Quang Trung says; "I say frankly that I graduated from the military academy in China. I also have many friends in China. My parents are buried on Chinese territory, about 1 kilometer from the border. But I have always emphasized that everybody as the right to defend his fatherland. And my fatherland is Vietnam. The Chinese attack in 1979 was a great personal disappointment for me. But it was with all the greater feeling that I participated in repelling it. I worked out the current plan for the defense of our northern border. Relations with China are not good now. But I fully agree with what our supreme representatives say and what our citizens are thinking. That is, that it is necessary to restore normal relations, that hostility does not benefit either country, that good cooperation between the people of both countries is necessary."

Army General Van Tieng Dung, SRV national defense minister, says in his interview with Kubes: "Special relations exist between Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. This is a long time and solid alliance based on similar historical development, which began with the French colonization. It is an alliance that developed among these three Indochinese countries and gained strength in half a century, when we suffered and fought together, when we won victories together and decided in favor of the socialist road. Our Army fought in Cambodia and Laos even earlier for the independence and freedom of these countries, but the same time also for the independence and freedom of Vietnam. Because in Indochina the independence of one country cannot be separated from the independence of the second or third country. This is a manifestation of the solidarity which is being strengthened even today when, together with the fraternal armies of Laos and Cambodia, we are defending the social system and freedom of our countries. As a result of the fact that each country mutually respects the independence of the other our strategic alliance is of long standing."

Foreign Minister Ngyuen Co Thach tells Antonin Kubes: "The special relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia resulted from a common threat, the attack of imperialist and reactionary forces against the Indochinese countries. People in the outside world well know that in the past 40 years Vietnam bore the brunt of the imperialist wars and aggressions against the national liberation movements. The victory at Dien Bien Phu contributed to the downfall of world colonialism. It was also in the sixties and seventies that Vietnam refuted the legend of the military invincibility of the United States. Forty years ago hardly anybody knew anything about our country, but now names such as Vietnam, Dien Bien Phu, or the name of Ho Chi Minh have become familiar concepts and have found a home in people's hearts all over the world. In the 40 years that have elapsed since the end of World War II, Vietnam is the only country where war has never stopped throughout all that time. That is why we value peace so highly. Our foreign policy strives for friendship and peace. We very much appreciate the sympathy shown to us by the world public in the past and also at present."

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, says in his interview: "The past 40 years only constitute one single percent of the Vietnamese people's history. But it is perhaps the richest period, connected with Ho Chi Minh's name. It is an epoch which led the Vietnamese people from obscurity into the light, a period in which the struggle for national independence was linked with the struggle for socialism. I would like first of all to stress the successes which we have achieved in the past 10 years, because these 10 years are a period of courageous and stubborn struggle for the actual unification of the country, for healing the wounds caused by the war, a period of embarking on the building of socialism. For the first time in history the people became the real masters of their own destinies. For the first time they were able to devote all their minds and hearts to the building of a new life. It also is a period of building the material-technical base of the economy. Significant progress has been achieved in many fields, particularly in the output of cereals. We achieved tangible results in culture and the health system. The living standard is gradually improving, particularly in the countryside. National defense and security have been ensured.

The past 40 years are also a period of firm linkage of the Vietnamese revolution with the progressive movement in the world. Our victory is a victory of the incessant and extensive international support which we have receive from all over the world. It also is a victory of the support and solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, of the national liberation movement, the Nonaligned countries' movement and of the support of the working people in the capitalist states, including the French and American people. The Vietnamese will always recall this great and generous international solidarity and aid and will appreciate it. We have actively joined the life of the socialist community and we are attaching great significance to our participation in the joint CEMA programs. It must be said frankly that we have achieved our main successes in the past 40 years thanks to the effective assistance of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and of other countries of the socialist community."

PARTY RIFTS, CABINET RESHUFFLE SCENARIOS CITED

BK181149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 18 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, June 18 (AFP) -- A major cabinet reshuffle could be in the works at the end of the next Vietnamese National Assembly session, which is expected to be held in Hanoi next week, sources here said Wednesday. They said the reshuffle would be the first concrete result of the Communist Party Central Committee plenum held from May 19-June 6.

The capital has been abuzz with contradictory rumors on the extent of the reshuffle in the face of a news blackout the authorities imposed on the plenum proceedings and their results. But reports filtering out from the sessions point to the likelihood that the discussions focused on personnel questions and the selection of new leaders for the government and party. Some participants said the debate was unusually frank and open.

Beyond this, even generally reliable sources differ on what the future political landscape will be. The various rumours appear to boil down to two main possibilities. The first is that the pragmatists within the ruling circle, who favour acceleration of the current economic reforms and greater opening to the outside world, gained the upper hand during the plenum.

This would mean a reshuffle of the main portfolios, starting with the popular and respected prime minister, Pham Van Dong, 80, who has said often in recent months that he would like to step down because of his age and health.

Sources close to the pragmatists mention General Vo Nguyen Giap most often as the possible successor to Mr. Dong. Gen Giap, 74, who led the Vietnamese to victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, was sidelined from power in 1982 but is still seen as Vietnam's most popular man. A victory for the pragmatists at the plenum would also likely mean an end to the power of Le Duan, the 79-year-old party chief who has been ailing and largely discredited within the communist ranks, sources said.

Generally reliable sources said the plenum had decided to set up a "Party Management Committee" under the party's number two, State Council President Truong Chinh. The committee would take charge until the sixth party congress, scheduled for the end of the year, could name new leaders.

A second hypothesis, also circulated by reliable sources and supported by communist country diplomats here, holds that the Central Committee was bogged down by dissension at the end of its mandate. The plenum, according to this scenario, was unable to agree on anything other than the maintenance of the status quo and postponed any decision on new leaders or policies until after the congress. The hypothesis does not rule out moves to press the current reforms, nor the increasing influence of the pragmatists. But it would put the damper on any expectations of a quick transition as mentioned by senior leaders in recent months.

This version would appear to be backed up by the final communique issued by the plenum and the rare press reports on the sessions which indicated that no fundamental decisions had been taken on Vietnam's economic crisis. The Central Committee merely reaffirmed its support for the reforms lauched last year and wrote off the current difficulties to "problems of implementation" of the party's directives.

The second scenario would probably mean a less sweeping cabinet shuffle next week and the likelihood that Mr. Le Duan, Mr. Chinh and Mr. Dong would stay in power beyond the congress. Whichever hypolthesis proves correct, sources said, there is a little doubt that the pragmatists within the party continue to meet major resistance from conservatives. Observers did not rule out the possibility that a middle solution might be found that would avoid an internal crisis within the party, which has traditionally operated on consensus.

BRIEFS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM AID -- Hanoi city has so far this year, received more than 700 tons of food aid from the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). This brings the total of the WFP food aid to Hanoi since last year to 1,680 tons. The aid comprises rice, nutritious powder, fish meal, milk powder, sugar and cooking oil. It has been distributed to more than 41,000 newly confined mothers. Nearly 48,000 distributions have also been made to children in kindergartens and pediatric wards. At present, the WFP food aid is distributed to all the 16 districts of Hanoi. All confined mothers and infants who are fit to to the WFP's malnutrition standard will be entitled to receive aid. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW]

AQUINO WELCOMES HELP OF PBPS IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

HK181723 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Catalino F. Makabenta]

[Text] The country is back in business.

Thus declared President Aquino yesterday as she welcomed back the helping hand of private enterprise in the task of nation-building.

"With your continued support, we know that we can and shall be viable" the President said in a speech highlighting the annual membership meeting of Philippine Business for Social Progress [PBSP] at Malacanang's Kalayaan Hall.

The President said it was reassuring that the PBSP, which she called a group of "smart businessmen," was squarely behind the country's economic recovery program.

"With business joining us in the task of reconstruction, the combined effort will be invested with the efficiency, pragmatism and energy that are the hallmarks of private enterprise," the President said.

She noted that PBSP's five-year work program from 1986 to 1991 has been set along parallel lines with the government's agricultural development program designed to alleviate the poverty of about 37.8 million Filipinos living in the countryside.

"Because a percentage of your profits are regularly and voluntarily set aside for your socio-economic programs, I know your commitment to a better future for the country and a better life for the Filipinos goes far beyond mere posturing and words," the President said.

The PBSP, a private social development foundation organized and supported by the Philippine business sector, has decided to regionalize its development efforts to benefit specific poverty groups in priority provinces.

Among other things, the foundation and its member companies have donated P2.073 million to launch the "Tubigan ng Bayan," [Water in the Villages] a project for the installation and development of communal potable water systems in poor rural communities not covered by the government's water program in the countryside.

The P2 million donation will finance the purchase and installation of some 250 village handpumps in five pilot provinces, including Negros Occidental and Camarines Sur. The program will eventually cover all baranggay in the country.

Rizalino S. Navarro and Bienvenido A. Tan Jr., PBSP chairman and president, respectively told the President that the group has assisted 23 potable water supply projects in various rural communities since 1978.

The President lauded the PBSP approach of giving immediate attention to pressing problems, saying that while long-term programs providing a total solution far into the future were desirable, there can be "no delay in conscience for the solution of urgent problems."

AQUINO EMPHASIZES AGRICULTURE IN ECONOMIC PLAN

HK190511 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino said last night the country has an economic program. She said the main thrust of the economic program will center on agriculture. The president said this on her TV program "Dialogue."

[Begin Aquino recording] In fact, as I have mentioned in the past, the main thrust of our economic program will center on agriculture, and we are all aware that 2 million of our population are unemployed. We are therefore directing our reemployment towards the people living in the countryside. Seventy-five percent of our population are, in fact, dwelling in the rural areas. [end recording]

AQUINO APPOINTS NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL

BK180151 Manila PNA in English 0121 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 18 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino has promoted another senior military officer to the rank of brigadier general. Elevated to the star rank was southeastern Mindanao Regional Unified Commander Col. Romeo Recina. Recina is the fourth military officer promoted to brigadier general by President Aquino since she assumed office Feb. 25.

Last week, the president promoted Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. Major general Magno is chief of the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) based in Zambaonga City.

Recina is also the concurrent regional commander based in Davao City.

Earlier promoted to one-star rank were Brig. Gen. Antonio Sotelo, commander of the 15th Strike Wing of the Philippine Airforce, and Brig. Gen. Antonio Almonte, deputy chief of staff for civil-military operations. There are now 54 generals and flag officers in the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. These represent only about one-half of those during the Marcos regime.

AQUINO SETTLES BOYCOTT BY NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS

HK190543 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino ended a 1 week boycott of Malacanang news photographers by holding a meeting with them. The newsmen had protested against the irrational restrictions imposed by Malacanang officials on the taking of pictures of official functions at the palace as well as the rough treatment handed them by palace guards. [passage indistinct]

LAUREL VISITS CHINA, MEETS TOP LEADERS

For Beijing and Hong Kong coverage of Vice President Salvador Laurel's 4-day visit to China, including talks with PRC leaders Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 16-18 June China DAILY REPORTs.

LAUREL DESCRIBES TRIP AS 'COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL'

BK190309 Manila PNA in English 0254 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- China has pledged to help the Philippines overcome its economic crisis, Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said Wednesday. Laurel returned home following a three-day official trip to Beijing on invitation of the Chinese Government.

I would sum up my trip to China as completely successful, Laurel told reporters. He said he talked with top government officials of China, including Chairman Deng Xiaoping, on wide-ranging subjects ranging from economic to incurgency problems here. He said China has agreed to increase trade with the Philippines by importing local products and providing credit loans.

China also made it clear that it has nothing to do with the activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines, citing its policy of non-interference in the country's internal affairs, Laurel said. Laurel said he and the Chinese officials also agreed to expand cultural exchange problems. He was met at the airport by Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Songlu and other Chinese Embassy officials.

MINISTER ASSURES RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

HK180933 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Neptali A. Gonzales assured yesterday the release of all political prisoners as he ironed out "the bureaucratic impediments in the process of releasing detainees."

The Task Force Detainees of the Philippines claimed there are still about 600 political prisoners held in various jails in the country. During the seminar on services for political detainees conducted yesterday by the Board of Pardons and Parole (BPP), Gonzales issued the following directives:

1. Assumption of jurisdiction by the BPP over detainees whose cases are still pending final determination in higher courts or review boards, particularly those who served the minimum sentence imposed by law.

2. Coordination with the Ministry of National Defense (MND) in reviewing the guidelines set for the release of political prisoners.

3. Collaboration with the MND in ferreting out genuine political prisoners.

4. Review of all cases tried by military commissions.

At the same time, Gonzales proposed that the BPP be given authority to grant temporary release to political prisoners who have served the minimum penalty imposed by law pending final adjudication of their cases by reviewing authority.

Gonzales said "the arrest and detention of political prisoners or the so-called prisoners of conscience is a dark blot in our history as a people and it will continue to sear our national conscience until the last of them is ultimately released."

He added that "each day that passes will constitute a serious indictment on our sense of fairness, our commitment to freedom and human rights and the criminal justice system."

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice, through Deputy Minister Silvestre Bello III, has recommended executive clemency for 13 convicted political prisoners. Recommended for absolute pardon were Alexander Albofera, Jesus Aviso, Romeo Lawian, Andres Manglallan, Andres Ganigan, Mike Randa, Liling Radia and Carlos Yari, all detained at New Bilibid Prison Annex Bldg., Fort Bonifacio, Makati; Roy Gomez, William Subista, Gabriel Salonga, Nestor Luntayao and Oscar Santiago, all detained in Muntinlupa.

Recommended for further study were the cases of Silver Basilio who is in Ilocos Norte Provincial Jail; Pedro Maca in Fort Bonifacio; Rally Anquillano in Muntinlupa; Rogelio Gutierrez in Palawan; and Florentino Maravilla, Bienvinido Miravilla and Florendo Maravilla, and Florendo Maravilla, and detained in Sablayan Penal Colony, Mindoro.

NEW MANDATE FOR AQUINO, LAUREL URGED

HK180925 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] The opposition in the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] sought yesterday the holding of a separate plebiscite for the new Constitution's transitory provisions, which are expected to propose a six-year term for both President Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel.

Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, minority leader in the charter assembly, said at the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeshop] that his group has drawn up a proposed covering resolution for filing with the commission.

Ople said that the proposal will encounter rough sailing in the assembly because of the numerical superiority of administration-backed representatives. "We will pursue it just the same because it will be the real test for the assembly's independence," Ople said.

Ople's group has been batting for the submission of Mrs. Aquino and Laurel to a new people's mandate because they were brought to power by the people's revolution and their present term should thus coincide with the revolutionary government. Approval of the new charter being framed would complete the transition from provisional to constitutional government, and, subsequently, end the revolutionary nature of government.

Ople said that failure to hold a separate plebiscite for the transitory provisions would endanger the entire new Constitution. "There is no doubt that the Con-Com can come up with a good Constitution and rejection by the people merely because they do not subscribe to the transitory provisions could be fatal," Ople said.

Con-Com member Joaquin Bernas disagreed abut the prospects of the charter being rejected. He said only one Constitution was ever rejected by the electorate in world history, referring to the fourth draft constitution of the First French Republic which was rejected in a plebiscite.

Bernas also challenged detractors to cite any law prohibiting members of the clergy to exercise their political rights, saying that "their presence (in the Con-Com) may not be necessary but it is good."

Former Sen Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, also a Con-Com member, rejected proposals that the Aquino government should resign if the new charter is voted down by the electorate. "If the new charter is turned down (in the plebiscite), it is not President Aquino but the Con-Com that is spurned and the Con-Com after that had no business convening again to write another draft," Rodrigo said. He explained that the government will have to continue functioning under the Freedom Constitution if the Con-Com-drafted charter loses in the plebiscite.

ISSUE OF U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS EXAMINED

HK181029 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jun 86 p 4

[By Abrino Aybinan]

[Text] Is there really an agreement between the Philippines and United States Governments which effectively prevents the introduction of nuclear weapons in the US-operated military bases here?

Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel recently said in an evidently scripted television interview that while the Philippines, strictly speaking, cannot be neutral because of the presence here of the US bases it can deny this part of the world to American deployment of nuclear arms.

"What we can do is to ensure that no nuclear weapons is stored here without our knowledge, and we have an agreement with the Americans (to this effect)," Laurel said.

Asked to confirm the existence of such an agreement, a U.S. Embassy spokesman indicated that the American government would not give this kind of commitment. He cited the standing policy "not to confirm or deny" the presence of nuclear weapons in specific areas so as not to reveal where these are deployed.

The current New Zealand Government's ban on the entry of nuclear weapons into that country and insistence on checking U.S. ship's compliance with the rule has left Washington-Wellington relations badly strained. Rather than agree to declare its battleships nuclear-free, the U.S. has chosen to stand pat on its own policy of hedging the deployment pattern for its nuclear warheads and sacrifice the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) military alliance.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Michael [name as published] Kapitsa said here during a visit last April that the former government had assured the Soviet Union it would not allow the Americans to keep nuclear weapons in the Philippine bases. He said his government is counting on President Corazon C. Aquino's government to "look after" the continued fulfillment of that guarantee and "will (not) create a new situation [as published]."

"We have guarantees from the former government that it will not allow the Americans to have stores of nuclear weaponry at these bases."

The 1983 amendment to the Military Bases Agreement provides for "prior consultations" between the Philippines and U.S. before "establishment of long-range missiles in the bases." Anti-bases activists, however, think the provision confirms the Philippines' helplessness in preventing the introduction of nuclear arms in the bases because it has no way of knowing American plans unless informed by the other side. Under another provision in the 1983 agreement the Americans are required to inform "within a reasonable period" the Philippine Government of the current weapons system in the bases, which means, the critics say, that the "Filipinos would know only at the pleasure of the Americans."

EMPLOYEES AT U.S. BASES PROTEST LAYOFFS

HK190357 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in Enlish 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Olongapo City -- The federation of Filipino Civilian Employes Associations [FFCEA] in the U.S. bases assailed the U.S. Government yesterday for the "unwarranted dismissal" of more than 500 Filipino workers at Subic Naval Base.

U.S. Navy authorities said the dismissal was due to budget cuts being implemented by the U.S. Department of Defense in all U.S. military installations worldwide.

Roberto A. Flores, FFCEA president, said the removal of the Filipino workers was unreasonble and meant a loss of economic benefits due them including their mid-year bonus and one sack of rice to be given next month.

Flores said the budget cut being implemented under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill passed by the U.S. Congress not only in U.S. bases but also within continental United States takes effect in the next fiscal year starting on Oct. 1.

This could not be used as the basis for the removal of Filipino workers in the U.S. bases in the Philippines at this time, he said.

Flores said the U.S. Government should find ways to avoid any reduction in base workforce because this would adversely affect the operations of the bases and the security in the region.

"If the U.S. Government can promise millions of dollars as aid to the Philippines and other countries, then why can't it divert a small portion of these money to pay for the salaries of the Filipino workers in the bases instead of throwing them out of jobs?" he asked.

Flores said he is making representations with base authorities at Subic, Clark, and other military installations to find measures of preventing mass layoffs, as well as rotation of workers or reduction of working hours.

"Reducing the number of working hours or resorting to rotation of Filipino workers in the bases is certainly better than outright dismissal form their jobs," he said.

MARCOS ACCUUSES SIN OF INTERVENTION IN POLITICS

HK190539 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Former President Marcos charged that Cardinal Sin broke his promise not to intervene in anything to do with politics. Moreover, the former president said that Cardinal Sin had accepted 1 million pesos from former First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos. He also claimed that he had granted Cardinal Sin tax exemption in the import of radio transmission equipment on the condition that the radios would not be used for political purposes. Felix Bautista, spokesman for Cardinal Sin, stated that the Marcos accusations against the Catholic leader are all lies.

DEFENSE CHIEF FORESEES CONTINUED U.S. PRESENCE

BK190325 Manila PNA in English 0258 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has said he believes the United States will retain Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base far beyond the Aquino administration.

Saying he was expressing a personal opinion, Enrile said no matter how unpleasant the reality may be, whether we like it or not, these military bases in the Philippines will be with us far beyond this administration. He said security in this part of the world dictates whether these military bases will remain or not.

Former detainees Charito Planas' idea of a neutral Philippines was rejected by Enrile, saying that neutrality can only be enforced by a country if it has sufficient military might. Unfortunately, he said, the Philippines has no military force that could equal the superpowers.

Clark Air Base, some 80 kilometers north of Manila, is the home base of the powerful 13th U.S. Air Force. The United States has stationed several squadrons of F-4E Phantom fighter-bombers and F-5 jets at Clark.

On the other hand, Subic Naval Base in Zambales, some 120 kilometers north of Manila, is the biggest ship repair facility outside the United States. Warships from the U.S. 7th Fleet are repaired at Subic and thousands of American sailors spend their rest and recreation at Subic.

ENRILE ON MILITARY SITUATION, NEGOTATIONS

Vows No Surrender to NPA

BK190359 Manila PNA in English 0341 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Wednesday accused the communists of indulging in a systematic campaign of deception and propaganda to grab power at an opportune time.

It is clear that through such maneuvering, they wish to place us at a tactical disadvantage, Enrile said in a speech before the national forum sponsored by the National Council of Churches of the Philippines in Quezon City.

He said the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), are portraying themselves as seekers of peace, but at the same time are attempting to seize the political initiative.

They aim to enhance their freedom of action, both politically and militarily, and at the same time, to limit our own, and capturing the countryside by default, Enrile said. All the while, the CPP/NPA are consolidating their fronts in the urban centers and perhaps, capture the institutions of society from within, he added.

Enrile, however, said, no one in his right mind would expect our government, of course, to deliver the republic to our adversaries on a silver platter. Enrile vowed that we shall never surrender the freedom of our people to them (communists) without any confrontation. He said the government will continue to undertake both active and passive measures to safeguard the new found freedom as a result of the Feb 22-25 civilian-backed military revolt. Enrile also warned that the gains during the revolution are again threatened by the forces of division and intrigue.

Day after day, we hear discordant voices in our midst not only attempting to divide our government against itself, but insidiously seeking to displace our people's faith in it, he said. He said these forces are out to grab the triumph of the revolution from the hands of the people. To counter these divisive forces, Enrile asked the support of all patriotic Filipinos to achieve unity and stability of the country.

Denies Hindering Talks

BK190345 Manila PNA in English 0311 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Wednesday expressed hope that the projected ceasefire talks between the government and the rebels would produce some positive results. He denied hindering any effort for the success of the ceasefire dialogue, although he was vocal about his reservations.

Why should we hinder the talks? We welcome it hoping that something will come out of it in a positive way. Enrile said in reply to a question following his speech before the national forum sponsored by the National Council of Churches of the Philippines in Quezon City.

Of course, like anybody who has been with this kind of problem over the years, I have my own reservations, Enrile said.

The defense chief also said that he anticipates the demands of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) during the forthcoming talks would be:

-- demilitarization in the countryside;
-- reduction of the defense budget;
-- dismantling of all multi-nationals in the Philippines;
-- land reform;
-- dismantling of U.S. facilities; and
-- formation of a coalition government.

Enrile said his ministry is now conducting a study on the possible demands of the CPP/NPA but said the results of the study will not be released without the clearance of President Aquino.

He said it is illogical for one who would go to a discussion by telling the others side what is the position of the government. [sentence as received] At the same time, Enrile scotched reports of any differences of opinion with Mrs. Aquino.

He said there is no truth to the speculation that as a member of the cabinet, his job is to implement the policies of the president.

Elite Urban Unit Formed

BK190329 Manila PNA in English 0302 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- The military is training a new elite battalion specializing in urban guerrilla warfare, according to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Enrile said the formation of the anti-terrorist unit is in anticipation of the emergence of rebel attacks in the cities, probably in the future. "The communists were prepared to launch an urban guerrilla war approximately at the same time as the historic February revolution, but their timetable was torpedoed by the people's power revolt staged by the military and backed by millions of civilians," Enrile said.

The defense chief said that even in the past, the subversives were always attempting to unleash an urban warfare in Metro Manila but were preempted by timely military action. He justified the formation of the anti-guerrilla unit as necessary to meet any contingency.

Unlike regular soldiers, this elite force is being trained in urban guerrilla tactics, including how to deal with hostage-taking, Enrile said. Members of the unit will be selected from various military commands.

ENRILE SUPORTERS GATHER AT DEFENSE MINISTRY

HK190714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (AFP) -- Opposition supporters regrouped outside the Defence Ministry here Thursday, police said, amid speculation that Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was about to be dropped from the government.

Hundreds of the supporters had spent the night outside the ministry, police added, in what some of them said was a show of support for Mr. Enrile against more radical members in the cabinet of President Corazon Aquino.

The overnight vigil, which began late Wednesday, included supporters of former President Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled in a civilian-backed military coup led by Mr. Enrile and General Fidel Ramos in February.

Manila newspapers this week were full of speculation of a rift between Mr Enrile, who was also defence minister under Mr. Marcos, and the allegedly radical members of Mrs. Aquino's cabinet.

The newspapers speculated that the alleged rift was over the government's current negotiations for ceasefire talks with the 16,500-strong communist New People's Army (NPA).

Mr Enrile, who is reported to have reservations about the negotiations, is currently in Mr Marcos' home province of Ilocos Norte in the north for talks with local civilian and military officials.

Other cabinet members and Mrs Aquino's spokesman Rene Saguisag have denied there is a rift with Mr. Enrile, Spokesmen for Mr. Enrile could not be reached.

FARMERS COMPLAIN OF PC-INCP HARRASSMENT

HK181440 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Farmers in Barangay San Gabriel, Bayambang, and Pangasinan complained of continued harrassment by members of local PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National police] command. The farmers who are members of the Federation of Free Farmers [FFF] claimed that tractors were forcibly driven over their plantation and some farmers even lost their houses which were burned or torn down as part of terrorizing tactics by interested party [as heard].

According to a report by Alfredo Camacho, FFF (Maabo) chapter president, the 153d PC-INP company in Bayambang sided with the troublemakers.

NEGROS NPA CONDEMNS MILITARY'S 'AGRESSIVE' STANCE

HK190309 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jun 86 p 6

[By Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] The New People's Army on Negros Island welcomes President Corazon Aquino's efforts to make peace with Communist insurgents but fears continuing aggressive moves by the military on the island might jeopardize the President's call for a ceasefire there.

This was expressed by NPA leaders on the island last week in a talk with newsmen and human rights workers in a rebel lair at the foot of Kanlaon Volcano, south of Bacolod, capital city of Negros Occidental province.

The NPA stressed that they "want and need peace so that economic development and true democracy in Negros, as elsewhere, can be had, but what is happening here now is that the military are acting as if they are unaware of the civilian government's wish for peace."

They said that despite a so-called interim ceasefire (in line with the temporary regional ceasefire in effect until guidelines for a formal truce are spelled out by the national government) which had been publicly announced by the local military commands, soldiers continue to venture into known NPA territory and launch operations "which have only succeeded in the deaths of innocent civilians while not causing any significant dents in the local NPA."

The rebels also say that instead of heeding President Aquino's calls for a truce, the military in the area seems to have intensified their counterinsurgency campaign, including the building up of troops and armaments.

"In other words, it seems that conditions are being created which lead us to conclude that they (the military) would want to destabilize the Aquino government by disregarding the President's call for a truce in hostilities," said the NPA commander.

Another cadre pointed out that Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may, in fact, want fighting between the NPA and the military to continue, and for the ceasefire to fail, so as to justify "the perpetuation of militarization in the country."

They cited recent incidents which have again erupted involving the military and the NPA in Negros after a three-month lull that followed February's revolt.

They also pointed to the arrival late last month of the 6th Infantry Battalion [IB] from Mindanao, which reinforced two battalions of soldiers already in the area, the 7th IB and the 11th IB.

Also they are wondering why neither Ramos nor Enrile has done anything about staunch Marcos loyalist and Negros del Norte strongman Armando Gustilo, despite President Aquino's orders for the top military command to disarm warlords in the country.

Appointed by then President Marcos as governor of Negros del Norte, a new province created just before the last presidential elections, Gustilo was also former executive committee chairman of the unpopular and now defunct Philippine Sugar Commission and was allegedly notorious in harassing poll watchdog volunteers in Cadiz City (his home base) and other areas in Northern Negros during the recent poll.

He has also been named a suspect by a national fact-finding committee organized by Enrile to look into the massacre of demonstrators in Escalante town last year.

Apparently, one of Gustilo's favorite pasttimes is spewing tirades against the Aquino administration, which he calls a "de facto government" in a regular program aired over DYAG, a radio station he controls in Cadiz.

Gustilo was a member of the Marcos clique, the NPA said, and the fact that he is still there, behaving like he was during the Marcos era "shows the insincerity of the AFP's efforts to help stabilize the Aquino government."

The NPA, meanwhile, recounted the series of recent incidents indicating renewed hostilities between the rebels and the military.

First of these incidents was one which involved elements of the 7th IB in Candoni town and where four alleged cadres and 10 soldiers were reportedly killed.

The NPA said the incident resulted from an operation initiated by the 7th IB which may have been in reprisal for the killing of one Pat. [Patrolman] Joey Galvez, a policeman from Himamaylan town, who was liquidated for sending notes to landlords in the area, demanding that taxes be paid to the NPA or they would be killed by the sparrow (urban specialized liquidation) teams.

According to the NPA, Galvez had been using Civilian Home Defense Forces members, who were passing themselves off as NPA, to deliver the notes.

Apparently, Galvez's action constituted a grievous crime against the NPA in that not only was he an imposture, but his action put the insurgents in a bad light.

"We do tax," the NPA admitted, "but only such known Marcos cronies like (Roberto) Benedicto and Danding (Eduardo Cojuangco) and other big landlords, but certainly not the poor peasants and not in the way that the cop (Galvez) tried to pass off as the NPA way."

The Candoni incident was followed by another in early May when soldiers, still from the 7th IB, allegedly shelled an NPA cadre training camp in Sitio Bactolon, Sipalay, which caused the death of two male youths claimed by the military to be NPA.

Lt. Col. George Moleta, commander of the 7th IB OPERATING in the so called chicks area (Candoni, Himamaylan, Ilog, Cauayan, Kabankalan and Sipalay towns where the concentration of rebel forces are) said the Bactolon incident was brought abut by reports he recieved from informants that the NPA was running a training camp on the area.

He said they spotted the camp, bombed it and killed two rebels in the process.

This account was disputed by the NPA, who claimed that what the 7th IB shelled with mortar was actually all of Sitio Bactolon and that the two youths Moleta said were NPA were just two young field hands clearing a sugar cane field of cogon when chanced upon by the soldiers.

"The people here are afraid of the military and when the two hapless youths saw the soldiers approaching in full battle gear, their first reaction was to drop their machetes and run," one rebel said.

He said the soldiers, seeing the two men sprint away, opened fire and killed them.

Asked the NPA, "If indeed, the military says there is an interim ceasefire, what was the 7th IB doing with mortar and othe heavy armaments in the area which is 10 kilometers away from their headquarters?"

"The way they moved around, it looked as if they (the soldiers) were on a search and destroy mission." another said.

Moleta, talking with reporters in Bacolod City after the incident, said initially that there was indeed a team from his command that had set out on a "defensive, security police patrol operation, on the basis of reports that the NPA was training cadres in Bactolon."

If indeed it were true, as claimed by Moleta, that the soldiers were on a defensive patrol, why were they spotted with heavy armaments, a newsman wanted to know.

Moleta replied that the "mortar and other material with my men were weapons normally brought along in such a patrol."

Newsman also wanted to know why another battalion, the 6th IB, had come to the province. Moleta gave two reasons. The first was speculative. He said it could be part of the national commands regionalization program in which soldiers were recalled from existing field assignments and sent to places where they are natives of.

Another reason he gave, and one which he seemed more sure of, was that this could be the response to a request made by Negros prelate, Monsignor Antonio Fortich, for him (Moleta) to send additional security to Dacongcogon (a sugar central in the south where the local church has stocks) after the bodega there was robbed of 40 sacks of sugar.

This reporter interviewed Bishop Fortich and when asked to comment on Moleta's explanation for the presence of the 6th IB, uttered a remark not very becoming of a churchman.

Fortich pointed out that he asked Moleta for "only a few men, and definitely I did not mean an entire battalion!"

The NPA emphasized that they have valid grounds for distrusting the military. They point out that until they can see clear indications otherwise, they will continue to perceive both Ramos and Enrile as "hold-outs" of the past regime.

They said they will help stabilize the new government and support particularly President Aquino's progressive steps to attain true national democracy. Their reasons for trusting the President are varied, but among others, they said it is because they do not see Cory Aquino as either a partner or a puppet of the Reagan government.

Said one rebel commander, "The U.S. is maneuvering to pressure the Aquino government but the President, so far, seems to be adopting an independent stance. We see her as not wanting to be anyone's puppet and it is clear to see that the Reagan government would try to use increased aid to blackmail her in giving in to its demands."

On the other hand, they view Ramos and Enrile as the U.S. government's most likely instruments in ensuring that the latter's interests in the country, such as the bases, would be protected.

"Just as Ramos and Enrile did not raise a squeak on issues which poked a disturbing finger on U.S.-related questions during the Marcos regime, we do not see either as doing that now," was the opinion of one NPA member.

The NPA also threw a question to the military leadership: "Its now all up to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]: whom will they protect, the U.S. interests here or the Filipino people?"

One thing that bothered the NPA somewhat was that they could not yet see the Aquino presidency as strongly asserting its civilian supremacy over the military.

The people, they said, must urge the military not to work against their (the people's) interests and to give a chance for the successful implementation of the democratic reforms being pushed by the Aquino government.

While they are not against the reforms being espoused by the new government, they, however say that they are looking further, "for more substantial rar-reaching reforms supportive of national democratic interests" to take root in the national landscape.

"Meaning, we would want to see the question of multinational corporations and foreign military bases here resolved and the achievement of a genuine land reform program by the new dispensation," explained one NPA commander, adding that the plan to distribute 9,000 hectares of sugar land foreclosed by the Philippine National Bank in Negros was "welcomed as part of a partial land reform program."

With regards President Aquino's calls for a ceasefire, they said that, for their part, they would support efforts to effect a negotiated truce provided armed hostilities stop.

They acknowledged that without a truce, no economic refroms can take place. But they want to be assured of the military's sincerity in respecting the President's efforts for a negotiated ceasefire. "If the AFP is sincere, we don't see any reason not to cooperate with them since, after all, we are working for the same goal, that is, the people's welfare," they said.

Finally they urged the Aquino government to recognize, "if it can," the initiatives taken by the people in taking care of and defending themselves during the long repressive Marcos years when the former regime not only "either ignored or abused them but in many instances, declared war against them."

That the NPA have grown over the years and with obviously no external help is only because the masa (the common people) believed in the organization enough to support it, they claimed.

They stressed that it would be a mistake for the President not to recognize this.

One NPA member said: "She (the President) must realize that the military rebellion in EDSA [Epafano De los Santos Avenue] last February was actually a culmination of events long before even her husband died in August 1983."

He added that the Filipino revolution had long before then been raging in the countryside, in areas definitely larger than the strip of highway liberated through the help of ordinary people, staged by people in numbers much bigger than those who trooped to Crame and Aguainaldo.

SISON RULES OUT BOYCOTT AT CONSTITUTION PLEBISCITE

BK190255 Manila PNA in English 0229 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Freed Communist Party leader Jose Ma. Sison Wednesday ruled out any boycott of the comming nationwide plebiscite on the proposed new constitution. I don't think that the boycott position in the plebiscite will do us any good, he said during a symposium.

Sison admitted that the new constitution will be better than the 1973 constitution. He said there are at least eight of the 48 Constitutional Commission members who will push through the adoption of various reforms that will free the country from foreign domination, feudalism and from the shackles of transnational corporations.

Sison, who described the eight members as progressive thinkers, refused, however, to identify them.

The constitution that will be presented to the people for ratification will have anti-fascist safguards because a lot of men Con-Com in the are espousing the same anti-fascist line he said. There are also efforts to institute enough safeguards to curb any abuse of presidential authority, Sison added.

However, Sison expressed fears that the Con-Com might be silent on certain basic issues affecting the people. These include, he added, national sovereignty, umperialism and feudalism. The exploitation of the natural resources might be reintroduced in the constitution under more clever phrases, he said.

DIMAPORO-GUTANG TRUCE IN LANAO DEL SUR REPORTED

HK181108 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jun 86 p 16

[Excerpt] A truce was forged yesterday between former Lanao del Sur Governor Muhammad Ali Dimaporo and Central Mindanao Regional Unified Command (RUC 12) head Brig Gen Rodrigo Gutang. The two figured prominently in the ongoing campaign by the Armed Forces to retrieve firearms believed to have been issued to Dimaporo by the government of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

In a related development, military sources provided BUSINESS DAY with a complete list of the 714 firearms "loaned" to Dimaporo. These are the firearms to be inventoried by Gutang and Dimaporo in the next few days.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP chief of staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos intervened to get the two to sit down yesterday in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City.

Both Dimaporo and Gutang pledged to follow a three-point program drown up by Enrile geared to achieve peace in the predominantly-Muslim province of Lanao del Sur. The three conditions are as follows:

Dimaporo, Gutang and RUC 10 commander, Brig Gen Mariano Adalem will form a special committee which will gather and check the records of firearms believed to have been issued to the Lanao del Sur Civil Home Defense Forces [CHDF] local police and mayors and other personalities. The committee will sit down and verify if the said firmarms were indeed brought to Lanao and distributed to Dimaporo's hencemen.

Dimaporo will work with Gutang in conducting an inventory of the present level of strength of the CHDF units in his province.

Both Gutang and Dimaporo are enjoined by the minister to refrain from issuing "strong statements" to the media about each other.

"I am not interested in bloodshed. I am interested in peace," Enrile told Dimaporo and Gutang. Earlier, the defense minister assured the Muslim warlord that "The military has no intention to harm or embarrass him or create tension in Lanao."

For his part, Dimaporo promised to adhere to the three conditions set by Enrile.

SOLDIER RAID HOMES OF CEBU POLITICAL WARLORD

HK190513 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] In Cebu City, soldiers raided the homes of the politically powerful Durano family as part of the government-ordered drive against private armies and worlords. The military spokesman said they found only six pistols, a shotgun, and an 18-inch bolo carried by the family patriarch, 80-year-old Ramon Durano. One of his three sons said the shotgun and the .357 magnum and .38 revolver found in his house did not belong to him.

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FINANCE MINISTRY TO SEEK 'MINUS GROWTH'

OW191231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Akira Nishigaki, director general of the Finance Ministry's Budget Bureau, said Thursday the ministry will seek "minus growth" in general expenditures for fiscal 1987 starting next April for a fifth straight year. The ministry formally began its fiscal 1987 budget making work. Nishigaki said the ministry will adhere to the government's avowed goal of ceasing to issue deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990. The statement runs counter to rising calls for increased spending on public works as a means to stimulating domestic demand.

The ministry is expected to call for cuts of 10 percent in current expenditures and 5 percent in investment outlays. The ministry, as usual, will set a standard for budget requests by governmental agencies by the end of July.

NEW MITI VICE MINISTER SPEAKS ON GOALS

OW200713 Tokyo KYODO in English 0657 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Shinji Fukukawa, new international trade and industry vice minister, Friday pledged to promote the reorganization of Japan's industrial structure into a domestic demand-oriented type. Fukukawa, 54, made the pledge at a press conference following his promotion to MITI's No. 2 post, succeeding Keiichi Konaga, 56, who retired. MITI faces many difficult tasks, including establishment of stable relations with the country's major trading partners, he said.

"Japan should expand domestic demand flexibly by mobilizing various steps like deregulation and utilizing private-sector vigor," Fukukawa said. He predicted that the Japanese economy will pick up toward the end of this year, saying the yen's value against the U.S. dollar is expected to stabilize in the months ahead. Hiroshi Sugiyama, 53, former director general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, succeeded Fukukawa's former post of director general of the Industrial Policy Bureau.

JAMA SEES NO NEED TO CURB CAR EXPORTS TO EC

OW191233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) does not consider it necessary to curb Japanese car exports to the European Community (EC) immediately, JAMA President Shoichiro Toyoda said Thursday. Toyoda, also president of Toyota Motor Corp., told a press conference that a recent sharp increase in car shipments to EC nations is attributable to economic recovery in the countries. He said he does not think the Japanese share in the EC car market has dramatically increased recently.

JAMA thus has no plans to immediately take measures to hold down exports to the EC, Toyoda said, adding that it is basically a matter to be left to the discretion of individual automakers. According to JAMA statistics, Japan's motor vehicle exports to the EC totaled 112,442 units in April, up 69.1 percent from a year earlier.

KPA TALKS PROPOSAL ELICITS FURTHER RESPONSE

NODONG SINMUN on Proposal

SK190700 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 18 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 June Editorial: "A new Important Initiative To Prevent the Danger of War and to Alleviate Tension"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command has proposed talks by the military authorities in which the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander in chief of the UN Forces stationed in South Korea, and the national defense minister of South Korea participate be held in an effort to find ways for adopting measures for alleviating tension in Korea. In this connection, on 9 June the minister of the People's Armed Forces of our country sent a letter to the commander in chief of the UN Forces and the national defense minister of South Korea respectively.

In the letters, the minister of the People's Armed Forces, indicating that the Supreme Command's initiative is a timely and reasonable one, formally proposed that talks be held between the military authorities who are directly responsible for the heightening of the tension on the Korean peninsula and who have the unavoidable duty for alleviating it. The letters expressed the desire to discuss and resolve problems concerning the suspension of military exercises and arms buildup, the reduction of armed forces and military expenditures, and the observance of the Armistice Agreement.

The letters indicated that the problems the other side proposes may be discussed together at talks if they are helpful toward alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, and then expressed an opinion with regard to the venue and date of the talks. The letters also proposed that a preliminary contact of the working-level delegates and suite members for military authorities' talks be held at Panmunjom on 27 June.

A series of affirmative steps for alleviating tension on the Korean Peninsula have been advanced by our side to date. However, this is the first time our side has proposed the matter of holding military authorities' talks. Our proposal envisages talks by the responsible military authorities -- who hold real power in the armed forces -- that can discuss and resolve the problem of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, this proposal includes measures which can alleviate tension in a timely manner at a time when war has become a realistic danger. This is why, upon announcement, the proposal is arousing great reaction at home and abroad. Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks to prevent the military situation from becoming acute is an epochal peace proposal that can make it possible to discuss and resolve the most imminent and ardent problems arising in preventing the danger of war and in alleviating tension at present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The region where the danger of a nuclear war is most serious in the world today is precisely the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists have introduced various means of war, including various types of nuclear weapons, into South Korea on a large scale and are frequently staging war exercise rackets against the northern half of our Republic. As a result, the danger in which war may break out at any time has been created in our country.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has been aggravated continuously and faces a touch-ang-go crisis. The military forces standing in confrontation with each other across the Military Demarcation Line have reached the highest levels since the cease-fire of the Korean War.

The United States and South Korea have deployed their armed forces in the area along the Military Demarcation Line. They have increased the mobility of these armed forces. They have not only increased their nuclear combat capability, but have also reinforced their special commando forces on a large scale. Latest military equipment, including missiles, rocket launchers, tanks, armored vehicles, and F-16 fighter-bombers, and new units will be additionally deployed. The completion of combat readiness by military troops is being stepped up. Steps for moving the U.S. armed forces on the U.S. mainland and the Asia-Pacific region to the Korean front are being accelerated.

The units of the KPA, too, have maintained a high security posture to cope with the military measures of the United States and South Korea. In the frontline area where the vast armed forces of the North and South are confronting each other, a tense situation, in which a war may break out at any moment, prevails. If a war breaks out, it will inevitably turn into a nuclear war.

Preventing the danger of war and alleviating tension on the Korean Peninsula is the pressing and ardent demand of the times and the nation. To prevent the danger of war, immediate measures conducive to the alleviation of tension should be taken, even though the fundamental solution of the peace problem is difficult. To alleviate the situation, military exercises and arms buildup, which constitute a direct factor of the aggravation of tension and the danger of war, should be suspended and military forces and arms should be reduced. This can be solved by those who hold real power in military affairs.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks is to resolve his imminent problem. Holding military authorities' talks constitutes an important step that makes it possible to resume the North-south dialogue, which has been in a condition of suspension, and to make progress in the dialogue.

Last Year, multilateral dialogue were held and partial mutual visits were realized between the North and South. Thus, they gave the brethren joy, and, with this as the occasion, further enhanced the desire for national reunification throughout the country. However, at a time when a favorable atmosphere for dialogue should be created, the United States and the South Korean side brought the hard-won dialogue to state of suspension by staging such a large-scale war exercise racket as the "Team Spirit-86" exercise, thus threatening the other side to dialogue. The maneuvers for confrontation and war by the United States and the South Korean authorities have clouded prospects for resuming North-south dialogue and have driven the situation to a more grave nature.

To successfully realize the North-south dialogue, the tension existing between the North and South should be alleviated. To this end, military exercises opposing the other side to dialogue should, first of all, not be staged. Amid the circumstances under which tension is being aggravated and the danger of war prevails, dialogue cannot proceed with minds at ease, and success cannot be attained even though dialogue is held.

Historical experience in contacts and dialogue between the North and South has clearly proven that under a situation where the danger of war prevails, distrust and antagonism cannot be removed, nor can a step forward be made in the dialogue between the North and South and in solution of the question of national reunification. Herein lies one of the reasons why we have proposed taking measures for alleviation in the military field in an effort to create a favorable atmosphere for North-south dialogue by preventing the danger of war and by alleviating tension.

Talks between military authorities constitute a realistic step that makes it possible to contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and of the world by discussing and resolving the pressing problems arising in preventing the danger of war and alleviating tension on the Korean Peninsula. All situations developing in South Korea today show that the danger of nuclear war in Korea and the Far East has become a real problem of today, not a problem of tomorrow. If a nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would expand outside the boundaries of Korea, destroy peace in Asia and the world, and drive mankind into the holocaust of a nuclear war.

The prevailing situation is creating deep apprehensions among peace-loving people of the world and ardently demands that all possible steps to remove the danger of a nuclear war and to preserve peace be taken without delay. Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks is an expression of our ardent desire to be faithful to the national duty assigned before the Korean people and to the cause of peace in Asia and of the world. Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks firmly reaffirms the peace-loving stand of our party and the government of the Republic, which have consistently made sincere efforts to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and to create an atmosphere for dialogue and negotiations.

In recent years our party and the government of the republic have made all possible efforts to prevent the danger of war and to alleviate tension. We have proposed that, in an effort to alleviate tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, to preserve peace there, to arrange prerequisites for the peaceful reunification of the country, tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea be held, a peace agreement be signed between us and the United States, and a nonaggression declaration between the North and South be adopted. At the same time, we have put forward a new peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks to announce a joint declaration of nonaggression. Last year we also put forward reasonable proposls regarding the elimination of the danger of armed conflict within the framework of the MAC. Early this year, proceeding from the desire to alleviate tension and to create favorable circumstances for dialogue, we also took active steps for not staging large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the republic from 1 February and for suspending all military exercises during the North-South dialogue.

However, none of our repeated just proposals have been realized, and there are still many obstacles and difficulties lying on the road toward peace in our country and its reunification. This is entirely because of the policy of national division of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and their new war provocation maneuvers.

The KPA Supreme Command's proposal for holding military authorities' talks with those who hold real power in the armed forces in the North and South by sitting face-to-face is a fair and aboveboard one that can be acceptable to anyone who wants peace on the Korean peninsula. To date the United States and the South Korean authorities have never accepted not only our policy of national reunification, but also any of our repeatedly advanced proposals for peace and for the alleviation of tension. Rather, they have dashed toward aggravating tensions under the excuse of a nonexistent threat of southward invasion. The rackets of arms buildup and war preparations that they have unfolded under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion have engendered an infinite arms race and have finally led the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war as seen today. The United States, the South Korean authorities, and, in particular, those who hold real power in the military in South Korea should feel a due responsibility for this.

In South Korea today, the struggle of youths, students, and people for the abolition of the U.S. nuclear bases and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces is being staged vigorously. This clearly proves that the South Korean people themselves do not admit a threat from the North, and that the threat actually existing on the Korean peninsula is only the threat caused by the U.S. military occupation of South Korea, its war maneuvers, and its maneuvers for nuclear war in particular. We have no intention to invade the South. Our People's Armed Forces are reliably standing to defend the security and peace of the country while opposing the policy of aggression and war. No one should doubt this.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should renounce their anachronistic stand and attitude of sitting and clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion while dashing toward the road of aggravating tension behind the scenes. They should come to the venue of military authorities' talks and solve problems with us. The attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities toward our current proposal will become a touchstone determining whether they want peace on the Korean peninsula or whether they attempt to trigger a war there.

This year is the Year of International Peace. The people of the world today eagerly desire that an actual step to prevent the danger of a thermonuclear war hanging over the heads of mankind be taken this year at the earliest possible date. For the South Korean people, who have been under the danger of nuclear war at all times from nuclear bases -- the largest in the Far East -- their antiwar, antinuclear, and peace desires are greater.

We consider that the United States and the South Korean authorities should accept without delay the KPA Supreme Command's peace initiative, which fully accords with the desire of our people and peoples of the world. For our nation, which has undergone the tragedy of division for some 40 years and, in addition, has been under the danger of a new war, there is no more important and ardent problem than peace and reunification. In the future we also will make all possible efforts for peace in Korea and its reunification.

Military Figures Support Talks

SK200138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- Colonel of the Korean People's Army Kim Su-hyon said the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command to open talks of military authorities involving the military power holders in the North and South and discuss the question of relaxing the present tensions and removing the state of confrontation on the Korean peninsula is a realistic one to prevent war.

He said: The KPA's mission is to deter aggression and war and creditably defend the country's security and peace. The United States and the South Korean authorities must neither have slightest doubt about this noble mission of the KPA nor dare attempt to test our defense capabilities.

KPA Colonel Pae Ki-yun said: The attitude of the United States and the South Korean side towards our peaceful initiative is an important touchstone showing which they prefer, war or peace. They should not cry over fictitious "threat of southward invasion" but sit face to face with us at the talks of the military authorities.

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Mun Chang-pom, a department director of the Education Commission, said: The current proposal reflects our patriotic stand to save the nation from the danger of war by reducing tensions and create a favorable atmosphere for solving the Korean question by means of dialogue and negotiation.

Chin Ung-won, a workshop head of the Chollima iron and steel complex, said: Our proposal is timely and aboveboard. The military power holders in the South must sincerely respond to our new peaceful initiative.

Yi Sok-chun, vice-director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said the new peace proposal is a manifestation of the Korean people's desire for peace. The Korean people will follow the approach of the United States and the South Korean side to this proposal, he added.

Viewed as Peace Initiative

SK200300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 19 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 June special article: "A New Realistic Initiative To Prevent War"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command's proposal for holding talks by the military authorities in the North and South who hold real power in the armed forces by sitting face-to-face at one place is a most epochal peace initiative that makes it possible to resolve the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

The situation of our country today has become extremely acute. The overall armed forces of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the puppet army have been deployed in the forward area along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and are now under a security posture capable of being mobilized into a war at any moment. The KPA units, too, are maintaining a security posture to cope with this. The state of military confrontation in which the vast armed forces are confronting each other across the MDL is creating a dangerous situation in which a war may break out merely as a result of any accidental event.

Because of the acute and tense situation, dialogue has been suspended, and North-South relations have been returned to the state that existed prior to the dialogue. The situation has aroused deep apprehensions not only among the Korean people, but also among the people of the world. The KPA Supreme Command's proposal for holding military authorities' talks was advanced proceeding from the demands of this imminent situation.

In its new initiative, the KPA Supreme Command proposes that military authorities' talks be held with the participation of those who hold real power in the armed forces in the North and South and that all possible military measures arising in removing the present confrontation and tension be discussed and resolved in the talks. The initiative envisages the discussion and resolution of problems concerning the suspension of military exercises and arms buildup, the reduction of number of troops [pyongryok] and arms [kunbi], and the observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement as originally agreed upon. In addition to this, the initiative makes it clear that the problems the other side proposes may be discussed at talks if they are helpful toward alleviating tension.

This initiative is a very righteous one because it proposes that the persons concerned [tangsajadul] who should bear responsibility for the aggravation of tension and who hold real power sit face-to-face and resolve those problems which become the direct cause of the aggravation of tension and the danger of war.

As has been known to the world, proceeding from the desire to resolve the Korean question by means of dialogue and negotiations, not by means of war, we have proposed to the United States, 12 years ago, that they sit face-to-face with us to discuss the problem concerning the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

In recent years, we put forward a proposal for tripartite talks in which the South Korean authorities would participate in talks between us and the United States. We also put forward a proposal for holding North-south parliamentary talks to adopt a joint declaration of nonagression. We have repeatedly put forward not only proposals for seeking ways to achieve a political resolution, but also proposals aimed at preventing armed conflicts within the framework of the MAC.

Early this year alone, we put forward a proposal for suspending military exercises during the period of North-south dialogue and took active steps for suspending military exercises from 1 February. This is a fact widely known to the world. However, none of our repeated steps and sincere efforts have been realized because the other side has turned away all that we have proposed.

The situation demands that, even though it is difficult to immediately realize at present such a problem for ensuring solid peace as replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, those who hold real power in the military affairs sit face-to-face and rapidly take measures for eliminating the imminent danger of war and for alleviating tension.

Speaking of those who hold real power in the armed forces in the North and South, they are the persons concerned [tangsajadul] who are directly responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula. They also have the authority and power [kwonnung] to resolve the problem of removing confrontation. This shows that the problem of alleviating tension can actually be resolved through military authorities' talks.

The problems concerning the suspension of military exercises and arms buildup, the reduction of the number of troops [pyongryok] and armaments [kunbi], and the observance of the Korean Armistice Agreements as agreed upon originally, which we proposed to discuss and resolve at military authorities' talks, are important problems that should be preferentially resolved in eliminating the danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula at present. In fact, the problems of military exercises and arms buildup are precisely the direct factors in increasing the danger of war. As has been known to the world, the United States and the South Korean authorities have rapidly reinforced their overall armed forces and have increased armaments on a large scale.

The reorganization of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet armed forces into offensive-type armed forces, their forward deployment in the area along the MDL, the organization of a new special commando unit with 180,000 troops, and the additional introduction of neutron weapons and new-type chemical weapons into South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed -- this alone gravely jeopardizes the situation on the Korean peninsula. This notwithstanding, such war exercises as the "Team Spirit" exercises have been staged in succession in South Korea, taking on their clear color of attack for a northward invasion as the years go by. The "Team Spirit" war exercise is virtually a preliminary war in which vast troops numbering some 200,000 capable of completely waging a war are mobilized and may be turned into an actual war at any moment.

The frequent military provocations that the U.S. forces and the puppet army have perpetrated in violation of the Armistice Agreement also cannot be overlooked. It is clear to everyone that such acts of violating the Armistice Agreement as those in which our side's members who were on duty in the Joint Security area were mercilessly murdered and our peaceful fishermen who were navigating on the open seas became the target of an attack can bring about irretrievable grave consequences. Under such conditions, the problems concerning the suspension of war exercises and arms buildup, the reduction of troops and armaments, and the observance of the Armistice Agreement are most (?urgent) steps for the alleviation of tension.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks is too righteous and reasonable in view of the character of the talks and the content of problems to be discussed and resolved in the talks. If the talks were held, the problems presented there were successfully discussed, and, thus, relevant and practical steps regarding these problems were taken, the danger of war would be eliminated, tension would be alleviated on the Korean peninsula, and a good atmosphere for resuming the suspended North-South dialogue would be created.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks is a reasonable one that can be acceptable to anyone who really wants the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. The United States and the South Korean authorities, as the parties concerned [tangsaja] responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula, should deeply ponder over our proposal and show an affirmative response to it.

The United States and the South Korean authorities have turned aside our peaceful initiatives at all times and have aggravated tension under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. If they still cling to such old tricks again this time, their true colors as ringleaders who have created the danger of war and aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula will be further revealed. Today, the world is watching the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

JAPAN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON HO TAM VISIT ASSAILED

SK200451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee ot the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Friendship Society for the Promotion of Korea-Japan Amity, had a press conference with home and foreign reporters here on June 19.

He said: These days South Korean radios reported that the Japanese foreign Ministry said Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, hoped for a visit to Japan but it would not be realised unless the Japanese Government withdraws a precondition that he should not conduct polticial activities in Japan. He explained our stand on this matter.

We have never applied to the Japanese side for visit of Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, to Japan and have had no idea of it, Kim U-chong said, and continued:

His visit to Japan was proposed first by Yoichi Tani, Liberal Democratic [Party] member of the House of Representatives and acting chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, when he visited Korea in January this year.

At that time Comrade Ho Tam said in an unambiguous term that he had no need to visit Japan if the Japanese Government tried to place restrictions on his activities as secretary of the party Central Committee, attaching a precondition that he should not conduct political activities in Japan.

To begin with, we cannot consider a visit to Japan by a high-level official of our party Central Committee as long as the Japanese authroties refuse to renounce a hostile policy towards us, clinging to the "two Koreas" line. To talk at will about a visit to Japan by a high-level official of our party Central Committee, attaching even a precondition that he should not conduct political activities, is an intolerable encroachment upon our sovereignty and one more expression of the hostile policy aimed to impair the high external authority of our party and the government of the republic. If the statement of the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry is true, it must be withdrawn at once.

Kim U-chong said: Whether the Korea-Japan relations will be improved in the future or not hinges entirely on the attitude of the Japanese authorities. We have no expectation of illusion about the Japanese Government. We have nothing to ask "withdrawal" or "favor" of the Japanese authorities and do not want to be indebted to them. We will approach the Japanese authorities the way they do us. The Japanese authorities had better discard the bad habit and idea of the past when they occupied others' country and enforced a colonial rule there.

U.S. 'ZEALOUS BACKING' OF S. AFRICA BERATED

SK200458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today notes that the South African racists' acts of aggression and proclamation of "emergency state" enjoy zealous backing of the U.S. imperialists. A signed commentary of the paper says:

Many governments and peoples of Africa and the world are in unison calling for mandatory economic sanctions against the South African racist clique. But the U.S. imperialists alone stand openly against the sanctions. This is a master's patronage of his stooge.

By defending the South African racist clique, the U.S. imperialists intend to establish their political, economic and military domination over the region with the Botha clique as their agent. But this is a foolish dream. With no crafty and vicious ruse can the U.S. imperialists save the South African racist clique racing headlong to destruction, isolated and rejected within and without, or gratify their desire to rule the Southern African region.

FURTHER ON PRC MILITARY GROUP'S PYONGYANG VISIT

Received by Kim Il-song

SK171135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) - The great leader President Kim Il-song Tuesday received the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Li Jiulong, commander of the CPLA Jinan Military area, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, and Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk. Officials of the Chinese Embassy here were on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to president Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the guests.

Present Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK171138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The gift was handed by head of the Group Li Jiulong, commander of the CPLA Jinan Military Area, to an official concerned.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Welcomed by Pyongyang People

SK180523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the Central Workers' House on June 17 in welcome of the visiting delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association headed by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, director in charge of economy of the party and chairman of the association.

Speeches were made at the meeting by minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah. Noting that the fraternal Syrian Arab people headed by Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of advance, have achieved by successes in repulsing the ceaseless aggressive moves of the U.S. imprialists and Israel and building a new independent life, Yun Ki-chong said: We highly estimate and warmly hail all the successes made by the Syrian people. We bitterly condemn the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Israel against the Syrian Arab Republic and express full support to and firm solidarity with the Syrian people in their just cause of realising territorial integrity and defending peace in the Middle East.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Korean and Syrian peoples, she stressed: We will in the future, too, make all efforts to consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples which were provided and developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Hafiz al-Asad.

'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah said: Korea is a country which has created a model worthy of emulation for all countries in the national liberation struggle, socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

During its stay here the delegation had the unbounded honor and pride of meeting Comrade Kim Il-song, a staunch fighter who defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberated the country and is fighting against the U.S. imperialists aggressors, the most vicious ringleader of imperialism in the present age, and a great leader who has set a shining example in the struggle to defend the independence of the country and the dignity of the nation.

Pointing out that to reunify the divided country was the greatest national desire of the Korean people, he stressed: We fully support the three principles for national reunificiation and all proposals including the proposal for three-way talks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the reunification of the country. He bitterly denounced the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was present at the meeting.

Syrian Envoy Hosts Reception

SK181028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Hani Habib, Syrian ambassador to Korea, gave a reception at his embassy on the evening of June 17 upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association.

Invited to the reception were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, Kol Chae-Kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by 'Abd al-Kadir Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, director in charge of economy of the party and chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association. The reception was addressed by Ambassador Hani Habib and Minister Yun Ki-chong.

Departs, Thanks Kim Il-song

SK200446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, June 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by 'Abd al-Kadir Qaddurah, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association, upon leaving our country after visiting it as the head of the delegation of the association.

The message dated June 18 said that during their stay in Korea they got a better knowledge of the great successes achieved by the heroic Korean people under the outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their consistent and energetic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The message further said: We shall never forget that you received our delegation and gave excellent teachings on continuing a persistent struggle in all parts of the world to dismember U.S. imperialism and destroy its last colonial bulwark, and regard them as a permanent task for all fighters in our country and the rest of the world.

KANG SONG-SAN GREETS GDR'S STOPH ON REELECTION

SK190419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Willi Stoph upon his reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. Expressing the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic would expand and develop in political, economic, cultural and all other fields on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which was concluded in Berlin in 1984, the message sincerely wished the chairman of the Council of Ministers new success in his responsible work to implement the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

YANG HYONG-SOP SENDS MESSAGE TO GDR'S SINDERMANN

SK190422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Horst Sindermann upon his reelection as president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. Expressing the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and supreme power bodies of the two countries would continue to develop and strengthen on the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the message sincerely wished the president of the People's Chamber fine success in his future work.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS BCP'S ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

SK190620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP]. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov upon the latter's reelection as president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The message is as follows:

Sofia
Comrade Tokor Zhivkov
General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee
President of the Bulgarian People's Republic

In connection with your reelection as president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, I extend the warmest [kajang yolyolhan] congratulations to you in the name of the WPK Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people, and in my own name.

I sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as greater success in your responsible work to make your country rich and powerful and promoting your people's well-being by implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further expand and develop in the future in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee
President of the DPRK
18 June 1986
Pyongyang

CSSR AMBASSADOR HOSTS FUNCTION FOR GROUP'S VISIT

SK[illegible]81008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea, gave a reception at his embassy on the evening of June 16 upon the conclusion of the Korean visit by the delegation of the State Planning Commission and the government trade delegation of Czechoslovakia.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission An Pong-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Song Hui-chol, and other officials concerned. Present there were the members of the delegation of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission headed by its Vice-Chairman Jan Strba and the Czechoslovak Government trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Jan Stracar. Speeches were made at the reception.

CUBA FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE HOLDS PYONGYANG MEETING

SK190428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee on June 18 arranged a friendship meeting with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Cuban committee to support Korea's reunification.

Invited there were Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and his embassy officials. Present at the meeting were Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and member of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KPA NAVY FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEAVES FOR PRC VISIT

SK171154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- A Navy friendship delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol left here today by plane for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

KPA'S ROLE IN CONSTRUCTION, HELPING PEOPLE NOTED

SK181110 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 15 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 June special article: "Our People's Army Is a Mighty Contingent for Creation and Construction"]

[Text] Our People's Army is a revolutionary army and an army of the people. The political and moral traits of the People's Army are very good, and its might has been strengthened more than ever before.

Today the People's Army is actively contributing to the struggle for socialist construction for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people while firmly defending the chuche revolutionary cause with armed force. In particular, the heroic soldiers of the People's Army effected predominant exploits in building everlasting monumental creations. This is a demonstration of the noble traits of our army, which is endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and devotedly serves the fatherland and the people.

Our People's Army has become a mighty contingent which is ever-victorious in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors and in effecting unprecedented miracles in creation and construction struggles to reform nature. Because we have such a revolutionary army, our party is mighty and the nation is strong, and socialist construction is being vigorously accelerated.

Deeply cherishing pride in having a reliable revolutionary army, our people are vigorously advancing along the single path of revolution in firm unity with the army.

1. Actively contributing to construction work for the prosperity of the nation is the great pride of the People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of our party and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The people's Army has not only excellently fulfilled the mission of defending the fatherland but also greatly contributed to construction work for the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the people.

An army, as its word indicates, is a contingent that carries out military missions with arms in hand. Thus, any army serves to fulfill a military mission. At the same time, a revolutionary army must participate in the creation and construction struggle for the prosperity and development of the fatherland. This is a unique nature of the genuine People's Army and of a revolutionary army.

Unlike a revolutionary army, a reactionary army serves as a means of violence to repress the working people and as a tool to subjugate other countries. Aggression, plunder, destruction, and massacre are the basic characteristics of an imperialist reactionary army. Viewing such an army of the anti-popular and reactionary exploiting class, we cannot think of genuine creation and construction. Proceeding from its class nature and mission, the army of the working class is actively devoted to creation and construction. This army is the people's army which is composed of the sons and daughters of the working people, including the workers and peasants, and which serves the people's interest. For such an army, the people's cause becomes the very cause of the army itself. Therefore, the army of the working class cannot be separated from the destiny of its people and cannot exist without the struggle to achieve the people's interests and happiness.

The path which our People's Army has traversed is a proud history in which it has remained endlessly loyal to the nation and the people and has been actively devoted to creation and the cause of construction in accordance with the demand of the party and the revolution.

Our revolutionary armed forces pioneered their path by always standing up against the strong imperialists. Thus, they had to direct all strength to obtaining the nation's independence by repelling the imperialist aggressors and to safeguarding the security of the fatherland. Their path was the course of bloody struggle.

Our People's Army devotedly contributed to the creative labor of building the nation as soldier-constructors while overcoming unprecedentedly arduous storms of revolution. In this course, the People's Army glorified its honor as a mighty contingent of creation and a unit of construction.

During the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, the members of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units actively aided the struggle of the revolutionary masses, including the people of the guerrilla bases, for creation of a new life even while carrying out fierce battles constantly as the main force of the Korean revolution against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Indeed, helping the people's creative labor amid manifold sieges by a host of enemy troops while crossing the death line was beyond imagination. However, our revolutionary army realized a noble tradition of carrying out the cause of creation by always staying with the people and remaining side by side with them. Our Army safeguarded and brilliantly inherited this precious tradition on the land of the liberated fatherland. In the days of building of a new fatherland and during the arduous wartime period, the Army actively helped the people's creative labor struggle. When the people were rehabilitating the national economy and building the foundations for socialism by clearing away the ashes in the postwar days, the soldiers of the People's Army courageously rose in this sacred struggle and effected brilliant labor exploits.

A number of plants, schools, cities and farms were built by their hands and the appearance of the nation was innovated. The proud exploits effected by the officers and men of the People's Army in the struggle for postwar rehabilitation construction and for socialist construction are being engraved in construction sites throughout the country, including the sites of rehabilitation work in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, and the construction site of the Hamhung vinalon plant.

In the course of remodelling the entire society on the chuche idea, our Army is playing an important role in achieving the prosperity of the nation with its devoted labor struggle and by upholding the party's cause.

Our Army demonstrated the dignified appearance of chuche Korea by taking direct charge of building important facilities for socialist construction and carrying out their construction work. Construction of the magnificent Pyongyang Metro and various plants; development of mines and expansion work for increasing production; construction of modern-type roads and bridges and construction of the lockgates of Mirim, Ponghwa, Hyangsan and Tongam were carried out through devoted labor struggle by soldiers of the People's Army. In particular, the soldiers of the People's Army miraculously built the gigantic Nampo Lockgate, which the people regard as a miracle, in a short time. Thus, they vigorously demonstrated their boundless creative strength. This is a remarkable event in the history of the struggle of our people and the People's Army for the prosperity of the fatherland.

Today the soldiers of the People's Army are devoting their youth and wisdom at the sites of construction struggles, including Taechon and Sunchon, in response to the call of the party and the revolution. The achievements and spirit of the heroic struggle demonstrated by the soldiers of the People's Army, comprised of the genuine sons and daughters of the fatherland, at the sites of rewarding construction where great monumental creations illuminating the era of the Workers' Party are being built, give great confidence and courage to our people and are encouraging and inspiring them to innovations.

It is not simple for the army to merely carry out the mission of defending the fatherland under such circumstances as in our country, where the situation is strained and where we are confronted by the strong U.S. imperialist aggressors. However, the People's Army is actively contributing to socialist construction while strengthening combat and political training to cope with the enemy's challenge against our revolution and while firmly maintaining the defense line of the fatherland.

This represents a heroic epic and immortal exploits that can be created only by a revolutionary army, a genuine army of the people which is vigorously struggling and advancing in firm unity with the party and the people. The fact that the People's Army is actively participating in socialist construction is of great significance in vigorously pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work and in consolidating the might of the army and of the revolutionary ranks.

With the active participation in socialist construction by the People's Army, the might of the army is being further strengthened. The might of the revolutionary army chiefly depends on the degree of political and ideological preparedness of the ranks and on the unity between the Army and the people. Such a might is being firmly consoldiated, not only through arduous class struggle but also in the course of participating in the struggle of socialist construction.

The struggle for economic construction is a difficult and complex revolutionary struggle to reform nature. Through this struggle the soldiers train themselves physically, ideologically and in volition. Thus, they come to possess a noble revolutionary spirit and revolutionary traits. The site of socialist construction is a stage of rewarding struggle where the soldiers of the People's Army are fostering the quality and outlook of genuine revolutionaries. Amid the vigorous labor struggle to conquer and reform nature, the soldiers of the People's Army have come to realize the justness of the cause of socialism and communism led by our party and to more firmly have confidence in victory. Thus, they cherish ardent love for the socialist fatherland and nobel traits, including the spirit of loving labor.

The construction sites where exploits have been created have become training sites where the soldiers are fostering their courage, boldness, ambition and passion, as well as creative power. In the construction sites of great monumental creations, a number of heroes have emerged among the soldier-constructors, and ardent patriots and unheralded persons of merits have appeared. This shows that our army is growing and developing into an army which has a strong revolutionary spirit and combat capability in the practical struggle of socialist construction.

Those who are in direct charge of socialist construction are the working people, including the workers and peasants. When the Army jointly struggles with the people by participating in socialist construction, the Army and the people will have the same ideas and will. Thus, they will highly demonstrate the traits of trusting, loving, and helping each other.

While our people's Army was accelerating the cause of creation and construction, its kinship relations with the people have been constantly strengthened. The soldiers of the People's Army voluntarily took over and carried out the most difficult and arduous tasks for the people, and the people have helped the People's Army, which is devoted to the prosperity of the fatherland, with sincerity and wholeheartedness just as their own kin.

Such a laudable traditional custom of unity between the military and civilians is in full bloom in all places where our People's Army is working, including construction sites and cooperative farm land. This is a firm guarantee for constantly consolidating and developing the unity and cohesion among the party, the people, and the army that are the source of our Army's combat capability.

The People's Army is excellently contributing to increasing the nation's wealth and to promoting the authority of the party and the fatherland by actively participating in the struggle for economic construction. The genuine army struggles to ensure the might and dignity of the nation and the people. When the army commits exploits in the practical struggle of socialist construction and creates miracles, it can directly contribute to attaining the nation's prosperity and to promoting the nation's authority.

What our People's Army built in the past were important facilities for strengthening the nation's might and for increasing the people's wealth. Large-scale plants and enterprises that the People's Army built in the 1950's and 1960's by keeping step with the people's gigantic rehabilitation struggle and with the great Chollima march and a number of lockgates, transportation facilities, cultural establishments, and plants built in the 1970's and 1980's are playing an important role in promoting the people's living standard and in consolidating the foundations of a self-reliant economy. They will prove their greater worth in achieving the nation's prosperity with each passing day.

The cause of creation and construction in our era is a gigantic task organized and led by the party's leadership. Effecting great exploits in socialist construction is a rewarding struggle to glorify the lofty authority and dignity of our party. Our People's Army rose courageously in this struggle with ardent loyalty and is continuously effecting innovations. Thus, it is glorifying the lofty authority and honor of the party with its creative exploits and labor.

The People's Army is a contingent which has strong unconditionality and combat capability in achieving the party's plans and is an iron-clad rank which has a lofty organizational nature and discipline. Because it is such a contingent, no task that was decided on and set forth by our party has not been accomplished.

All monumental creations built by the people's Army have become testimony to history, vigorously displaying the greatness of the WPK, a party which struggles while carrying out the revolution and which has ever-victorious might. The peerless mass heroism displayed by the People's Army in practical struggle for creation and construction and achievements in the cause for the nation's prosperity, and the happiness of all generations to come are brilliantly illuminated together with our party's history and the cause of socialist and communist construction.

2. Throughout the entire course of embroidering the heroic epic of creation and construction, the People's Army has vigorously demonstrated the noblest traits of a revolutionary army. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The fact that we have the People's Army, which tenaciously defends and protects the party and the leader and fulfills the party's orders and directives to the end, unconcerned about fire or water, is the greatest honor and pride of our party.

All the heroic exploits demonstrated by the revolutionary army, both in time of arduous war and in peaceful construction, originate in its mental status.

Our People's Army is a revolutionary army which regards loyalty to the party and the leader as the fundamental element in its life. In the course of long arduous struggle, the People's Army created the tradition of loyalty to the party and the leader and brilliantly inherited this tradition. In particular, amid the march of remodelling the entire army along the chuche idea, the People's Army came to have clear features as a revolutionary army which safeguards the party's cause to the end and inherits and perfects this cause.

It is the unanimous aspiration of our People's Army to become a banner-holder of struggle who carries out the leader's ideas and intention to the end, just like Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su in the 1920's, and to be a defender and a shield which upholds the party. Such a thoroughgoing position and spirit are included in all miraculous successes and exploits attained by the People's Army in the sites of struggle for socialist construction. Our People's Army is a courageous and capable contingent in carrying out the cause of creation and construction. The noble traits of struggle displayed in this course by the soldiers of the People's Army serve as a model showing with what spirit and what way of work the army of the people, a genuine revolutionary, should live and struggle.

The spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality to struggle only in accordance with the party's intention, receiving the demands of the party and the revolutionary as its vital issue, represents the firm traits of struggle of the People's Army. Nothing is more important for the revolutionary army than the demands of the party and the people and the interests of the revolution.

The soldiers who are prepared to dedicate their lives to the fatherland and revolution should be resolutely determined to rise in any place if so demanded by the party and the revolution. Such an outlook can be displayed only by a army with the lofty consciousness of upholding the party's call with ardor. A soldier's life should be filled with the sense of unconditional obedience to orders. This constitutes the source of the Army's combat capability. For a revolutionary army, such lofty discipline is being bolstered by the soldiers' lofty awareness of their mission and revolutionary duties.

Our People's Army knew about accepting as its supreme mission the tasks of struggle that the party wanted to complete urgently, and has regarded devotion to such tasks as its great happiness and joy. The fact that our People's Army voluntarily took charge of constructing the unprecedentedly gigantic Nampo Lockgate is the result of warmly accepting the intention of the party and the leader to achieve the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland.

The soldiers of the People's Army, who have lofty revolutionary consciousness and a sense of responsibility, have demonstrated their organizational nature and discipline to work only in accordance with the intention and demand of the party in the sites of building great monumental creations. It is the unshaken faith of our People's Army to act only in accordance with the intentions and decisions of the party, regarding them as an absolute line.

Our People's Army has made no complaints, even in the face of gigantic projects, and did not put forth any preconditions. Thus, there is no limit to the heroism demonstrated by such a contingent of creation and construction which is accustomed to complying with the standards set forth by the party, including the duration, speed, and method of construction.

The traits of the Nampo Lockgate construction-type struggle, known to our people today, are a demonstration of such a spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality. These traits are overflowing with the spirit of soldiers of the People's Army, who are struggling on after receiving such vigor, passion, boldness, persistence, and examples as the ones displayed by our party center while leading the cause of creation and construction.

The indomitable and ever-victorious spirit of struggle to courageously overcome all difficulties, pulling down mountains and filling in rivers, is a lofty trait displayed by our People's Army in the sites of socialist construction. The revolutionary army is standing at the outpost of class struggle. Thus it should have a stronger militant temperament than any other contingent. Such an indomitable termperament should be invariably retained not only in wartime but also during peace. The Army, which is creating a history of indomitable and unyielding struggle from its creative labor, will fully demonstrate heroism in a fierce battlefield deciding life or death.

Our People's Army is an indomitable rank which maintains its tenacious trait of struggle in carrying out any mission. The essential mission of the army is the work of defending the nation. The soldiers who are participating in the nature-remaking combat are outpost guards who stand at the posts of defending the fatherland with arms. However, they are sincerely carrying out unfamiliar construction projects by courageously overcoming all trials and difficulties, just as in fulfilling a military mission. Our soldier-constructors did not hesitate or waver, even when they undertook a large-scale project which appeared to be abnormal to anyone. They never retreated from the arduous struggle to overcome grave natural circumstances.

The fact that the People's Army could create heroic exploits with the military spirit to remove even mountains and to fill in the seas is the result of the revolutionary martial spirit which was formed in the course of long struggle. The martial spirit of the People's Army is the indomitable spirit to defend and protect the party, the leader, and the nation by making oneself a human bomb; it is the spirit of tenacious struggle to fight by rising again every time one falls. Cherishing such a spirit, the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas crossed the death line and bloody roads, and heroic fighters of the fatherland liberation war crossed raging rivers and rugged hills and mountains.

Today tasks facing military building are new ones and the circumstances of struggle are different from those in the past. However, the martial spirit of the officers and men of our People's Army has not changed. The trait of self-reliance to overcome any difficulty with one's own strength by firmly trusting one's might; the tenacious spirit to participate in any difficult task, undaunted by fire or water; and the boldness and courage to vigorously push ahead with any gigantic construction work by undertaking difficult work first are the features of our People's Army, which is contributing to socialist construction.

The soldiers of the People's Army who live and fight with such a martial spirit are the genuine revolutionaries of today and the Kim Kyoks of the 1980's. For our People's Army, which overcomes rugged hills and violent storms without fear, no construction work is impossible. Continuous innovations and continuous advances toward a greater target without knowing self-admiration in victory are the revolutionary traits always demonstrated by the soldiers of our People's Army in the historic struggle to accelerate the cause of gigantic creation and construction.

Heroism by soldiers should be displayed even in a moment's exploits as well as in long-term struggle. One should prevent the enemy's fire in a decisive battlefield by becoming a human bomb, and one should ceaselessly carry out one's revolutionary mission without minor stagnation and dullness in normal times. This is the temperament of a genuine revolutionary army.

Our People's Army is a heroic army which has embroidered the entire course of struggle with peerless exploits, cherishing such a temperament. The great monumental creations undertaken by the People's Army in the past were gigantic facilities that could not be completed merely by one or two campaigns or assaults. It was not easy at all to fight with the spirit of continuous innovations and continuous advance to complete such gigantic construction without the slighest stagnation and dullness. However, the soldiers of our People's Army did not know even a minor degree of self-admiration or an easy-going attitude but tenaciously struggled until it completed construction projects with an attitude worthy of masters toward the revolutionary mission, and with the lofty sense of responsibility and with invariable sincerity.

For the past 5 years, during which the construction of the Nampo Lockgate has been ongoing, constant miracles were effected every day and high speed was continuously ensured. This showed the lofty revolutionary spirit of the soldiers of the People's Army, who do not know stagnation or dullness. Such a gigantic construction project, which the people have termed a war without the boom of guns, has been pushed ahead and completed through such spirit and vigor.

Today our People's Army is vigorously demonstrating its disciplined strength and indomitable heroic spirit in effecting a new turning point in the struggle to achieve the cause of the nation's growth and development. The courageous and sagacious soldier-constructors are struggling, overflowing with the firm resolution and spirit of struggle to effect greater exploits than ever before in the construction of new power plants, land reclamation work, and construction of major plants.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the People's Army, the might of our economy will be strengthened, the magnificent features of the prospering fatherland will be vigorously demonstrated, and the people's happiness will be further promoted. The noble revolutionary traits historically displayed by our People's Army in the struggle for socialist construction are based on the leadership of and the great trust by our party.

The party is the leader of the revolutionary army, and the army is the defender and protector of the party. The party and the army have always been united with each other in our revolution. Our party firmly believes in the might of the People's Army. Our party has fostered the People's Army, which is endlessly loyal to the fatherland and the revolution and which has a strong organizational nature and discipline, to be a unit capable of carrying out any task.

Our party's trust in the army is firm and unvarying in all circumstances and is a special one which deepens as time passes. It is the motive power which makes all the ranks -- from generals and officers to privates -- seeth with revolutionary zeal and which inspires them to peerless mass heroism. Indeed, never has there existed the situation in which the party has firmly trusted the revolutionary armed forces and depended on them while the army has tenaciously defended and protected the party politically and ideologically with its life and upheld the party as seen in our revolution. Thus, they have forged great blood ties with each other. Herein lies the decisive factor for our People's Army to become a contingent of heroic struggle and creation in the future, as it was in the past.

The decision of the soldiers of the People's Army to achieve the gigantic designs for socialist construction put forth by our party is firm and unshakable. Our People's Army will endlessly glorify the honor as the mighty combat unit for creation and construction in the future, too, under the wise leadership of the great party and the leader.

FURTHER ON NORTH PROPOSAL FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK200052 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, June 19 (YONHAP) -- The U.S. State Department Thursday rejected the north Korean proposal for a meeting of defense officials from south and north Koreas and U.S. Forces commander in Korea, saying "it is not constructive." Charles Redman, deputy spokesman for the department, said at Thursday's noon briefing that "we are not convinced that it is constructive to propose a new forum when a perfectly adequate mechanism to address reduction of tensions, with all the necessary players, has been in existence for more than thirty years." "The Military Armistice Commission (MAC) is the forum that is charged with overseeing the armistice," Redman said and called on north Korea to avail itself of these mechanisms and proposals for reducing tension.

He confirmed that on June 17, north Korean liaison officers at Panmunjom passed a letter signed by the north Korean defense minister and addressed to the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Command. In this letter and in a companion letter to south Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-Paek, North Korea proposed three-way talks on ways of reducing tensions.

Stressing that the U.S. Government welcomes all efforts to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula, Redman said it has long been "our view that contact between the two parties concerned south and north Korea remains key to reducing tensions." "Aside from supporting such direct efforts to reduce tensions, the U.N. command has put forward a number of proposals to reduce tensions at the MAC in Panmunjom, including those for advance notification of significant military exercises and exchange of observers," he said. "But, north Korea has studiously ignored our longstanding proposals in this forum." "We would regard as a positive development any north Korean move to resume the dialogue it suspended with south Korea last January and to address seriously the important proposals on the table at Panmunjom," he added.

Labeled Propaganda Ploy

SK200101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A letter from Pyongyang"]

[Text] It is without doubt that north Korea's proposal for three-way military talks among the defense ministers of south and north Korea and the commander in chief of the United Nations Command in Korea is just the latest in a series of propaganda ploys. Its propagandistic intention was made plain when Pyongyang's propaganda machine, including radio broadcasts and overseas news service, began publicizing the proposal with fanfare barely two hours after a letter containing the offer, signed by its defense minister, O Chin-u, and addressed to his south Korean counterpart, Yi Ki-paek, was delivered to the southern side, without even waiting for any reaction from the south.

This fact alone amply demonstrates that the Pyongyang regime is not really interested in talks with the south but only in propaganda. It is eager to project itself as the champion of peace in the eyes of the outside world, after having been blamed for unilateral suspension of all dialogue with the south early this year.

It wants to shift the blame to the south, especially in light of the forthcoming Nonaligned Summit Conference in Zimbabwe from Aug. 26 to Sept. 7 and an international conference on so-called nuclear-free Korea in Pyongyang Sept. 6-8.

Another of Pyongyang's objectives is the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea, the presence of which it regards as a major obstacle to its takeover of the south by force of arms. The Communist rulers in the north must be thinking that the recent emergence of anti-American sentiment among some left-leaning student activists renders conditions favorable for them to press hard for an American pullout.

Coming from the most militant Communist regime in the world, that has recently stepped up its military buildup with Soviet aid and deployed 65 percent of its offensive forces along the supposedly Demilitarized Zone, the proposal gives us cause to worry that Pyongyang may be secretly scheming an aggressive action against the south behind the smokescreen of peace gestures. This is what they did just before launching an all-out invasion 36 years ago this month and before staging a murderous bomb attack on the south Korean presidential party visiting Burma in October 1983.

If Pyongyang is truly interested in establishing peace on the Korean peninsula, it must desist from any propaganda tricks, resume the existing channels of inter-Korean dialogue and accept Seoul's repeated proposal for a summit meeting.

GOVERNMENT REVIEWS IOC PROPOSAL FOR SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK200316 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] New York, June 19 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is "affirmatively" reviewing a proposal by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that it allow two of the 1988 Seoul Olympics events to be held in north Korea. "To help create an atmosphere of reconciliation between south and north Korea, the Korean Government is affirmatively studying the IOC proposal and is believed to send a favorable reply to it," South Korean Unification Minister Pak Tong-chin said Thursday. Pak made the remarks to reporters following his meeting with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar here.

IOC President Juan Samaranch, in an inter-Korean sports talks held recently in Lausanne, Switzerland, proposed that table tennis and archery and part of soccer matches be switched to north Korea and gave both Koreas until the end of June to make replies.

Pak said since an IOC congress awarded the 1985 Olympic Games to Seoul, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee is obliged to faithfully abide by the IOC charter and its spirit and that it has no obligation to share some of the events with north Korea. However, "in deference to the IOC president's dedicated efforts to make the coming Olympiad a success" as well as south Korea's desire to help create an atmosphere of reconciliation between south and north, the south Korean government is giving an affirmative consideration to the IOC suggestion, Pak said.

Touching on north Korea's announcement that it would sponsor an international conference in September on the removal of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula, Pak dismissed it as a "propaganda ploy." He said that the move apparently was intended for a nonaligned summit meeting scheduled for Zimbabwe late in September. He reminded that north Korea has plotted various schemes in the past -- all to no avail -- to have nonaligned meetings adopt a resolution on the Korean peninsula.

FOREIGN MATERIAL PATENT RIGHTS PROTECTED IN 1987

SK180347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government opposes the retroactive protection of foreign material patent rights in Korea, which the United States has been pressing it to provide. The United States has requested that Korea grant material patent rights on manufacturing methods now under application and that some products carrying U.S. patents but not Korean patents be protected retroactively, the patent office reported Wednesday.

In a report submitted to the national assembly, the office said that the granting of pending material patents to manufacturing methods would expedite the protection of foreign material patent rights in Korea. Because materials that hold foreign patents contain no trade secrets, granting them Korean patents and protecting them retroactively in Korea would violate the principle of law, the office argued in the report.

If the government meets the U.S. requests, it will give greater protection to patent applications from third countries than to those from the United States, according to the office. The Korean Government plans to convey its position to the United States in future negotiations.

The office said that the government will begin protecting foreign material patent rights in July of next year. The protection will bring additional financial burdens to Korean businesses and will make them more dependent on foreign technologies, according to the report. It estimated that the financial burden resulting from the protective measures would total 10 million U.S. dollars annually, including royalties.

In reality, however, such adverse effects would not be apparent until after 1995 because it would take a long time for materials patented in foreign countries to receive Korean patents, to be produced in Korea and to be marketed in Korea. Moreover, the early protection of foreign material patent rights would encourage Korean firms to develop technologies on their own, according to the report.

PATENT ISSUE DISCUSSED AT U.S. TRADE TALKS

SK200050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Discussion of retroactive protection of the U.S. intellectual property rights in Korea and the U.S. GSP favor to Korea have dominated the two-way, working-level trade talks between the two countries, which opened in Seoul yesterday. Ministry of Trade and Industry officials said yesterday that the U.S. side strongly called for the controversial retroactive protection of copyrights and patents on pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals. The U.S. request, however, was rejected by the Korean party, which asserted that the U.S. demand is in violation of international trade practices.

In the talks, Korea is represented by a 11-member delegation headed by Pak Un-son, director general of the International Trade Promotion Bureau of the ministry, while 12 U.S. delegates are led by Peter Allgeier, assistant U.S. trade representative.

According to the ministry officials, the United States has requested that Korea grant material patent rights on manufacturing methods currently being applied and that some products carrying U.S. patents but not Korean patents be protected retroactively.

The ministry officials said that if the government meets the U.S. request, it will give greater protection to patent applications from third countries than to those from the United States. The Korean government has already agreed with the United States to protect the foreign material patents here beginning July 1 next year. However, the problem of "retroactive protection" of the patents still remains unsolved. "If chemical compounds are allowed a patent beginning next year," the ministry officials said, "domestic production of any chemical compounds invented by a foreign country, will not be permitted without acquiring a license from the foreign country."

Under the current Patent Act of Korea, a chemical compound or substance is not granted a patent, which triggers a complaint from the United States. For example, when a patentee owns a "process (manufacturing) patent" in Korea, a production of the chemical compounds of substance invented by foreign countries will not constitute an infringement on the patent under the current patent act.

The protection of material patents, slated for July 1 next year, will bring an additional financial burden to Korean businesses and will make them more dependent on foreign technologies. The ministry estimated that such a financial burden would total $10 million annually, including royalties. In reality, however, such adverse effects would not be apparent until after 1995 because it would take a long time for materials patented in foreign countries to receive Korean patents, to be produced and marketed in Korea.

In the meantime, the U.S. delegates made it clear that the granting of U.S. GSP benefits will partly be tied to the efforts of Korea to open its market and to protect intellectual property rights including material patents. So far, Korea has been under heavy pressure from the U.S. party to open the market wider to U.S. beef, cigarettes and personal computers as soon as possible.

In 1984, the U.S. government decided to extend the effective period of the concessional tariff system (CSP) until June 1993. But Congress asked the administration to review it and tighten eligibility requirements for newly industrializing countries (NICS) including Korea. The review will be completed by next January. Analysts here say that the CSP has never enjoyed a broad-based political support in the United States. Many view the program as a unilateral giveaway that sacrifices the jobs of American workers.

In reply, the Korean delegates have reportedly said that given the original goal of the GSP which was to help developing countries through trade, not aid, the United States should bear in mind that any strict application of the reciprocity principle would likely be injurious to the economic program of developing nations and would clearly deviate from the original goal otthe GSP program.

Analysts said that should the U.S. government totally abolish the GSP favors to the Korean goods, an average 5 percent in additional tariffs would be levied on the Korean-made products. This will, in turn, take about $200 million worth off Korea's exports to the United States annually.

DEFICIT REPORTED WITH JAPAN, SURPLUS WITH U.S.

SK200058 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has been running up growing deficits in its trade with Japan, undercutting its efforts to shore up its balance-of-payments position. In the first five months of this year, the deficits reached 2.19 billion dollars, up 68.3 percent from the corresponding period of last year, the Trade and Industry Ministry reported Thursday.

During the January-March period, the deficits rose 66.7 percent from the same period of the last year, to 1.1 billion dollars, and during the April-May period, they totaled about 1 billion dollars.

The trend toward rising deficits in Korea's trade with the neighboring country is expected to continue for the rest of this year, according to the ministry. By the end of 1986, the total deficits could reach 4.5 billion dollars, up 50 percent from the figure recorded at the end of 1985, an official said.

Contributing to the growing deficits are increased import prices of Japanese-made machinery, parts and raw materials, coupled with Korea's increasing demand for the importation of Japanese capital goods, the official explained.

In its trade with the United States, however, Korea chalked up a surplus of 1.3 billion dollars at the end of March, up 80 percent from the corresponding period of last year. This year's surplus is expected to reach 5.9 billion dollars, compared with 4.27 billion dollars recorded in 1985 and 3.6 billion dollars in 1984. The growing surplus is likely to fuel protectionist sentiment in the United States against Korean-made goods and to prompt Washington to put more pressure on Korea to open its market, the official said.

CHON PROMOTES INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

SK190045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Taedok, Chungchong-namdo -- President Chon Tu-hwon said here yesterday that the government would promote investments in the science-technology sector to reach 3 percent of GNP in the near future from the present level of 2 percent. He stressed the need of steady investments in the training of high quality manpower for continued development in science and technology. The president made the remarks during a luncheon he hosted for the faculty and researchers at the Korea Science-Technology College during a visit to the institute for the specialized education in engineering and technology.

In a table speech, the President said that technology is becoming "weapons" in the increasingly competitive international society of today. "It is a clear trend of today in the international society that technology is being used as weapons, and technologically-advanced countries are turning increasingly exclusive with their high-tech products," he said. "There is no other way but to drastically develop our own science and technology if we are to survive and achieve prosperity through such an intensive international competition," the President said.

NO SIN-YONG NOT TO ARRANGE CHON MEETING WITH KIMS

SK160807 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Monday told the National Assembly that he would not arrange a meeting between Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and dissident leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. In response to a question asked by a member of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) in the National Assembly, No said that the president tries to meet as many people as possible, but that there are some people with whom it is difficult for Chon to meet because of their "political and legal status."

Kim Tae-chung had been sentenced to 20 years in prison until his term was suspended, and Kim Yong-sam serves as standing advisor to the NKDP. The two Kims are regarded as the most influential opposition leaders in Korea.

No pointed out that Chon met with the leaders of Korea's three political parties in February and April, and that he held an exclusive meeting with NKDP President Yi Min-u early this month.

concerning the neutrality of the armed forces, the prime minister said that Korea's Constitution stipulates that the armed forces remain politically neutral and that there is no need for a "non-intervention declaration" of the armed forces.

Asked if he intends to recommend that Chon resign from the presidency of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the prime minister said "no," noting that policy coordination between the government and the DJP is now continuing smoothly because Chon holds its presidency.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO SPLIT TWO KIMS CRITICIZED

SK170102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong yesterday criticized the government for its "maneuvering" to create a rift between opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. Kim who is closer to Kim Yong-sam said, "The two leaders have quite identical opinions, bu the government is maneuvering to disunite the opposition party by propagating that they have differences."

He threatened that his party will not jointly form a special House committee on Constitution revision if the government does not give up such a plot. He noted, "If they (the two Kims) are on different stances, it had better not form the special constitutional committee."

Before he made the charges in a meeting with reporters, he made a similar allegation in a meeting of assistant chairmen of the House standing committees of his party. In the meeting, he also conveyed party leaders' decision to prohibit provincial observation tours by NDP members, explaining the importance of the ongoing extra House session in which the formation of a special constitutional committee is discussed.

KIMS DEMAND DJP'S DETAILED PLAN FOR REVISION

SK180128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung yesterday urged the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to come up with detailed schemes for constitutional revision at an early date. They also reiterated their demand for the release of "political prisoners," saying that the issue should be handled as a precondition to the proposed formation of a special constitutional panel at the National Assembly. The two Kims, who co-chair the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy, made the remarks after exchanging views on overall political developments of the nation at Kim Tae-chung's house in the morning.

Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Kim Tae-chung play a decisive role in the decision-making process of the party.

The two opposition figures charged that the government and the majority party have failed to show "clear attitudes" concerning the proposed constitutional revision, thus enhancing the people's anxiety. They also stressed that they remain firmly united, denying allegations that they are at odds over issues concerning constitutional reform.

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE 'REPENTANT' DISSIDENTS

36 Released 18 Jun

SK171346 Seoul YONHAP in English 1314 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will release 36 out of the 192 dissidents now under investigation on their roles in various public security offenses, a ranking prosecution official said Tuesday. The official told reporters that the prosecution has decided to release the 36, who are involved less deeply and show clear repentance, over a three-day period beginning on Wednesday. He said, however, those who violated the National Security Law will not be included in the 36.

Seven of the 21 dissident students arrested for their occupation of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan were learned to have been icluded in the 36.

The official further said that the prosecution is not considering at all the release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, president of a federation of dissident organizations, which has been demanded by the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

Yi Se-ki, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said that the release of the 36 will bring to 162 the total number of released persons. Yi said the government's clemency was the result of the ruling party's efforts since the May 29 meeting between DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u.

He disclosed that 996 people are still detained for alleged political reasons, of whom 180 are under interrogation, 617 under trial and 199 serving their prison terms. The ruling party wil exert its utmost efforts to ensure that clemency will be granted in the near future to 199 detainees who are serving their terms, he added. Yi said the DJP will also try to ensure the courts will grant leniency to those standing trial during legal proceedings.

13 More Detainees Let Go

SK180605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Supreme Prosecutor's Office Wednesday released 13 people who had been under custody for their involvement in recent demonstrations. The 13 are among 36 people who will be set free this week as a result of a compromise between the ruling and opposition political parties. The remaining 23 people will be released on Thursday and Friday.

Seven students who seized the American Cultural Center building in Pusan on May 21 were released by the Pusan District Prosecutor's office on Wednesday.

In Chonju, the prosecutor's office released four students who participated in a demonstration following a political rally held by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. The purpose of the rally was to mark the NKDP's launching of a North Cholla Province chapter for the promotion of constitutional revision.

One person was released in Taegu and one in Kwang ju. Both had been arrested for taking part in a demonstration following NKDP rallies in those two cities.

Choe Sang-yop, chief of public security at the supreme prosecutor's office,said that 47 of the 96 people arrested for demonstrations following NKDP rallies have been indicted and that 40 others were released after the prosecution suspended indictment of them. The prosecution plans to release the remaining eight people, except for one, later this week.

The release of the 13 people on Wednesday brought to 124 the total number of people the prosecution has set free recently. A spokesman for the Democratic Justice Party said that as of Tuesday, a total of 996 people were being detained "in connection with the political situation." The figure comprises 609 students, 138 workers and 249 others, according to the ruling party. The DJP plans to make efforts to release additional detained people who show signs of repentance.

11 More Released 19 Jun

SK200009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Eleven people including nine students were set free yesterday under the suspension of indictment by the prosecution, following the release of 13 students Wednesday. The nine students had been charged with holding demonstrations on their campuses. The remaining two were employees of manufacturing plants who allegedly staged a strike for better working conditions after entering the factory as menial workers by disguising themselves as having finished only middle schools. The students included two from Seoul National, one from Songgyungwan, one from Korea, and two form Chonju National University.

1,620 COLLEGE DEMONSTRATORS EXPELLED SINCE 1980

SK190054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A total of 1,620 college students were learned to have been expelled from schools in connection with demonstrations and other student activism since 1980. According to a report by the Education Ministry to the National Assembly, the figure includes 542 in 1980, when the Kwangju incident took place, 290 in 1981, 209 in 1982, 332 in 1983 and 47 in 1984. So far this year, 41 students were expelled, compared to 159 persons last year. By university, Seoul National University dismissed the largest number of students, 61, according to statistics available only on expellees since 1984.

Campus demonstrations occurred over 3,000 times in the past three years. Last year, protests on campus were staged 1,231 times, with a total of 372,170 participants. This spring semester, 819 cases of disturbances have been reported at 79 schools with 200,000 students being involved.

The report also revealed that a total of 234 professors have been dropped, not renewed their emplpyment contracts since 1976, when the employment contract system was introduced.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES ARMY DAY MESSAGE

BK191201 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Undated message of the PRK Defense Ministry to party, state, and mass organizations on the 35th anniversary of KPRAF's tradition day and Army-people solidarity day]

[Text] The time-honored tradition of struggle and combat of the KPRAF, successor to the Issarak army, under the correct leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party and the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party -- now the KPRP -- has been through untold tests and trials in a courageous struggle while closely joining hands with the people and cooperating in combat with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and armies, successively fighting and defeating the French colonialists and U.S. imperialist aggressors.

For the independence, freedom, and happiness of the Cambodian people, although the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang of Beijing expansionist-hegemonist anti-Marxist-Leninist stooges is continuing to nurture all kinds of designs and maneuvers to crush the revolutionary army and transform it into a cruel and savage tool for the massacre of the people, our revolutionary army under the direct leadership of the KPRP, born from the storm of hatred in the revolutionary struggle full of pure patriotism and profound proletarian internationalism, has fought and tempered itself in the roaring flames of revolutionary war and has grown daily in size and quality. To the present, the revolutionary army has continued to fight and successively vanquish all sabotage maneuvers and activities of the enemies of all stripes. Particularly, the resounding victory of the 1984-85 dry season inflicted the most damaging defeat to the enemies, driving them into a complete loss of mastery and into panic, weakness, and an unstoppable slide toward total collapse in the near future. By contrast, our revolution is advancing firmly and the cause of national defense and reconstruction is developing, gaining momentum, and winning growing stability with each passing day.

All these gains are due to the correct leadership of the KPRP; the bonds of militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam; the important participation of the masses throughout the country in general; and the cooperation and contribution of the provinces, cities, ministries, offices, mass organizations, and the forces of the masses in particular.

Over the past 7 years, under the beacon of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, which set forth the common strategic goal of the revolution, the provinces, cities, ministries, offices, and institutions at all levels as well as the mass organizations and Armed Forces have enthusiastically participated in the common effort to transform the party resolutions into concrete activities in the cause of defending and rebuilding the fatherland.

As for our people, they have offered their beloved children and husbands to serve in the Army; to build the national defense; and to set up militia forces to protect the villages, communes, and the borders of the beloved fatherland while opposing and overcoming all difficulties and complications and fulfilling all glorious tasks entrusted by the party and people. While doing so, a number of our combatants and workers have been injured, fallen ill, or died most valiantly. This is a sacrifice permeated with great honor and pure patriotism. The fatherland will never forget such a priceless sacrifice.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry and the whole Armed Forces, we would like to express profound gratitude to the party organizations, state authorities, ministries, offices, provinces, cities, mass organizations, and the people throughout the country for sparing no efforts -- either material or moral -- to assist the Army and families of Army combatants, thus contributing to building and developing the KPRAF, enabling it to advance rapidly in close combat cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, to successfully assume national defense duties, and to control the border and the interior of the country. We would especially like to express gratitude to the families of fallen soldiers to war invalids, and to those who have rendered great services to the revolution for offering the flesh and blood of their loved ones for the cause of the nation, fatherland, and people.

We salute all comrades, friends, and beloved fraternal people. Although the enemies have experienced serious setbacks, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the imperialists and the Thai ruling circles, continue to feed and support the reactionary Cambodian groups to oppose the Cambodian revolution. Therefore, the whole party, people, and Armed Forces must make greater efforts to contribute to the emulation in implementing the common strategic tasks according to the resolutions set forth by the fourth and fifth party congresses; enhance combat readiness and fight to defend the localities and units; accelerate the production of crops and goods; increase the advantages of mastery both at the border and in the interior of the country; build true revolutionary forces; participate in building the Armed Forces as a core for the people in the attack against the enemy to defend the villages and communes; heighten the special Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity; and raise the level of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

To continue developing the priceless tradition of the Issarak Army, the regular, regional, and militia forces as a whole must pay chief attention to raising their own political quality so as to build the proeltarian character of the Army to deserve being an army of the people, by the people, and for the people.

On behalf of the National Defense Ministry, we would like to appeal to all party organizations, state authorities, ministries, offices, mass organizations, provinces, and cities to participate in the emulation to implement Circular No. 03 of the party Central Committee dealing with the motivation of the whole people into emulating to build the Armed Forces, strengthen national defense, promote the implementation of the bonds of alliance between the provinces and cities on the one hand and the brigades and divisions on the other, and correctly observe the rear policy to make the KPRAF strong and powerful, capable of fully ensuring the cause of national defense and reconstruction in a gradual advance toward socialism.

We appeal to the fraternal people throughout the country to participate actively in all national defense movements to build a strong national defense and to contribute to the movement to teach and encourage their children to serve in the revolutionary army to defend and perpetuate our beloved land of Angkor.

Once again, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry and the cadres and combatants of the whole Armed Forces, we would like to express profound gratitude to the party organizations, state authorities at all levels, ministries, offices, mass organizations, and the people throughout the country for giving all kinds of assistance and support to the Armed Forces, enabling them to carry out brilliantly the tasks entrusted by the party and people.

We thank the comrade Vietnamese experts at all levels for assisting and actively participating in our Cambodian revolutionary cause. We wish the provinces, cities, ministries, offices, regional armed forces, militiamen, and the people in general the best of health and more and greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses. We wish the families of the fallen soldiers, war invalids, and those who have rendered great service to the revolution the best of health so that they remain good examples for the people of their respective localities. May the bonds of alliance between the provinces and cities and the brigades and divisions grow and develop firmly.

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ARMY DAY

BK161246 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 16 -- A Cuban military delegation led by Deputy Minister of Defense Aldo Santamaria arrived here Monday morning for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea and to attend celebration of the 35th tradition day of the Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (June 19).

It was warmly welcomed at Pochentong airport by Deputy Minister of Defense Koy Buntha, who is also commander-in-chief of the Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, and other Kampuchean officers. Viriato Mora Diaz, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, as well as Cuban, Lao and Soviet military attaches were also on hand.

BOU THANG MEETS WITH FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Receives Cuban Delegation

BK180802 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jun (SPK) -- Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and defense minister, on Monday afternoon received in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Cuban Ministry for the Revolutionary Armed Forces led by its deputy minister, Aldo Santamaria, who is visiting Cambodia. Attending the meeting were Koy Buntha, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of staff of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces; and Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to Cambodia.

On this occasion, Minister Bou Thang termed the delegation's visit a new contribution to strengthening the solidarity bonds between the two countries. He briefed his guests on the development of the Cambodian revolution during the past 7 years despite the enemies' perfidious maneuvers and profoundly thanked the Cuban party, government, and people for their moral and material assistance to the cause of defending and building Cambodia.

For his part, Aldo Santamaria highly appreciated the victories scored by the Cambodian revolution, victories which, he stressed, his people consider as their own. Afterward, the head of the Cuban delegation talked about the development of the People's Revolutionary Army of Cuba and the determination of the Cuban people and army to always hold aloft the banner of socialism and international solidarity in the struggle for world peace.

The same day, a reception was organized at the Cambodian Defense Ministry in honor of the Cuban military delegation.

Meets Soviet Delegation

BK191329 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19 -- Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday afternoon the visiting Soviet military delegation led by Admiral N.I. Smirnov, deputy commander-in-chief of the Soviet vice-Navy (as received).

Defense Minister Bou Thang briefed his guest on the development of Kampuchea, particularly the growing strength of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (PFAFK) the continuator of the "Issarak" Army, which have developed both in quality and quantity over the past seven years. He said that during the past 35 years of bitter experiences, trials and great sacrifices, the Kampuchean Army triumphantly waged their struggles against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and at last they completely liberated the country,

"The growing strength of the Kampuchean Army", the Kampuchea minister stressed, is inseparable from the precious support and assistance of the parties, the governments, the armies and the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries".

Bou Thang warmly hailed the Soviet delegation's visit to Kampuchea, which, he said, was an encouragement to the Kampuchea people and Army in their national defence and construction and an expression of the further consolidation of the close cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

Vice-Admiral N.I. Smirnov, for his part, hailed the all-round achievements scored by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the P.R.P.K. particularly in national defence.

N.I. Smirnov said that the Soviet people would always stand by the Kampuchean people's side in their advance towards socialism.

Also present on the occasion were, among others Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the Kampuchea Armed Forces; and I.A. Ognetov, Soviet charge d'affaires A.I.

Talks With Van Tien Dung

BK191431 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1150 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19 -- Kampuchean Defense Minister Bou Thang received in Phnom Penh Wednesday afternoon the Vietnamese military delegation, led by Defense Minister Gen. Van Tien Dung which has been here to attend the celebrations of the Kampuchean Army's tradition day.

Also present at the reception were Koy Buntha, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) Central Committee, deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea; Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister; and Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association. Bou Thang, also Politburo member of the Party Central Committee and vice premier, welcomed the delegation's presence on this solemm occasion as an expression of the further consolidation of solidarity and friendship between the two peoples and armies. Defense Minister Bou Thang pointed to the importance of the assistance and support given to Kampuchea by socialist countries, particularly Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union.

He went on: "Under the PRPK's correct leadership with General Secretary Heng Samrin at the head, the entire party, the entire Army and the entire people of Kampuchea have constantly pushed ahead the three revolutionary movements aimed at recording new, greater successes in their national construction and defense." Bou Thang said that the Kampuchean revolution is now on a strong position.

For his part, Van Tien Dung, also Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, highly hailed the victories recorded by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces as a encouragement to the Vietnamese people in fighting for common cause of the three Indochinese countries on the path towards socialism.

He said he was convinced that the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries would constitute a decisive factor for all victories. He pointed out that Kampuchea under the PRPK's leadership, together with Vietnam and Laos, could firmly defend their revolutionary gains and successfully advance towards socialism.

After extending best wishes to the Kampuchean revolutionary Armed Forces Van Tien Dung said: "Our children of the coming generation will do the same to preserve this solidarity and friendship between the Armed Forces of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, for national independence, peace, happiness and socialism."

Receives Order From Laos

BK191320 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1145 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK June 19 -- Khamtai siphandon, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of defense acting on behalf of the Lao State Council presented in Phnom Penh this morning the "Itsala" order to Kampuchean Defense Minister Bou Thang, "Phila at Han" medal, first class, to 11 Kampuchean officers and combatants and "Phila at Han" medal, second class, to 15 other Kampuchean officers and combatants.

On this occasion, Khamtai Siphandon profoundly thanked the army and the people of Kampuchea for their contributions to strengthening the special friendship and militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and armies of Laos and Kampuchea. He also wished the Kampuchean army a rapid development and greater successes in their national defence. Khamtai Siphandon also pledged to do his best to contribute to the promotion of the special militant solidarity and friendship among the three Indochinese countries, a main factor for the victor of each country' revolution.

In reply, Bou thang expressed his joy at the Lao delegation's presence on the 35th tradition day of the Kampuchean army, and thanked the Lao party and government for these noble awards, saying that it was a great pride for the whole Kampuchean army. He expressed firm conviction that the militant solidarity and friendship between Kampuchea and Laos will further develop and consolidate.

After praising the fine tradition of the heroic Lao army under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP and its close cooperation with the peoples and the armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam during the past 37 years, Bou Thang said that the whole party, the entire army would do their best to preserve the special militant solidarity and friendship among the three Indochinese countries -- an imperative for each country's development.

Also present among the others were Lao Ambassador Pheli Khounlaleuk and Lao military attache Phommachak Southisan.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING TO MARK ARMY DAY

Foreign Delegations Attend

BK190646 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] On 19 June at 0800, at the Bassak festival hall, the KUFNCD National Council and the Defense Ministry of the PRK organized a solemn meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF traditional day and the army-people solidarity day.

Attending on the occasion were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh municipality. Furthermore, the delegation of the SRV Defense Ministry led by Comrade General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and national defense minister of the SRV; the delegation of the Defense Ministry of the LPDR led by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister of the LPDR; the delegation of the Soviet navy led by Comrade Admiral Smirnov, commander of the Soviet navy [title as heard]; and the delegation of the Defense Ministry of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Aldo Santamria, deputy minister of the Cuban armed forces, also took part in this meeting.

Honoring the meeting with their presence were comrade ministers; deputy ministers; directors general; deputy directors general; cadres and personnel from central ministries and services; and many representatives from the armed forces, clergy, ethnic minorities, and mass organizations. Comrade ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and military attaches of friendly embassies accredited to Cambodia were also present.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed job and highly praised every brilliant victory of the heroic Cambodia army and people scored during the past more than 7 years, particularly the resounding victories along the Cambodian-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season. The comrade general secretary stressed that, continuing the fine traditions of the Issarak Army, the KPRAF have made constant progress both in quantity and quality and fighting capability. The wholehearted assistance and support of the party, government, and people of Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other fraternal socialist countries have consolidated our revolutionary armed forces' position of strength in the revolution.

Replying, Comrade Bou Thang expressed profound gratitude to the party, state, and Cambodian people throughout the country for having enthusiastically taken part in assisting the KPRAF, and in particular to the families of combatants who have sacrificed their children for the cause of national liberation and construction of the fatherland. The comrade called on every combatant and cadre to heighten their revolutionary vigilance and learn from the lofty model of proletarian internationalism of the heroic Vietnamese Volunteer Army to fight and be ready to fight every maneuver and psycholigical war tactic of the enemies to deal them further defeats and head them toward complete disintegration.

Heng Samrin Addresses Meeting

BK191401 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council made a speech at the meeting in Phnom Penh Thursday morning in honour of the 35th tradition day of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and the 35th Army-People solidarity day (June 19).

After welcoming the presence of the military delegations from Cuba, Laos, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, President Heng Samrin said that this was a great honour and an encouragement to the Kampuchean Army and people. Heng Samrin said that in Kampuchea under the leadership of the Khmer section of the Indochinese Communist party, the Kampuchean Armed Forces on June 19, 1951 were merged into Khmer "Issarak Army". This is a new army led by the party, an army of the peoples of the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Laos, our Army successfully defeated the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists.

After the victory over the U.S. imperialists, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces should have together with the people built our country and our new life along the path toward socialism. On the contrary, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan Clique -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- betrayed Marxism-Leninism and the Kampuchean nation, destroying all the Revolutionary gains and pushing the country into an uprecedented tragedy of genocide. Then, they turned the Kampuchean Pary into a repressive force for cruelly slaughtering their own people.

Thanks to the timely and precious assistance and support form the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people, The Kampuchean revolutionaries and combatants closely united in their uprising and overthrew the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, thus completely liberating the Angkor land on January 7, 1979.

Since then, our Army and people have continued fighting and gradually defeating all enemy schemes and acts of sabotage. Especially in the 1984-85 dry season, our Army and people destroyed and seized all strongholds of the Khmer reactionaries along the Kampuchean-Thai border, thus facilitating the steady development of our Army as well as our national defence and construction.

The enemies are weakening and will certainly meet with inevitable and complete defeat.

He also recalled the experiences of the kampuchean Army, praised the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese volunteers, and expressed profound thanks to the communist party, the government, the people and the heroic Armed Forces of Vietnam and to the parties, the governments, the peoples and the Armies of Laos, the Soviet Union, Cuba and all other fraternal socialist countries for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution.

On the situation in Southeast Asia and the world he said: "In the past eight years Kampuchea is still a hot spot in South East Asia. The international situation remains tense and complicated due to the bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists who are obstinately steping up the arms race, opposing the socialist countries and checking the national liberation and peace movements the world over.

"We warmly acclaim and fully support all the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the communique issued by the political consultative committee conference of Warsaw Treaty countries on June 11, 1986 in Budapest.

"The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces and the Thai ruling circles are sticking to their insane policy towards the three Indochinese countries and the world revolution".

He called upon the entire Revolutionary Armed Forces to promote the spirit of self-reliance in line with the international solidarity, particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam special friendship and solidarity, a main factor to ensure the defence of the motherland.

'Excerpts' of Bou Thang Speech

BK191335 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1139 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 19 -- Following is the excerpts of Defense Minister Bou Thong's speech at the meeting in Phnom Penh Thursday Morning to mark the 35th tradition day of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and the 35th Army-people solidarity, day (June 19).

"[Quotation marks as received] ...Recalling the traditional struggle, the formation and growth of people's revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, the successor of the Issarak army, we always engrave deep in our hearts the profound gratitude to the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party and the Khmer People's Revolutionary party now the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the leadership which has helped our Armed Forces develop in quantity and quality.

... The great victory obtained in the 1984-85 dry season by our Army and people created a turning point of strategic importance in our country's revolution. It has shown more clearly that the Kampuchean revolutionary forces are getting stronger and stronger while the enemy forces are declining, and that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible.

Though the enemies have suffered from bitter defeats the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, teaming up with the U.S. imperialists and the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circles, have resorted to all plots and tricks in order to destroy the Kampuchean revolution and impede our advance. They still continue to foster the Khmer reactionaries in an attempt to perpetrate another war of aggression against Kampuchea and to overthrow our revolutionary power...

We are determined to defeat all enemy schemes and acts of opposing the people's revolutionary cause. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea are capable of accomplishing all from the entire people, the strong support and assistance from fraternal socialist countries and progressive people the world over, and because they have been backed by the special Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance and solidarity....

BOU THANG VISITS ARMORED UNIT, NAVAL BASE

BK171152 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 17 -- A party and state delegation visited last Saturday an armoured unit and a naval base on the occasion of the 35th tradition day of the Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and the army-people solidarity day (June 19).

The delegation was headed by Bou Thang, Politburo member of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence. Bou Thang expressed his joy at the development of the armoured unit in particular and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in general. He also urged the cadres and combatants to double their efforts so as to enhance their fighting capacity and strengthen the solidarity with the local people.

CHEA SIM, OTHER LEADERS VISIT KPRAF SCHOOL

BK180818 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] In order to mark the 35th anniversary of the glorious traditional day of the KPRAF and the army-people solidarity day -- 19 June 1951-19 June 1986 -- on the morning of 17 June a Party, State, and front delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, visited and distributed gifts to cadres and combatants at the KPRAF's cultural school. Accompanying him were Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Sam Sundoeun, party Central Committee member and acting secretary of the provincial Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union; Comrade Ros Chhun, alternate party Central Committee member and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; and several leaders of state institutions and mass organizations.

Upon its arrival, the delegation was warmly greeted by Comrade Lim Thi, secretary of Kandal Province's provisional party committee; Comrade Yem Yon, chairman of Kanddal Province's people's revolutionary committee; comrade Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department; and Comrade (Puk Saren), director of the school; as well as many cadres and combatants.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Chea Sim highly appreciated the attention paid by the school board in educating our cadres and combatants to help raise their understanding. He went on to say that our cadres combatants, and people now clearly grasp the tradition of courageous struggle waged by the army born out of the people. Cadres and combatants must therefore translate this grasp into concrete actions in defence and construction duty and must heighten their sense of patriotism, enhance their sense of responsibility, and contribute in the emulation to build the KPRAF in size and quality so as tó advance toward implementing well all the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

HUN SEN CLOSES GOODS INSPECTION MEETING

BK180911 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 June a ceremony was held at the Chattomuk conference hall to conclude the meeting on goods inspection throughout the country and to launch a campaign of goods inspection. Honoring the occasion were Comrade Hu Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of th Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; leading cadres from various state institutions; and representatives from goods inspection committees in every ministry, service, central directorates, and provinces and municipalities.

For 2 days, the meeting attentively listened to addresses by many delegates on the task of carrying out goods inspection work. The meeting also drew some new experiences. Through these experiences and achievements, the Council of Ministers decided to award 12 congratulatory certificates and commendation letters to various ministries and services. The Central Goods Inspection Commission at the same time awarded 23 congratulatory certificates and commendation letters to units with good results in carrying out task for the party and state.

Closing the meeting, Comrade Hun Sen highly appreciated the task of goods inspection throughout the country which has achieved good results. The comrade also called on members of the audience to strive to increase their knowledge to ensure the implementation of tasks to score further successes to restore and strengthen the national economy.

LAO AMBASSADOR SUMMONED TO RECEIVE PROTEST

BK191235 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Special report on measures taken by the Thai Government over the violation of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity by Lao forces"]

[Excerpt] The Thai Government has taken two kinds of measures to deal with the Lao attack. Its Foreign Ministry has instructed the Thai permanent mission at the United Nations in New York to submit a protest note to the UN secretary general and to circulate the document at the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council. It also has instructed the Thai permanent mission in Geneva to inform the UN Human Rights Commission of the incident. On 19 June, the Lao Ambassador was summoned to receive an aide memoire on Thailand's protest over the incident. The aide memoire contains the following major points.

On 14 June 1986 at 2120, 40 LPDR troops crossed the border, penetrating about 10 km to Thailand in Ban Huai Pong, Tambon Romyen, Chiang Khan District, Phayao Province. They fired on the shelters of 142 Lao immigrants taking refuge in the area. Before retreating, they took the immigrants' property and set the shelters ablaze. As a result of the attack by the LPDR soldiers, 35 Lao -- 6 men, 11 women, 15 boys, and 3 girls — were killed, and 18 others were wounded.

The Lao soldiers' unprovoked intrusion up to 10 km into Thai territory constitutes a blatant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It indicates that the act was planned in advance and carefully executed. This shows that Laos has discarded the principles of international law. The Lao soldiers' intrusion was directed against the shelters of the Lao immigrants taking refuge in Thailand from war. Lao soldiers resorted to atrocities and brutality, heedless of the lives of a large number of innocent children. Such a crime violates the principles of human rights and humanitarianism. The Thai Government protests this infringement upon Thailand's territory and strongly condemns the act of the LPDR Armed Forces, which violates the principles of peaceful coexistence and the UN Charter. The Lao Government is held responsible for the losses. The Thai Government, meanwhile, calls upon the Lao Government to refrain absolutely from such acts, otherwise the Thai Government reserves its legitimate right to take retaliatory measures to defend its national sovereignty and protect the lives and property of peole in Thailand.

The incident contradicts the Lao Government's proposal for meetings and discussions between the two countriesto normalize bilateral relations. It once again proves Laos' insincerity concerning its own proposal.

Following the meeting at the Foreign Ministry between Lao Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong and Director General of the Political Department M.R. Thep Thewakun this morning, Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri, in his capacity as Foreign Ministry spokesman, held a press conference to report that the Lao ambassador was summoned for a meeting with the director general of the Political Department to receive a protest over the 10-km intrusion into Thailand and the brutal massacre of a number of Lao immigrants taking refuge in Thailand. He said the director general of the Political Department stressed two points to the Lao ambassador to Thailand.

First, Lao soldiers violated Thailand's sovereignty by making the 10-km cross-border intrusion. Second, he pointed out the atrocities the Lao soldiers committed against their Lao compatriots inside Thailand, again violating Thailand's sovereignty. The Lao ambassador to Thailand denied the Lao soldiers' involvement in the incident. But the director general of the Political Department confirmed to him that Thailand has proof that the incident was certainly committed by Lao soldiers. He presented photographs to the Lao ambassador. The latter accepted the photographs. The director general of the Political Department asked the Lao ambassador to report the matter to the Lao Government and to call on it to refrain from such acts. Director General of the Political Department M.R. Thep Thewakun stressed to the Lao ambassador to Thailand that Laos' act contradicts the Lao leaders' declaration that Laos wants good relations with Thailand. It also conflicts with the joint Thai-Lao statement signed in 1979 in which both countries pledged not to resort to violence or armed operations but to make efforts to establish a peaceful atmosphere along the Thai-Lao border. The Laos action constitutes a violation of the Thai-Lao joint declaration.

ARMY RADIO DISCUSSES LAO ATTACK ON REFUGEES

BK191200 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Sayamanusati" Feature]

[Text] While we were dwelling in election-related activities, several papers on 17 June ran headlines saying: Lao refugee village victim of atrocity. The reports said some 30 Lao soldiers intruded into Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province and massacred some 35 Lao refugees. The reports are accurate and have been substantiated by many sources. It is also a fact Thailand continues to be the victim of occasional acts of harassment and threats from Laos and Cambodia. We feel it would not be right to ignore this incident simply to focus on the election, and so we present our listeners with the following article:

Regarding the aforementioned headline, it follows that among the killed Lao refugees were children, women, and old people. The Lao soldiers also set fire to the settlement of Lao refugees before retreating back to Laos. The governor of Phayao reported the incident to the Interior Ministry on 16 June. The police chief of Phayao reported to Newsmen that at about 2120 on 14 June the temporary settlement of 23 Lao families who had fled to Thailand for a better life was attacked by Lao soldiers whose motive was probably to punish them for fleeing to Thailand.

Reports about this kind of Indochinese communist behavior are quite regular. What we want to discuss is why does the Lao administration treat Lao people this way? What is the reason for its regular harassment along the Thai border, at a time when Thailand has tried to compromise to avoid tension by giving assistance to Laos whenever possible in a brotherly manner? Why has Laos not reciprocated Thailand's good will by refraining from violating Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity? Another question is why has Thailand persisted in using the compromise approach when the Lao administration has not shown any good will toward it? Why does Thailand not punish Laos?

First, we feel that Laos cannot reciprocate Thailand's good will and friendly attitude no matter how badly it may want to do so because the Lao Government is communist and belongs to the Vietnam-USSR camp. It must obey all instructions from the camp master regardless of whether or not it is willing. We believe, however, that the Lao administration would not perpetrate atrocities against Lao people or provoke Thailand if it had the freedom to make its own decisions. However, because the Lao administration has enslaved itself, it must follow directions from its master.

Second, the Lao Government let itself be deceived into joining Vietnam's Indochinese Federation policy, or the so-called Ho Chi Minh dream. Ho Chi Minh dreamed about establishing an Indochinese Federation with Vietnam at its core. This federation envisaged the entire Indochinese territory and 17 northeastern Thai provinces under Vietnamese control. The Vietnamese generations that followed Ho Chi Minh, such as Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Co Thach, and so forth, have pursued this dream.

Listeners, communists do not change a policy easily once it is set, but will continuously try to achieve the goal regardless of how long it might take. Now that the Lao administration has been deceived and traveled so far along this evil scheme, it has become the sharp end of the spear whose handle Vietnam holds to stab at Thailand regularly. It is fortunate for Thailand in that Vietnam has not been able to completely occupy Cambodia. Cambodia would become the point of another spear stabbing at Thailand if Vietnam should ever gain complete control. We can hardly blame the spear points because they simply point in the direction that their holders want. If we use our spears to stab back, they would crush the rival spears -- Laos and Cambodia -- and that would not be the proper solution to the problem. The proper solution is for us to come to an agreement with the spear holder so it will not stab us.

On the question of why Thailand does not punish Laos, we want to explain it this way. Laos is merely the end of the spear which is held by someone who can point it in any direction. For this reason, it would not be right to punish Laos. The most important thing is that we must distinguish between the Lao people and the Lao Government. Listerners know that a communist government is not a government of the people, for the people, or by the people. The Lao Government is a government by Vietnam, for Vietnam, and of Vietnam. The majority of Lao people are not communists but are victims of dictatorial administration under control of the Vietnamese. They can do nothing lest they would be killed. Even after they successfully fled across the Mekong River to Thailand they became victims of the latest cross-border Lao raid.

Some listeners may note huge demonstrations by Lao people in support of the Lao Government whenever disputes occur bvetween Thai and Lao governments. This should not surprise you. In a communist administration, people can be mobilized to do anything except live and eat well. You can see that people along both banks of the Mekong River have continued to maintain close bonds of friendship because the Lao people there are not communists. Not doctrine can destroy this friendship. For this reason, Thai punishment of Laos is not the correct solution. The correct solution lies in the use of political measures toward Vietnam. In the meantime, we must use restraint and justd push out the intruders.

SIAM RAT DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN PHNOM PENH

WA200001 [Editorial Report] The Thai language daily SIAM RAT on page 3 of its 1-7 June 1986 Sunday edition carries an 1,100-word news feature written by its regular foreign affairs commentator Chaiwat Yonpiam describing conditions in Phnom Penh. The author says that although the city still shows signs of neglect experienced during the Khmer Rouge era and that the 2100 curfew is an indicator of the divsions and guerrilla warfare the country still faces, "it is still a beautiful city...with much more joie de vivre than the other Indochina capitals." The article described abundantly stocked markets and French restaurants patronized not only by foreign relief workers, but also by ordinary Cambodians. The writer noted the movie theaters showed films from socialist countries, "but even more popular are private video showings for which a viewing fee is charged on special occasions like weddings". The article ends with the observation that temples and schools, which had been abolished by the Khmer Rouge, are once again operating, albeit with a shortage of qualified teachers for the schools.

MINISTER MEETS SOVIET MASS MEDIA DELEGATION

BK190854 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Viktor Vasilyevich Skopenko, rector of the Kiev State University, and his party at 1100 today called on Prime Minister's Office Minister Police First Lieutenant Chan Manutham in his capacity as the minister in charge of national public relations work. The group, which is visiting Thailand 16-23 June, was accompanied during the meeting by President of the Thai Press Association La-iat Phibunsawat.

The minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office warmly welcomed the Soviet mass media delegation. They exchanged views on various topics. The rector of the Kiev State University said the purpose of this visit is to meet and exchange views with the Thai mass media, and to learn about Thailand's education and culture. He said the group has visited several educational institutions, including Chulalongkon University, Thammasat University, and Ramkhamhaeng University.

The Thai minister noted the advantages of such exchanges as they contribute to better understanding between the peoples of both countries and might help in settling conflicts of any kind. He said the Thai Government adopts a policy of friendship with all countries. The Thai people are peace-loving and peaceful. They never think of trampling on any country's sovereignty. The Thai minister thanked the Soviet Government for its purchase of farm products from Thailand.

The Kiev State University rector said his country is willing to assist Thailand in all regards. He also expressed a wish to see the strengthening of the Thai-Soviet relations in all fields.

SITTHI CONFIRMS PREM'S STATEMENT ON VIHEAR

BK181302 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Commenting on the view expressed by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon that Mount Phra Vihear belongs to Thailand and Thailand wants it back, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters on 6 June that CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk once said that Thailand should share the ownership of it with Cambodia in case CGDK has success in its struggle for national liberation. "If the CDGK wins, the situation may change and a share in the ownership of the mount could be brought up for later negotiations, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that, from a geographical point of view, Mount Phra Vihear should belong to Thailand. Anyway, Thailand lost it by the World Court's ruling because it had signed a map treaty.

Asked about the possibility of amending the treaty, which is unfair to Thailand, and trying to regain the mount, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said the matter must wait until the situation in Cambodia is settled first.

On 5 June Prime Minister Gen Prem visited Sisaket Province and talked with villagers about the question of Mount Phra Vihear. He stressed to the people that the mount belongs to Thailand and Thailand wants it back.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH AT HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

OW151001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, at the exhibition of small industry and handicraft products in Hanoi on 9 June 1986 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I warmly acclaim Vietnam's small industry and handicraft sector for making important contributions to our country's economy during the years of the resistance wars against France and the United States and especially during the past 10 years of socialist construction and defense of the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

The value of Vietnam's small industry and handicraft products accounts for 45 percent of that of its industrial, small industry, and handicraft products. In terms of consumer goods alone, their value accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total value of industrial consumer goods for domestic use.

The small industry and handicraft sector has created jobs for 1,600,000 laborers while worthily contributing to exports, achieving nearly 20 percent of the counry's total export value in 1985.

Welcome to the first national contest of arts and crafts products sponsored by the Vietnam Union of Small Industry and handicraft Cooperatives and the Vietnam Plastic Art Workers Association!

I hope that you comrades will continue to properly organize more contests, develop the strength of the small industry and handicraft sector, and contribute to restoring and developing other sectors and occupations as well as the production of our nation's traditional products under your state-assigned management.

In visiting the hall exhibiting your products selected for the national contest, I am gladly aware of our people's extremely great capabilities, which, if properly exploited, will worthily contribute to effecting changes in our national economy in the years ahead. I hope and believe that these great capabilities will be fully developed.

Our still poor country, with its underdeveloped production, is currently in the initial stage of transition to socialism while advancing directly from the state of small prodution to socialism while bypassing the stage of capitalist development. For this reason, Vietnam's small industry and handicraft sector plays an important role and bears a heavy, yet glorious responsibility.

We must continue to develop trades and occupations, pay attention to restoring and developing traditional occupations, improve the quality of existing products, produce new goods, and fully exploit the present conditions in equipment, materials, energy, local raw materials, and discarded materials to turn out larger quantities and vast assortments of better quality goods at lower manufacturing costs while achieving increasingly high productivity, output, and efficiency. We must produce goods in abundance in order to barter with our peasants for grain and other farm products, satisfy the people's diverse needs, contribute to implementing the basic socialist economic laws, and meet the laboring people's increasing material and cultural needs.

We must strive to develop our national potential from the urban to the rural areas, arouse large numbers of workers to take part in production, and secure jobs for millions of laborers at present and in the coming 5 years. These vast problems must be solved satisfactorily in order to fully use our valuable labor potential, properly develop the talents of highly skilled artisans, and create excellent and unique goods showing the high creativity of our plastic art workers.

It is necessary to properly organize the formation and training of artisans for future generations. We must develop trades and occupations in the cities and towns as well as in the countryside, and fully make all idle peasants produce large quantities of goods.

In the years ahead, if our country's industry may not develop vigorously enough and our state may be unable to engage many people in the state-operated area, part of our laborers may be motivated to go and build new economic zones. Meanwhile, we must create jobs in the small industry and handicraft sector. There must be a correct policy of boosting production, and coordination between the state providing jobs and laborers creating jobs for themselves, in accordance with policies and laws.

The small industry and handicraft sector must contribute to further increasing the sources and quantities of export goods, strive to raise productivity and product quality, gradually coordinate handicrafts with small industry, and use more equipment and machines. Wherever conditions permit the production of a certain article, we must boldly apply modern technology and coordinate handicrafts with semimechanization and mechanization as well as rudimentary means with semimodern and modern means. We must advance from piecemeal production to mass production, gradually move from small-scale to large-scale production, rapidly increase output, and produce good quality goods.

In the course of production, you should coordinate with the Vietnam Plastic Art Workers Association in constantly making studies so as to produce new articles, meet consumers' needs and preferences, and maintain and raise the reputation of our Vietnamese products on the world market. You should strive to achieve an increasingly high export value and increasingly high effectiveness in order to worthily contribute, in the initial stage of the transition period, to leading our country out of backwardness and poverty so as to steadily advance to socialism. To this end, you must satisfactorily implement the eighth party Central Committee plenum resolution by gradually eliminating centralism, bureaucratism, and subsidization and applying the socialist trade accounting system. Conditions for the small industry and handicraft sector to realize this are somewhat more favorable, because it is less bound to these various restrictive systems than the state-operated sector. This does not mean that it lacks complicated problems. The old management system characterized by centralism, bureaucratism, and subsidization still impedes our nation's economic activities, even in the small industry and handicraft sector.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee recently issued resolution No 306 ensuring the autonomy of primary economic units in production and business operations. This resolution deals in part with collective economy. You should study this resolution carefully to implement it properly. You should propose to the state some appropriate policies and regulations concerning the small industry and handicraft sector.

Small industry and handicraft production is related to many other sectors and to all localities. Those sectors concerned must help the small industry and handicraft sector and create conditions for it to develop.

Localities must closely guide this sector in local production. It is necessary to streamline intervillage organizations at all levels so that they can fulfill their duties as organs in charge of managing this sector in accordance with the eighty party Central Committee plenum resolution.

Since we are advancing to socialism from a very low starting point, we must seek by all means to strongly develop the production forces and to constantly increase production strength. At the same time, we must constantly consolidate and strengthen production relations and make them consistent with the nature and level of production forces at all stages so that they can develop their impact and spur production forces to further develop in the advance of socialism.

We must concentrate on constantly carrying out the socialist transformation of the small industry and handicraft sector in appropriate ways and stages and in accordance with the motto of transforming it and putting it to better use. Socialist transformation must be aimed at developing production without impeding the correct development of production forces.

The party and state have assigned you the task of mangaging an important and pretty complex link of our economy. This is a collective economic sector, one of the components of the socialist economy, with its various levels such as cooperatives and production cooperative teams, and of the private individual economy, in which many artisans practice numerous and varied traditional occupations. For this reason, it is very important to achieve socialist transformation and to consolidate and strengthen the new production relations in this sector.

To harmoniously ensure the interests of the entire society, collectives, and laboring people, you should intensify the education of members of cooperatives and production teams as well as of individual producers, to make them engage in production with enthusiasm, develop all their capabilities, constantly improve their professional skills. Their love for the country and socialism should be manifested by providing to the state increasingly large quantities of high quality goods at reasonable manufacturing costs and by scrupulously complying with all policies and laws.

You must make everyone aware of the fine qualities of our people, namely of doing business seriously and honestly, of emulating the superior qualities of laborers, and preserving one's prestige as well as the reputation of the collective and the entire country, especially in the production of export goods.

We will encourage and acclaim those who do business honestly and legitimately, study diligently, strive to raise their knowledge, develop technical improvement innovations, turn out good quality products and new articles needed by society, comply with policies and laws scrupulously, and are therefore moderately well off.

On the other hand, we must resolutely oppose and punish those who do illegal business, cheat, steal, pilfer, produce bad quality and fake goods to deceive the state and consumers, violate policies, and dodge laws. These people must be expelled from the ranks of laborers in the small industry and handicraft sector to prevent them from blackening its reputation.

To vigorously develop the small industry and handicraft sector, it is necessary to erase the prejudices against those working in the state-operated sector. According to a prevalent view, to enjoy glory one must be assigned to the state-operated sector. This is an erroneous view. Uncle Ho taught that labor means glory. Anyone, whether inside or outside the state-operated sector, who works diligently and enthusiastically, produces many goods for society, observes policies, laws, and discipline seriously, deserves glory. It is a most glorious task to labor in production and fight for national defense.

Whether inside or outside the state-operated sector, those who are parasites, embezzlers, thiefs, and lazy laborers and who are against policies and laws must be condemned and punished.

It is necessary to encourage, help, and create conditions for those working in the collective sector to compete with the entire people in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

To satisfactorily implement these tasks, you should coordinate with the local party committee echelons and mass organizations and strive to consolidate and strengthen the party installations in the collective economic sector; strengthen the mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; and ensure thorough party leadership over the entire sector.

I have dealt here with only a few important points, which I hope you will study and apply. On this occasion, I convey, through you, my solicitous regards to all workers of the nation's small industry and handicraft sector. I hope that this sector will develop the tradition of loving the country and socialism and strive to score still greater achievements.

I hope that the comrade leaders of the sector will satisfactorily fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and state and will contribute to developing our country's small industry and handicraft sector.

EDITORIAL LAUDS KPRAF ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

BK190906 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 19 June editorial: "Congratulations to the KPRAF"]

[Text] On 19 June 1931 -- 35 years ago -- the Issarak Army, which is today's KPRAF, was founded in accordance with a decision made by the Cambodian Provisional National Liberation Central Committee headed by Comrade Son Ngoc Minh. The 35 years of glorious combat and victories of the KPRAF have entered during the history of the Cambodian Revolution. For over 7 years, the KPRAF which has inherited the fine nature and traditions of the Issarak Army -- led, educated, and trained by the KPRP, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- has quickly reached maturity.

This is an army that comes from the people, entertains a flesh-and-blood relationship with the people, fights for the people, and joins the people in creating an invincible strength for defending the fatherland. It is a revolutionary army imbued with a high degree of fighting spirit, a valiant determination to overcome difficulties and hardships, and readiness to make contributions and sacrifices for the fatherland and the people. It is also an army that maintains militant solidarity, a special relationship and close alliance with the people's armies of fraternal Laos and Vietnam, as well as the armies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Its members, being elite sons and brothers of the Cambodian laboring people, serve as the firm backbone of the movement to fight for national defense. Together with the people, it has defeated all the schemes of sabotage by Polpotist army remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces to safeguard the revolutionary gains that were achieved with the blood of tens of thousands of Cambodian cadres and soldiers as well as millions of patriotic Cambodians killed by the genocidal regime of Pol Pot -- Beijing's henchman.

Today, our armed forces and people greatly rejoice over the comprehensive growth and resounding exploits of the KPRAF in recent years. During the memorable 1984-85 dry season, the Cambodian armed forces and people, acting in coordination with Vietnamese army volunteers, wiped out the whole network of bases set up by the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces along the Cambodian-Thai border, thus weakening them and creating a new stance and a new strength for the Cambodian revolution.

Following this glorious victory, the KPRAF again joined the people across the country in scoring a new feat -- settingup the Cambodian-Thai border defense line while boosting the strength of the revolution nationwide. The KPRAF today comprises many armed services. Both its regular and local forces as well as the militia and guerrilla forces and the people's public security forces have taken big steps forward and are capable of gradually taking over the duty of defending the fatherland. This has been demonstrated by the five withdrawals of Vietnamese army volunteers as agreed upon by the PRK and the SRV.

The great achievements recorded over the years by the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and people of Cambodia have greatly contributed to increasing the revolutionary strength and militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries' armed forces and peoples and positively helped consolidate peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, are frenziedly pursuing a policy of hostility against the PRK and the three Indochinese countries as a whole and are plotting to reimpose the genocidal regime on Cambodia. For this very reason, the KPRP's Fifth Congress clearly set forth the primary strategic task of the Cambodian party, armed forces, and people as follows: it is necessary to always uphold vigilance, high determination, and great efforts to defend the fatherland and safeguard the fruits of the revolution.

The cause of the KPRAF is still very demanding but extremely glorious. Our people and armed forces are very proud to have the fraternal KPRAF as their loyal comrade and militant friend. Standing shoulder to shoulder for decades, they have defeated one enemy after another and shared weal and woe. We deeply note the great, extremely valuable support and assistance accorded by the Cambodian people and the KPRAF to our people's revolutionary cause. Our people and armed forces pledge to closely join the Cambodian people and armed forces in the struggle against the common enemy to firmly safeguard the sacred fruits of the Cambodian revolution and protect the independence, sovereignty, and peaceful construction efforts of each people; and to do their best to make the great, special militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia as well as among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos last forever.

On this great festive day of the KPRAF, our armed forces and people respectfully wish the KPRAF even more glorious achievements in training, combat, and other work activities and join the entire people in successfully implementing the resolution of the KPRP's fifth Congress so as to bring the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause to new heights of success.

GEN SUTRISNO APPOINTED ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

BK180549 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0522 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Jakarta, June 18 (ANTARA) -- Lt Gen. Tri Sutrisno was installed as the new Indonesian Army chief of staff Wednesday replacing Gen. Rudini. Sutrisno is the first ranking officer from among the non-45 generation holding the top post in the army. His military career began when he joined the Bandung Military Technical Academy in 1955. Later on he took part in a number of important military operations such as the cracking down of DI/TII [Armed Muslim Dissidents Organization], PRRI [Revolutionary Government of Republic of Indonesia] and G-30-S/PKI [Indonesian Communist Party-backed 30 September Movement] rebel movements.

Lt Gen. Tri Sutrisno who was born in Surabaya on November 15, 1935 is also known as a devoted Moslem. A father of four from the marriage to Tuti Setiawati he also holds the post of the chairman of the PBSI (Indonesian Badminton Association) for the 1985-1989 period. His previous military posts included chief of staff of Udayana 16th Military Region Command, commander of the Sriwijaya 4th Military Region, commander of Jakarta 5th Military Region and deputy army chief of staff under Gen. Rudini.

MOKHTAR, IRANIAN JUNIOR MINISTER HOLD TALKS

BK200555 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Iran wishes to further improve the cordial relations with Indonesia. This statement was made by Sheykh ol-Eslam, the Iranian junior foreign minister in charge of political affairs, after meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta yesterday.

The visiting Iranian junior minister is in Indonesia to discuss bilateral relations and problems faced by OPEC. While meeting with Mining and Energy Minister Subroto, the visiting junior minister said he agreed with the need to raise oil prices in the international market and to reduce oil production.

SUHARTO COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY USE

BK191315 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] At the Bina Graha Presidential Office in Jakarta this afternoon, Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council M. Panggabean exchanged views with President Suharto and offered additional information on the council's recommendations, which had been submitted to the president some time ago. Speaking to newsmen afterwards, Panggabean disclosed that the recommendations covered, among other issues political indoctrination to promote the growth of Pancasila democracy.

As for the future construction of a nuclear plant in Indonesia, the chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council quoted the head of state as saying that construction depends on national needs and timing. If Indonesia wishes to progress, there is no choice but to do so with industrial development. Various energy resources in the country will be used, and if they are insufficient to support industrial development, nuclear power will be the alternative. The president stressed that Indonesia must make efforts to remove or minimize the possibility of radiation leakage, such as occurred recently in many countries, including the Soviet Union.

LEADERS DENY ENRILE DISMISSAL, COUP REPORT

HK200321 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Capitalized passages spoken in Tagalog]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino, her Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos denied the reports that Enrile has been dismissed and there is a planned military coup. The president and the two other top leaders of the country made the denial in separate statements yesterday [19 June]. President Aquino said the rumors could be the handiwork of deposed President Marcos and her [as heard] supporters. For added details, here is FEBC correspondent Al Dovar:

[Begin recording] [Dovar] President Corazon Aquino today said that everything is well in the country. She scotched reports of a military coup d'etat, which she said could be the handiwork of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and his followers. She also said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile did not walk out of yesterday's cabinet meeting, but had to leave before the session ended for a speaking engagement with the council of churches.

She told reporters in an interview that everything is well. She sleeps well and she eats very well, but whatever it is, all is really proceeding even better than what she expected it to be. [sentence as heard]

[Aquino] Everything is very well. I sleep very well and eat very well, so THIS IS PROBABLY THE DOING OF MARCOS, so let him have his little fun; but I think that's enough for that.

[Unidentified voice] This is information confirmed?

[Aquino] I guess so. MARCOS IS VERY USED TO THAT. It's either disinformation or misinformation, but whatever it is, all is proceeding better than what I expected it to be.

[Dovar] Meanwhile, Gen Fidel Ramos, new Armed Forces chief of staff, described reports of a military coup as pure fantasy, speculation, and exaggeration. Gen Ramos, who was in Malacanang to attend a meeting with representatives of political prisoners, also said Minister Enrile would say the same thing about the reports. He added that Enrile would certainly support what President Aquino had said about everything in the country being under control. [end recording]

AQUINO ADDRESSES UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

HK200401 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino last night assured the University of the Philippines [UP] community that she will listen and be responsive to its criticisms.

"(The new government's) windows are open to catch fresh wind carrying both condemnation and constructive suggestion from the corridors of UP," she told UP faculty members and officers led by UP president Edgardo J. Angara at the celebration of its 78th anniversary yesterday.

During ceremonies held at the Asian Institute of Tourism, the President said while she is now a member of the establishment, she is aware of the "venerable tradition, the life force the saving grace, that is our irrepressible UP."

She called UP "the problem no Philippine president has managed to solve; not even its (UP's) illustrious sons have escaped villification."

Since it was founed on June 18, 1908, the UP has always seen and denounced flaws in government. Its criticisms and prescriptions have taken an increasingly radical direction to reach a peak in the Marcos era, the President noted.

Speaking of that era, the President said "violent revolution had been offered as the only effective remedy to an exploitative and self-serving regime."

In the latter years, however, she said she detected in the UP a no-less powerful alternative to tyranny and suffering quietly sweeping the campus," a breath of the fresh wind of non-violent change that blew into the sails of our yellow revolution."

Under the new dispensation, what now lies ahead for UP, what judgment will it make, what pressures will it exert on the fledgling government that is now viewed by the university as the establishment, the president wondered.

She said she cannot presume that her administration, unlike past administration will escape the harshest scrutiny of the university. However, "just as I had convinced myself to accept that I am now on the establishment's side (at least one that endeavors to be just) I have also prepared myself to listen and to be responsive to criticisms," the President said.

The President recognized that ideas emanating from the UP has served "not to upset but to balance the government." She assured the UP community that while her government may be separate from the university, "it will not be insulated from it."

AQUINO ORDERS SPEEDY RELEASE OF DETAINEES

HK200517 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday ordered the Justice Ministry and the military to speed up the relase of remaining political detainees still languishing in jail. She issued the order to Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, and General Fidel Ramos, AFP chief of staff.

The president's order followed a meeting with leaders of cause-oriented groups, tasks Forces Detainees, Kapatid [Kapisanan sa Pagpapalaya ng Detenidong Pulitikal -- Association for the Release of Political Detainees], Selda [Samahan ng Mga ex-Detainees Laban sa Detensyon at Para sa Amnestiya -- Coalition of Ex-detainees Against Detention and for Amnesty] [word indistinct], Martyr, Ecumenical Movement for Justice and for Peace, and the Philippine Alliance for Human Rights Advocates.

CON-COM RESOLUTION ON DETAINEES, FOREIGN LOANS

HK200515 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission's [Con-Com] committee on the Bill of Rights yesterday decided to incorporate in the new charter the principle of recognizance to give poor detainees freedom pending resolution of their cases. The committee was taking up resolution No 4, introduced by Commissioner Hilario Davide Jr, which would expand the guaranteed rights of citizens.

The committee agreed to adopt the recognizance contract following explanation by Commissioner Teodulo Natividad, the former National Police Commission chairman, that only 15 percent of all detained persons are convicted, while 85 percent are later found innocent. The 85 percent languish in jail because they are too poor to post bail. Recognizance is the release of prisoner on his promise to return, usually upon guarantee of individual or organization.

In another move, the Constitutional commission executive committee yesterday decided to invite the government economic managers to help clip the president's foreign borrowing powers. The move followed the filing of a resolution by opposition members of the Con-Com led by former labor minister Blas Ople. One resolution provides that the president may not contract and guarantee foreign loans on behalf of the republic without the prior concurrence of the monetary authorities and with due notice to the legislature. A similar resolution suggests the government should first determine its capabilities to pay as well as secure authority from the legislature before incurring such borrowings or loans.

OPLE WARNS GOVERNMENT AGAINST BREAK WITH ENRILE

HK200331 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas Ople warned yesterday the Aquino administration against pushing the defense minister further to the wall, because this may break the fragile foundation of the civilian-military coalition. Ople said he saw events forcing an early rupture between the Aquino government and Defense Minister Enrile. According to Ople, for the past 2 days, a crowd sympathetic to the defense minister have been rallying to his cause at Camp Aguinaldo in reaction to rumors of an imminent break between Enrile and Aquino. Ople warned the Aquino administration that events have shown that Minister Enrile could not be underestimated.

OPPOSITION PARTIES TO UNIFY FOR ELECTIONS

HK200651 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Three opposition parties unanimously agreed yesterday to unify and organize an entirely new party under a new name.

The leaders of the KBL, the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP], and the Group of Independents, in a meeting at the Manila Polo Club, agreed that the opposition would face disaster in the local elections proposed to be held in November unless they quickly heal the misunderstanding between them.

Obviously absent from the meeting was the Nacionalista Party [NP], identified with former MP Rene Cayetano, a known associate of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The Group designed former MP Jose Rono to establish immediate liaison with the leaders of the NP. Among those who met were former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, president of the KBL; Arturo M. Tolentino, titular head of the KBL; PNP acting chairman Blas Ople; KBL secretary general Manuel Garcia; Rono, former Cavite Gov. Juan Renmulla, Rodolfo Ganzon and Antonio Raquiza.

During the meeting, Ople briefed the opposition leaders on the issues pending before the Constitutional Commission.

They agreed that the ratification of the Constitution should be undertaken separately from the holding of elections.

Enrile debunked rumors that he is interested in the presidency, because of moves of people close to him to form a revitalized Nacionalista Party, among them former MP Rene Cayetano.

However, Enrile said he is still a card bearing member of their Nacionalista Party but clarified that he is referring to the old party under which he ran for senator in 1971.

"I was, I am and will be a Nacionalista because I have never resigned my membership in the party," said Enrile.

Reiterating his earlier stand on the parliamentary system of government, Enrile said it is best to have a multi-party system in the country today so that all interests, voices can be heard and this means all party whether they are CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines], Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan or Nacionalista.

ENRILE COMMENTS ON REPORTED RIFT WITH AQUINO

Denies 'Gap' With President

BK200417 Manila PNA in English 0357 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 20 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Thursday said he is confident that President Corazon Aquino would not just fire him without any valid reason. However, if I would be kicked out, I would probably go back to private life, practice law, watch the situation and live a peaceful life, he said.

Enrile was asked during an open forum following the regional peace and order council meeting here about his earlier statement that he was ready to be fired.

He said he is confident that he would not be fired just like that without a cause, and denied any gap between him and the president. Everything was fine when I attended Wednesday's regular cabinet meeting in Malacanang Palace, he added.

Enrile was briefed by Col. Jesus De La Cruz, Ilocos regional unified commander on the mounting insurgency problem in Ilocandia. De La Cruz estimated the rebel strength in the region at 1,000 regulars, 800 of them identified by name, 163 identified by aliases and 37 unidentified. The Communist Party of the Philippines in the Ilocos is backed by about 1,026 support elements and about 24,000 mass base supporters.

He said the rebels have 700 assorted high-powered firearms in the region, and the CPP-NPA have gained considerably in their organizational expansion drive, logistics buildup and propaganda.

He also said the rebels have intensified their expansion work in some affected areas in eastern Pangasinan.

Cool on Loyalist Support

HK200337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 20 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is pessimistic about the outcome of current ceasefire talks with communist guerrillas and denies plotting another coup, a newspaper reported here Friday.

Mr. Enrile, who led a military mutiny which toppled strongman Ferdinand Marcos and installed Corazon Aquino as president in February, was also cool on his newly-found support from diehard supporters of the former president, THE MANILA CHRONICLE said.

On the ceasefire talks, the minister told the newspaper: "I would like to disabuse minds. Let us not pin all our hopes on these efforts. It's better to approach it cautiously, aware of the risks involved so we will not be terribly disappointed."

"What appears to be an easy solution is not always a possible solution," he added.

Earlier this week Mr. Enrile confirmed that rebel and government emissaries were now engaged in "informal discussions about the rules of the game."

The government is represented by five persons whose names have been kept secret by the Office of the President, which said they did not include anyone from the 250,000-strong military. The talks are aimed at a political solution to the 17-year-old rebellion of the new 16,500-strong communist New People's Army (NPA).

THE MANILA CHRONICLE said the interview was conducted in the northern province of Ilocos Norte. Defense Ministry spokesmen here said Mr. Enrile was due to return to Manila later Friday.

Mr. Enrile is currently the center of attention of the press here amid rumors of a military coup and a widening rift between the allegedly leftist members of the Aquino government and the defense establishment. President Aquino and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos has dismissed the rumors and Mrs. Aquino accused Mr. Marcos, now in exile in Hawaii, of conducting a "misinformation" campaign against her government.

Marcos "loyalists" threw their support behind Mr. Enrile Thursday, saying they could not allow a communist takeover, while former Communist Party of the Philippines chief Jose Maria Sison said the NPA would back Mrs. Aquino in the event of a coup.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Enrile as saying: "Why should I stage a coup ... I think the president knows what I am doing is for the interests of the people." On the Marcos loyalists he said: "I would not allow them to manipulate me."

ENRILE REVOKES BOUNTY FOR CAPTURE OF REBEL PRIEST

HK190840 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today removed the 130,000 pesos reward for the capture of rebel priest Conrado Balweg in order to pave the way for peace in the Cordilleras. He said the move is aimed at demonstrating that they are ready to use peaceful and not military means to resolve the region's insurgency problems. He made the announcement at a conference of the regional peace and order council in Ilocos region held at the Maharlika Building in Paoay, Ilocos Norte.

At the same time, Enrile said he is ready to recommend to President Aquino the granting of autonomy to the Cordilleras but within the sovereignty of the republic. He further explained that the towns of Lanut in Ifugao, and Tabuk, Clara, Santa Marcela, Rizal and Luna in Kalinga Apayao should not be included in the autonomous region because these are predominantly Christian areas.

MARCOS SAID READY TO ARREST 10,000 IN 1983

HK200559 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Former President Marcos was ready to arrest some 10,000 people in 1983 to suppress a series of demonstrations in metro Manila and other parts of the country which broke out following the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile made this revelation at a meeting of the peace and order council in Paoay, Ilocos Norte. However, he said he strongly opposed this planned move of Marcos, arguing that feeding and guarding of these 10,000 people would pose an enormous problem. [Passage indistinct.]

RAMOS DISCUSSES THREAT FROM INSURGENCY, LOYALISTS

BK200657 Manila PNA in English 0608 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 20 (PNA) -- Insurgency remains the No 1 problem of the military, according to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Ramos said while the situation in most parts of the country is relatively stable, the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army have taken advantage of the new government's magnanimity. The communist insurgents have taken advantage of the national reconciliation policy as seen from the intensified armed activities in the countryside presumably to make up for the decrease in the CPP/NPA mass protest activities after the assumption of President Aquino.

According to Ramos, the present communist strength in the country is estimated to be some 16,500 with about 11,664 firearms. These individuals are scattered in 47 guerrilla fronts in the different parts of the country. The CPP/NPA are exercising varying degrees of influence in about 18 percent of the 41,615 Barangays in the Philippines, he said.

Another faction which represents a formidable force which the military should reckon with is the pro-Marcos forces. Ramos said the Marcos loyalists are to be watched considering the large amount of resources at their disposal to regain power.

In the case of southern Philippines, he said in spite of the secessionist rebels' initial peace feelers in response to the national reconciliation efforts of the new government, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has stepped-up armed activities.

MILITARY BROTHERHOOD GROUP TO FOSTER REFORM

HK191153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A brotherhood organization of the Armed Forces of the Philippines announced its goals as promoting the welfare of officers and members of the group as well as that of the people. The organization is known as the Brotherhood of Officers Towards (?Family) and Reforms in the Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Among the projects announced is the frequent holding of dialogue and teach-ins for military personnel to foster nationalism of every soldier.

National Chairman Lorenzo Mateo [Central Luzon Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police regional Commander] said the objective of the project is to strengthen the AFP in its fight against communism.

NPA INFLUENCE IN SAMAR, LEYTE DESCRIBED

HK171209 Quezon City WE FORUM in English Vol 8 No 6, 10-16 Jun 86 pp 8-9

[By Marc Villavicencio]

[Text] Western Samar — In the remote villages and outlying towns of this island province, the New People's Army still commands a large following. The place remains a Communist stronghold, protected by rugged terrain and helped by the absence of a strong local government.

Till today, the government security forces manning the checkpoints along the national highway from Catbalogan, Western Samar to Tacloban City in Leyte, rarely venture to the villages.

Skirmishes between the guerillas and government troopers have escalated despite the usual calls for peace and national reconciliation.

Last month, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Cruz, regional commander of Samar and Leyte, called on the rebels to lay down their arms and forge national unity.

The NPA Regional Operational Command had earlier announced its willingness to end the hostilities in the countryside on the condition that the military pulls out its regular and paramilitary troops from both the islands of Smar and Leyte.

Col. Jocelyn Nazareno, chief of staff of the Regional Unified Command 8, calls the military operations "preventive offensives" aimed at protecting the lives of civilians and troopers from NPA attacks.

For their part, the guerillas consider their actions as a "defensive posture" although they say they are ready to strike back should the government-initiated peace talks fail.

"I will accept the peace proposal of Mrs. Aquino," said Ka Dodong, a commander from the first guerrilla front, "only if it does not jeopardize the interest of the masses," Ka Dodong concedes that Pres. Aquino is different from Marcos "who ordered wanton terrorism and manslaughter throughout his rule."

The rebel commander, however, pointed out that they will not lay down their arms due to the continued military operations.

The dissident movement, which started in the village of San Andrews, Villareal, Samar in 1973 attracted more followers and sympathizers when the soldiers allegedly arrested, tortured, detained and summarily executed suspected Communist dissenters.

These "mopping-up" operations by government security forces have helped swell the ranks of the rebels. About 50 battletested insurgents under Ka Dodong's command cited military abuse as the main reason why they took up arms. Poverty and landlord oppression were the other causes given by them.

Only a few of the armed regulars are ideologues and hardline communist members. Says one Army lieutenant: "Hindi nila alam ang Komunismo. Basta ang isinasagot lang sa amin pag nahuhuli sila ay biktima sila ng lipunan." [They know nothing of communism. Once captured, their reply to us is that they are victims of society.]

To solve the land question, the CPP-NPA have fashioned a radical type of land reform program.

Ka Nita, 30, a member of the powerful executive committee of the regional Party Committee said they recently confiscated and parceled out lands in 5-acre lots to the farmers, the program's "maximum level" and reduced land rent, which is the "minimum level".

She also said a group of farmers inside the guerrilla zone have benefited from it, saying they harvested a big quantity of corn. She pointed out that the old 50-50 percent sharing of farm inputs between the landlord and the tenant was changed to 75-25 percent, with the later giving the smaller contribution.

The insurgency problem has hampered the operations of government workers. A top official of the Ministry of Human Settlements here said the government is unable to deliver the services to the people because they fear that the military or the rebels may accuse them of working for either one of the combatants.

Indeed, the fear for their safety has been so great that many government workers have moved out of the countryside. There are only two municipal health officers here, the exodus prompted by the brutal slaying of Dr. Remberto "Bobby" de la Paz in Catbalogan, Samar three years ago.

"Here in Samar, you can see that the rebels are offering the people an alternative government, unlike in Cagayan and Mindanao where most of the action centers on tactical offensives, noted a foreign correspondent who visited the rebel zones recently.

Taking advantage of the government's inability to serve the people, the Communist-led guerrillas have put up barrio revolutionary committees (BRCs). It is a coalition government advocating popular support and represented by 10-15 persons coming from the different sectors of the village, mass associations, and individual cadres.

Brig. Gen. Cruz reported there are about 32 percent or 755 villages influenced by the rebels, 16 percent or 691 of them infiltrated, and 4,400 threatened by either influence or infiltration.

Even so, he assured the people in Samar and Leyte that the military is in full control of the peace and order situation. "The government will not allow the rebels to rule. They have never won in the many clashes with us since the early 1930's," Cruz said.

Some analysts, however, believe that Cruz's assessment of the rebels' potential striking capability is poor. In their view, the NPAs can overrun any military detachment and ambush soldiers at will.

The insurgents have also evolved a system of taxation from its members and from multinational corporations and local businessmen. Early last month, they seized 15 boxes of cigarettes and P70,000 cash from two delivery trucks owned by Lucio Tan, a prominent businessman in Samar. Explaining their action, the rebels said the masses must also be given a part of the businessmen's profits, even in little amounts.

Their system of justice is unconventionally harsh. Those they consider traitors and criminals pay dearly for thier misdeeds.

To raise the literacy of its members, the CPP-NPA in Samar and Leyte have waged a vigorous education campaign. They hold regular classes in reading and writing.

The basic party course includes dialectical materialism, imperialism, political economy and the philosophies of Marx and Lenin.

The women firghters, apart from serving the cause of the national liberation movement, involve themselves in the struggle against the exploitation of women.

Ka Ulding, a member of the communications team in the Central West Guerrilla district, said that women in the "sona" [zone] are treated as fellow revolutionaries rather than "objects of sexual gratification by men."

But other members in the movement say that the number of women may be trimmed down soon because of their physical capabilities, such as their monthly period, which reportedly hampers guerrilla operations.

The arrival of new hand-held UHF transceivers has vastly improved their communication system. The rebels can contact other commands as far as the Bicol region and Mindanao.

Is Pres. Aquino's peace initiative a cause for optimism?

Rebel leaders here say they will support Pres. Aquino if she continues her sincere undertaking in uplifting the plight of the poor.

Military officials, on the other hand, hope that peace talks will succeed. Said Col. Nazareno: "I believe that we can have reconciliation because we are brothers living in one country."

Still, neither side can say when the guns in the countrysides will finally fall silent.

INSURGENTS REPORTEDLY PENETRATING NORTHERN SAMAR

HK191059 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] According to Samar PC commander Colonel Ibarra Mariano, some 871 barangays in the 15 towns of northern Samar have been penetrated by rebels. He said that among the 970 barangays in Samar, 323 have been entered by NPA people while 100 more are under NPA influence and more than 400 are being targetted for penetration.

The provincial commander said most of these barangays are situated in remote or mountainous regions. Moreover, he said that he had received reports that the NPA was sighted in the barangays of Calbayog, Catbalongan, Gandara, Jiabong, Motiong, Wright and Calbiga.

SISON CLAIMS 'TOTAL REVAMP' NEEDED IN MILITARY

BK2000303 Manila PNA in English 0237 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 20 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino does not have a strong hand in the military, Jose Ma. Sison, former head of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP), said here Thursday.

According to Sison, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is still divided into three blocks -- that of Aquino-Ileto, Ramos and Enrile and Marcos-Ver.

The CPP founder, who was released and given amnesty a few days after President Aquino came to power after the February people's revolution, suggested for a total revamp in the AFP.

The AFP must undergo a total revamp. If it remains to be as it is today, the structure on which deposed President Marcos built his power, still remains, he said.

He said he is for the removal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, because of alleged over-staying, reason of Delicadeza, and had served the post in the best way he could. [sentence as received] Sison said Enrile has become ineffective in the anti-surgency effort. Even in his Cagayan region where he comes from, there are still so many military abuses being committed, he said.

President Marcos, Sison said, should be issued a subpoena and not a passport. If a passport is issued to him, he could go anywhere. But if a subpoena from the Philippines courts would be issued against him, he ought to return to the country and be immediately arrested at the Manila International Airport upon his return, and be tried accordingly, he said.

Sison likewise criticized Aquino's cabinet, branding some members as pro-American, not pro-Filipino. Some cabinet members are not totally committed for the welfare of the masses, he said.

REPORT OF NPA CAPTURING NEGROS TOWN CORRECTED

HK200556 Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 20 (AFP) -- Some 300 communist guerrillas briefly occupied a military coup at a mining town near this central city Friday, the military said, correcting an earlier report that they had taken over the town.

Colonel Miguel Coronel, the provincial commander of Negros Occidental province, earlier told reporters here that the entire town center of Hinobaan had been taken over by communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas.

Troops sent to the rescue however reported that the early morning attack actually took place at an Army detachment camp near the town hall, and that the military suffered an unspecified number of casualties, the colonel said.

No civilian casualties were immediately reported, but a running gunbattle between the rebels and troop reinforcements was still ongoing hours later, he added.

Hinobaan is a mining town on the southern end of Negros Island, the country's sugar bowl, some 580 kilometers (348 miles) south of Manila.

The attack came two days after the NPA, the 16,500-strong armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), issued press statements here warning the military not to stage further operations in south Negros, a hotbed of the 17-year-old rebellion.

The NPA command in the island is currently engaged in peace talks with Bacolod Roman Catholic Bishop Antonio Fortich.

It was the first known major NPA attack since Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile confirmed Wednesday that informal talks between government emissaries and CPP representatives were under way in the main island of Luzon to pave the way for ceasefire talks.

(Colonel Luis san Andres, the Armed Forces spokesman, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Manila they have not received any reports of the attack.

(President Corazon Aquino's executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, the chief architect of the ceasefire talks, could not be reached for comment on the attack's impact on the peace talks.)

DETAILED REPORTS OF NPA'S PROVINCIAL ATTACKS

HK190529 Manila THE NEW HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Twenty-three people were killed in two attacks by NPA guerrillas and in an encounter with militiamen in Eastern Samar, Davao City and Negros Oriental.

Among the dead were an army captain, 17 civilians and five NPA men. The officer and nine civilians were killed in an NPA attack on a dance hall in Samar. Eight civilians were killed in the NPA attack in Davao City and five NPAs were slain in the Negros Oriental encounter.

10 Die

Tacloban City: Ten people including an army captain were killed when communist rebels bombed and strafed a village dancing hall, a military officer said yesterday.

Army civil relations commander Lt. Col. Andres Batan said a constabulary sergeant, five militiamen and nine civilians were wounded in the attack last Friday in Alungan, Eastern Samar. The rebels attacked as Army Capt. Lope Nicart was making a speech to villagers celebrating a town fiesta, Batan said. The rebels demanded that the villagers surrender, and then tossed hand grenades and fired gunshots at the dancing hall, he said.

8 Slain

Davao City: Eight civilians were killed and seven others wounded when heavily armed communist terrorists swooped down on km. 24, Malabog, Paquibato district Monday morning.

Col. Honesto Bumanglag, chief of staff and operations officer of the Regional Unified Command (RUC), identified the fatalities as Datu Calidjan Agyao, Manuel Gualang, Angit Bualang, Edralin Lian, Segundina Agyao, Lianyo Bualang, Hanides Lomdo and a certain Dayong. The terrorists staged the raid at about 8 a.m. Bumanglag said. Those wounded were Leonida Nuygan, Lita Ltud, Delma Cayundang, Tamid Mumbo, Pedro Cayundang, Persia Escovido and a certain Maura.

According to Bumanlag, Datu Agyao and Manuel Bualang, both former military informers, were the targets of the attack. Lt. Gamon Flores of the Second Scout Ranger Battalion detachment is now leading a team pursuing the marauders.

5 NPA killed

Dumaguete City: About 70 armed rebels attacked the houses of militiamen in a remote village in Bayawan Town, Negros Oriental yesterday but lost five men when the militiamen fought back, the military said. Capt. Domingo Inohadol, commanding officer of the 336th PC Company, said four members of the para-military unit were wounded in the fierce 30-minute gunbattle.

MUSLIM LEADERS SETTLE FEUD, PLAN TO NEGOTIATE

BK200311 Manila PNA in English 0301 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 20 (PNA) -- Muslim secessionist leaders Nur Misuari and Hashim Salamat have buried their hatchet and agreed to negotiate jointly with the Aquino government. This was revealed by a ranking foreign-trained Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) commander. The MNLF commander, who requested anonymity, said he had just arrived via the Philippine backdoor with other MNLF cadres. He was accompanied by an Arab-looking escort.

Misuari and Salamat, who used to be together in the movement, broke their relationship years back and then led separate factions. According to the MNLF commander, Misuari and Salamat settled their long feud over the MNLF leadership through the intervention and initiative of the Islamic conference in Jedda, Saudi Arabia, middle of last month. He said the two have agreed to negotiate with President Aquino for the full implementation of the Tripoli agreement which aimed to seek full autonomy of Mindanao.

The MNLF leader also told the PNA that Misuari did not issue an order to attack various parts of Mindanao after the month-long Muslim fasting Ramadan which ended June 9. Misuari's instructions concerned entirely on the solidification and strengthening of the MNLF forces and mass base support, he said.

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NAKASONE ACCEPTS ISHIBASHI CHALLENGE FOR DEBATE

OW221340 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Yonago, Tottori Pref., June 22 KYODO -- Chairman Masashi Ishibashi of the no. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Sunday challenged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to a face-to-face debate on major election issues. Ishibashi made the proposal at a press conference here in a move to clarify election issues for the July 6 double polls for both houses of the Diet.

Topics would include national security, the 1-percent-of-gnp lid on defense expenditures, measures to cope with the rising value of the yen against the dollar, financial reform, social welfare, educational reform, introduction of large-scale indirect taxes and official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine to the nation's war dead, said Ishibashi.

Nakasone accepted the offer on condition that other debates take place between himself and leaders of the middle-of-the-road Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and Komeito. Nakasone also suggested that the debate include such topics as Japan-Korea relations, nuclear power, the U.S.-Japan security treaty in connection with the status of the Japan self-defense forces and privatization of the Japanese natinal railways. Nakasone spoke in Kochi Prefecture.

TANAKA CANDIDACY FOR LOWER HOUSE ANNOUNCED

OW210449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT 21 Jun 86

[By Hideharu Torii]

[Text] Nagaoka, Niigata Pref., June 21 KYODO - Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who has not appeared in public for 15 months following a stroke, was officially declared a candidate Saturday for his home constituency in Niigate Prefecture in the July 6 lower house general election.

Tanaka, who suffered a stroke in February last year, is expected to be unable to actively canvass for votes in the Niigate no. 3 constituency during the 15-day campaign period as he is still recuperating at his Tokyo home.

A Tanaka supporters' organization, the Etsuzankai, held a ceremony marking the beginning of his campaign in a hall in Nagaoka. It was attended by 1,500 people.

Former Health and Welfare Minister Tatsuo Ozawa, Tanaka's top aide, made a speech on behalf of Tanaka at the ceremony, saying he has recovered physically except for a speech disorder. Ozawa encouraged the supporters to garner votes for Tanaka.

Seven candidates are contesting for five seats in the constituency, and there is little doubt that Tanaka will top the poll. The major focus of attention is how many votes he will get.

Tanaka, once regarded as the "kingmaker" of Japanese politics, is standing as an independent member of the lower house, although he still controls the largest faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

The 68-year-old former prime minister was re-elected with a record 220,000 votes in the last general election in December 1983 amid a mounting opposition campaign demanding he resign from the Diet. Tanaka was found guilty in the Lockheed payoff scandal in October 1983, and sentenced to four years imprisonment and a fine of 500 million yen for accepting that amount in birbes from Lockheed Corp. His appeal against his conviction and sentence is currently being considered by Tokyo high court.

TABLE OF CANDIDATES FOR JULY 6 ELECTION

House of Councillors

OW210915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Following is a table of candidates by party for July 6 double election of both houses (figures in brackets indicate seats at dissolution for lower house and as of June 21 for upper house):

House of Representatives (lower house)		Parties	House of Councillors (upper house)	Seats up for election	Seats not up for election	Total
317	(249)	LDP	83	(64	69	133)
138	(110)	JSP	58	(21	21	42)
61	(59)	Komeito	21	(12	14	26)
56	(37)	DSP	27	(7	7	14)
129	(27)	JCP	71	(7	7	14)
12	(8)	NLC	7	(0	1	1)
5	(3)	USDP (Shaminren)	0	(0	1	1)
-	-	Niin Club	10	(1	2	3)
2	(0)	Salaryman	9	(0	2	2)
-	-	Zeikinto	10	(0	1	1)
13	( )	Minor parties	187	(0	0	0)
105	7	Independents	23	(5	0	5)
-	11	Vacancies	-	(9	1	10)
838	511	total	506	126	126	252

(Notes: Upper house President Mutsuo Kimura is included in LDP seats not up for election. Retiring Vice President Noboru Agune is included in JSP seats up for election.)

Lower House Table

OW210911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 Kyodo — Following is the final table of candidates by party for lower house general election (in brackets are numbers of women):

Parties	Candidates				Seats at Dissolution	Seats won in 1983
	Incumbent	Former	New	Total		
LDP	237	30	50	317	249	250
JSP	99	6	33	138 (3)	110	112
Komieto	56	1	4	61	59	58
DSP	34	3	19	56	37	38
JCP	25	13	91	129 (22)	27	26
NLC	8	2	2	12	8	8
USDP (Shaminren)	3	1	1	5	3	3
Salaryman	0	0	2	2	0	0
Minor parties	0	0	13	13 (1)	0	0
Independents	9	6	90	105 (8)	7	16
Vacancies	—	—	—	—	11	0
Total	471	62	305	838 (34)	511	511

(Note: One seat has been added to lower house to give 512 up for election this time.)

KYODO VIEWS DOUBLE ELECTION CAMPAIGN 'BATTLE'

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and opposition leaders launched their full-scale campaigns Saturday for the July 6 twin elections of both houses of the Diet.

A total of 838 people declared their candidacies for the expanded 512-seat House of Representatives, joining 506 upper house candidates who had already officially started their campaigns three days before.

Nakasone, leader of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), spoke to a crowd of commuters at Omori railway station in Tokyo, reiterating the importance of continuing his top priority policy of achieving administrative reforms.

Nakasone said public support is necessary to continue the policies his government has promoted during the past three-and-a half years, since November 1982.

Referring to the administrative reform policies, including education, tax, social welfare and privatization of the deficit-ridden Japanese National Railways (JNR), Nakasone said, "if we stop the job halfway, no gains can be expected."

On education, he maintained that the focal point is "moral education" stressing that need for a sense of responsibility to be acquired by school children to cope with problems currently facing society.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the no. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), appealed to voters outside the main station in Omagari, Akita Prefecture, northern Japan, saying that the Nakasone administration has expanded military expenditures at the cost of social welfare.

"The policies required at the moment are a large-scale tax reduction and an increase in workers' wages and pensions. If Nakasone fails to stimulate domestic demand, the only thing for him to do is to step down."

Ishibahi said the double polls will test the voters' approval for the more realistic approach of the JSP toward national security and diplomatic issues.

Komeito Chairman Yoshikatu Takeiri, kicking off a "stop Nakasone" camapign at Tokyo's Ueno Park, accused Nakasone of failing to take pump-priming measures to help minor businesses hard hit by the rising value of the yen.

"Nakasone has begun talking about compilation of a large-scale supplementary budget and tax reduction. That means a failure in coping with the current business slump," he said.

Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), also attacked Nakasone, saying he had no justification for dissolving the lower house in the way he did on June 2.

Nakasone did so solely for his personal purposes, so as to be re-elected as LDP president in October, Tsukamoto said.

The 838 candidates for the lower house election include 34 women. Candidates by party were LDP 317, JSP 138 (including 3 women), Komeito 61, DSP 56, JCP 129 (including 22 women), New Liberal Club (NLC) 12, United Social Democratic Party (USDP) 5, minor parties 15 and independents 105 (including 8 women).

At dissolution, the LDP had 249, the JSP 110, Komeito 59, the DSP 37, the JCP 27, the NLC 8, the USDP 3, and independents 7 with 11 vacancies.

The focus of the upcoming double elections, political commentators say, is how many seats the LDP can win in the lower house poll.

Nakasone and top LDP leaders aim to capture more than a bare majority of 257 of the 512 seats. One seat has been added following changes approved in the last Diet session, in which seven other seats were transferred from sparsely populated rural areas to urban areas to correct an imbalance in the ratio of voters to seats.

If the LDP wins less than 257 seats, Nakasone will step down immediately, the commentators say. On the other hand, if it obtains more than 284, the number it won in the 1980 twin elections, there will be calls within the party for him to stay in power beyond October by changing an LDP rule.

The party president is allowed to serve only two consecutive two-year tems.

The ldp won only 250 seats and lost its majority by general election in December 1983, two months after former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was convicted in the Lockheed payoff scandal..

Officially announced together with the gazetting of the lower house election is a review of supreme court justices, also to be conducted July 6. The constitution requires 10 of the 15 judges to have their appointments reviewed by the voters, as it is the first general election since their appointments.

RED ARMY MEMBER LINKED TO JAKARTA ROCKETING

OW201219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- An ultraleftist Red Army member released from jail in 1977 in response to demands from hijackers may have been involved in the rocketing of the Japanese and U.S. embassies in Jakarta in May, police said Friday.

Authorities said fingerprints found in room 827 of the Jakarta hotel from which pipe-shaped projectiles were fired May 14 were those of Tsutomu Shirozaki, a member of the Japanese Red Army, a band of radical leftists who were involved in hijackings and other disruptive activities in the 1970s. The missiles fired from the Jakarta hotel room did not damage either the Japanese or the U.S. Embassy buildings. At the time of the rocketings, Indonesian authorities said a Japanese identified as Shunsuke Kikuchi had stayed in the hotel room. Shirozaki, 33, was one of nine persons freed from jail in September 1977 by the Japanese Government in compliance with demands from Japanese hijackers who at the time held 151 people hostage abroad a Japan Air Lines jet they had seized and forced to land in Bangladesh.

Declaring that human life is "heavier than the earth," the cabinet of then Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda waived all legal steps and released Shirozaki and eight others who were serving time. The government also paid six million dollars ransom.

Police said at least two of the more than 10 fingerprints they received from Indonesian authorities were those of Shirozaki, a Tokushima University dropout who was a member of the Central Committee of the Red Army of the Communist League Alliance (Kyosanshugisha Domei).

Shirozaki was freed while serving a 10-year prison sentence he received for stealing a van and driving it without a driver's license. In the 1960s, Shirozaki was suspected of taking a leading part in the Red Army's assaults on post offices and banks in order to obtain funds for its operations.

The hijackers and the nine freed people proceeded to Algeria from Bangladesh. Police believe they later joined other Red Army members in Lebanon. There are at least 18 confirmed Red Army members living abroad, mostly in the Middle East, according to police. They suspect there may be an additional 40 unconfirmed members in Lebanon.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON NEW PEACE PROPOSAL

SK230708 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0305 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] In connection with this year, the year of internationa peace, and the lapse of 36 years since the outbreak of the Korean war, the government of the DPRK has issued a statement regarding a new peace proposal for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula. The statement reads:

Statement by the Government of the DPRK:

Peace is the most precious desire and unanimous aspiration of mankind. Several hundred million people in the world today want peace to be preserved in the world forever and to live peacefully at all times. In particular, ardently desiring that this year, the year of international peace, become an epochal occasion in removing the danger of a nuclear war and firmly achieving solid peace on the earth, the people of the world are vigorously waging the antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace.

However, running counter to the ardent desire of mankind, the imperialists today are continuously accelerating the testing, production, and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

Because of their maneuvers for nuclear arms buildup, the danger of nuclear war threatening the survival of mankind is further increasing with each passing day. Today, the Korean peninsula is fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war in the world.

The danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula has become a danger to peace and security in Asia and the world.

Proceeding from its serious sense of mission for world peace, the Govenrment of the DPRK has made all possible sincere efforts to remove the danger of nuclear war and to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. The Government of the Republic has already advanced on many occasions just and righteous proposals for withdrawing all nuclear weapons from South Korea and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. It has also joined the pact on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and has faithfully performed its duty.

The Government of the Republic has put forward numerous peace proposals for preventing a nuclear war and preserving solid peace in Korea and for opening the road toward a peaceful resolution of the Korean question, as well as a proposal for holding tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and the South Korean side participate, for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and for adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, and has actively struggled for their realization.

However, none of these reasonable proposals of the Government of the Republic have been realized.

Today, the Korean peninsula has become the most dangerous source of nuclear war. More that 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds, including nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, and neutron weapons, have been introduced and deployed in South Korea; the total explosion power of these nuclear weapons is 1,000 times that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, during World War II.

South Korea has been converted into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East with more than half the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the whole area of the Far East region and into the world's no. 1 nuclear base with a density of nuclear weapons deployment that is four times higher than the NATO nations.

The United States has openly threatened to use nuclear weapons in case a war breaks out in Korea. It has continuously staged war exercises simulating nuclear test war in south Korea with nuclear operation plans already drawn up.

If a war broke out on the Korean peninsula, it would soon become a nuclear war, spread beyond the boundaries of Korea, and expand into a world-wide nuclear war.

Only by eliminating nuclear weapons from South Korea can the root cause of the nuclear war be eliminated on the Korean peninsula and not only our people but also the people of the countries around us live peacefully.

The elimination of the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is now the most pressing task to ensure not only peace in Korea but also peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people believe that in order to prevent a nuclear war and to achieve solid peace on the Korean peninsula, it is necessary first of all to rapidly take measures for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone devoid of nuclear weapons and nuclear bases.

Reflecting the world people's growing desire for peace on the occasion of this year of international peace, the government of the DPRK clarifies at home and abroad its stand on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free space zone as follows:

First, the Government of the DPRK will refrain from the testing, production, stockpiling, and introduction of nuclear weapons; will not allow the establishment of any foreign military bases, including nuclear bases; and will not allow foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial airspace, and territorial waters.

Second, the Government of the United States, in conformity with the desire of the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, must take steps to stop the introduction of new-type nuclear weapons into South Korea; to reduce phase by phase all the weapons already introduced and, further, to withdraw them completely; and to abolish all operational plans concerning the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Third, if the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities deem it necessary to hold any negotiation regarding our proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, the Government of the DPRK will respond to such a negotiation at any time, irrespective of the formalities.

Our proposal for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula is the most realistic and reasonable one whether in view of alleviating tension prevailing in this region and peacefully resolving the Korean question or in view of ensuring a solid peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

If a nuclear-free peace zone were established in Korea, the danger of a nuclear war that would impose a horrible nuclear holocaust on mankind in this region would be eliminated and a durable and solid peace under which mankind can live peacefully would be guaranteed.

There is no reason whatsoever for the United States not to respond to the peace proposal of the Government of the Republic, if it really treasures peace. The Korean people who love peace do not want a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- to break out as a result of the Korean question in any case.

The Government of the DPRK and all the Korean people will, in the future, too, make all possible efforts to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone and to guarantee peace in Korea, Asia, and the world under the active support and encouragement of the governments and peoples of all the peaceloving countries of the world.

The Government of the DPRK and all the Korean people express the hope that the governments, political parties, and public organizations of the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, and all the progressive countries, international organizations, international democratic organizations, anti-imperialist and peaceloving organizations, fighting organizations, and peaceloving figures and peoples of all strata in various countries will pay deep attention to the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, will express their active support to, and solidarity with, the Korean people's struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, and will launch a more powerful movement to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and to dismantle the nuclear bases there.

PAPER VIEWS 'SLANDEROUS REMARKS' ON PROPOSAL

SK220333 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 21 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 June commentary: "A Mean Position"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command proposal for holding talks among the military persons in authority to devise a measure for easing tension in Korea is creating great repercussions at home and abroad. Public opinion at home and abroad warmly welomes it, noting that our proposal for talks among the military persons in authority to discuss and solve such problems as a halt to military exercises and the arms buildup, the reduction of troops and armaments [pyongnyokkwa kunbi], and the observance of the Armistice Agreement is an important proposal to prevent the danger of war and ease tension in Korea and the most realistic and timely proposal.

If our proposal is realized, it will undoubtedly contribute greatly to ending the heightening tension and maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula and bringing the state of confrontation between the North and South to an end. No one who opposes war and aspires for peace will reject our proposal, which reflects the serious desire for easing tension.

We were expecting a positive response from the other party to our proposal. However, the United States and the South side, having received our letters, are behaving very strangely. Instead of seriously considering and deeply studying our proposal containing the serious contents, giving deep thought and making an affirmative response to them, they are making unreasonable remarks. They are making slanderous remarks, saying that our proposal is propaganda and that is is not constructive.

They will know whether our proposal is propaganda or not if the parties sit face to face and discuss it. Their slanderous remarks that we are conducting propaganda, without even meeting us or studying the proposal, constitute neither a proper attitude nor a position to solve a problem.

Today, ending the danger of war and easing tension in Korea is an urgent problem awaiting solution. No one who is interested in maintaining peace in Korea will be able to look on with folded arms.

The United States and the South side are saying that they desire easing tension and maintaining peace in Korea. If this is true, they should not turn away from our proposal. Making slanderous remarks without sitting face to face with each other and discussing is not an attitude to solve a problem.

The attitude of the United States and the South side toward our peace proposal will be a test case to show which they prefer -- heightening or easing of tension, war or peace. We will watch their attitude from now on.

VARIOUS OFFICIALS SUPPORT KPA PEACE PROPOSAL

Director of DFRF Secretariat

SK221135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in his press statement issued on June 21 strongly demanded the United States and the South Korean authorities to stop the wrong act in speaking ill of us, clamouring about "propaganda" without consideration before sitting face to face with us and show a sincere response from an honest posture to the new peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army.

The peace initiative of the KPA Supreme Command for talks between the military authorities involving the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the defence minister of South Korea is a very timely, reasonable and realistic proposal, he noted, and stressed:

In order to create an atmosphere for the resumption of the North-South dialogue and prevent the danger of war which is increasing hour by hour, it is necessary to have a sincere consultation between the responsible military authorities and take positive measures there.

If the U.S. troops had not occupied South Korea and created the danger of war and the South Korean authorities had not pursued the policy of confrontation in subservience to the United States, such grave situation as we see today would not have been created in the way of detente, peace and reunfication nor the problem of talks between the military authorities would have been raised.

The attitude toward talks between the military authorities, therefore, will be a touchstone judging who truly wants peace and who seeks war on the Korean peninsula.

CPRF Vice Chairman

SK230550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- I warmly hail and support the proposal to convene talks of military authorities elaborated in the report of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, considering it to be a very timely and reasonable one to remove the imminent danger of nuclear war and improve the North-South relations.

So said Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in his press statement June 22.

He noted that this proposal is a unilateral one seeking only the interests of the DPRK but a most fair and aboveboard oen fully taking into consideration the interests and demands of the United States and the South Korean side and their stand.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should not shun our peace proposal, but should approach it with sincerity and ponder over it, he emphasized, and continued:

Showing a negative response to dialogue again, now the United States and the South Korean rulers are uttering the perverted words that it is "not constructive" but "for propaganda."

It cannot be considered as a reasonable conduct to utter a spate of slanders before discussing the question proposed with the other side.

I think the United States and the South Korean rulers will find no other way out but become a virtual target of denunciation of the world people as the disturber of peace and dialogue, if they refuse our peace proposal this time again.

KPA Officer

SK201108 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0155 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The new peace proposal of the KPA Supreme Command for relaxing tension in Korea is continuously evoking great repercussions among people from all walks of life.

Hwang Kwang-kuk, a KPA officer, states as follows:

[Begin recording] Our soldier-constructors, who heard the information of the KPA Supreme Command on talks by the military authorities as a new means for relaxing tension in Korea, cannot suppress their deep emotion. Today our soldier-constructors, together with the entire People's Army, fully support the new peace proposal put forth by the KPA Supreme Command for holding talks by military authorities to prevent the danger of war in Korea and to relax tension.

The new peace proposal of the KPA Supreme Command to hold talks between the Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander in chief of the allied forces in South Korea [yonhapkukkun] and the South Korean Defense Minister is the most realistic, just, and fair measure for eliminating the situation of grave military confrontation created on the Korean peninsula and for opening a new phase on the path toward peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

As is known, the Korean peninsula has become an area where the most acute military situation prevails and where the danger of war is greatest, something not seen in any other part of the world.

The armed forces confronting each other across the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] have reached the highest level since the Armistice. The U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army have assumed a perfect combat-ready posture, and can be launched into war at any time along the entire area of the MDL.

If the status of military confrontation, which is acute and strained as seen today, continues, nobody knows when a war may break out in our country. If a war breaks out in Korea, the Korean people will suffer the terrible calamities of war. Tensions must be relaxed in Korea, and our people in the North and South should live peacefully.

The prevailing situation urgently demands that realistic measures be taken to prevent the danger of war. In order to relax the acute military confrontation in Korea and to maintain the peace, those who possess real military power in the North and South should get together to exchange their views and should work out practical measures in accordance with the new peace proposal put forth by the KPA Supreme Command.

Our proposal for holding talks by the military authorities is a most reasonable measure to relax tensions in the military field. If those who hold real military power in the North and South sit face to face, agreements can be reached on a series of military issues to relax tension, and proper measures can be taken.

The issue on how they treat our peace proposal will be a touchstone showing whether the United States and the South Korean authorities want war or want peace. The soldiers of our People's Army hope that the new peace proposal put forth by the KPA Supreme Command will be realized at an early date, and that good fruition will be brought about.

The soldiers of our People's Army will devote all their strength and passion to implementing the sacred cause of accelerating national reunification. [end recording]

TASS COMMENTS ON KPA SUPREME COMMAND PROPOSAL

SK230118 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] TASS has carried a commentary in connection with the KPA Supreme Command report under the title of "An Important Initiative of the DPRK." TASS called attention to the fact that the KPA Supreme Command proposed to the U.S. and South Korean side talks among those who hold real power in the military to explore measures for alleviating tension and preventing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, and noted:

The new important peace initiative of the DPRK assumes a very urgent and realistic nature. The arms race accelerated by the United States and South Korea, their war preparations, including the deployment of new offensive weapons including various kinds of weapons of mass destruction, and the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises recently conducted on the largest scale ever are extremely aggravating tension in this region and creating a danger to peace and security of Asia and the entire world.

In this connection, the DPRK proposed to discuss measures to bring an end to the situation on the Korean pensinsula in which a war could break out at any time and to eliminate the danger of war. In particular, it proposed to discuss a halt to military exercises, the reduction of troops and armaments [pyongnyokkwa kunbi], and a rigid observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

TASS noted that our republic made it clear that the talks can discuss problems raised by the U.S. and South Korean side as well if they serve to alleviate tension on the Korean pensinsula.

TASS continued: Undoubtedly, it will contribute to alleviation tension in this region, which has the potential danger of an armed conflict to hold talks to realize the alleviation [of tension] in military fields. Moreover, the talks will help bring end to distrust and hostility. Unless distrust and hostility are brought to an end, it will be difficult to resume North-South dialogue or to carry it on. Also it is clear that the spirit and contents of the peace initiative of the DPRK conform to the aspirations of not only the Korean people but also the people of Asia and the entire world.

TASS stressed that the U.S. and South Korean side should give deep heed to this important initiative of the DPRK so that the matter of taking measures for the alleviation [of tension] in military terms [kunsajok wanhwa chochi] on the Korean peninsula can be specifically raised.

TASS noted, referring to the reaction of the South Korean side, that this shows who is truly interested in peace and trying to achieve peace and who is attempting to maintain the situation in which the danger of explosion exists on the Korean pensinula, against the aspirations of the people, and to further aggravate tension in this region.

S. KOREA-U.S. JOINT MOBILE EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK210430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on June 19 staged a frantic joint mobile exercise with the mobilisation of infantry, tank, artillery and Air Force units of the puppet army, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fasicst clique is advertising that the exercise was held to "reexamine the combat preparations" with the 86 and 88 international games ahead. The provocative military exercise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans on the pretext of the international games on the threshold of June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists had provoked the war of aggression in Korea in the past shows how desperately they try to use the 86 Asian and 88 Olympic Games as a shield to justify their treacheries.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMAN ON COHOSTING

SK210948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0718 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Talk issued by Kim Tuk-chun, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, in Pyongyang on 21 June]

[Text] Amid the great attention of the world's many sports lovers and people, the third joint meeting regarding the 24th Olympics in 1988 was held on 10 and 11 June in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Attending this meeting were delegates of the Olympic Committees of the North and South of Korea and responsible functionaries of the International Olympic Committee [IOC].

As at the previous talks, the single question of the North-South cohosting of the 24th Olympics was discussed at the talks. Proceeding from aspirations to prevent the crisis prevailing in the Olympic movement and create an atmosphere conducive to the peaceful reunification of Korea through the 24th Olympics, our delegates attending the talks participated in the talks with a sincere attitude from the beginning and showed all sincerity in discusssing the question.

At the talks, our side set forth a reasonable proposal that conforms to the North-South cohosting of the 24th Olympics, with the question of the North-South fair sharing of the sports events of the 24th Olympics, of calling the sports events to be held in our side the 24th Olympics -- Pyongyang, and of forming the Pyongyang organizational committeee as the main content. The proposal we put forth this time was not a proposal advanced for the first time, and it was a reasonable proposal advanced by fully taking the opinion of the IOC side into consideration.

Because of the overall refusal of the South Korean side, however, our proposal was not accepted and not even effectively discussed at the talks. The South Korean side insisted not on cohosting but on Seoul's separate hosting, showing the stand, in terms of allocation of the games, of considering the question of offering only one or two events to our side. The South Korean side said that the opening and closing ceremonies of the games will be held only in Seoul and we should participate in them. This, after all, means that we should participate in the Seoul Olympics. Indeed, this being the case, no agreement on the questions discussed was reached at the talks.

Nevertheless, the South Korean side is talking as if advance had been made at the third Lausanne joint meeting because it made a great concession by doing us a kindness. As for the one or two games which the South Korean side will consider making a concession of, even they are said to be held under the auspices of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. This, after all, means making the games to be held in cities of our area appear as if they were held in local cities of South Korea. It goes without saying that this is too far from our cohosting proposal. Also, it is inconceivably unreasonable.

We did not set forth the proposal to cohost the Olympics in order to hold one of two games in our side's area. We advanced the cohosting proposal in order to prevent the crisis created in the Olympic movement in connection with the selection of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympics and arrange smooth Olympic games in which all can participate.

Furthermore, we put forward the cohosting proposal in an effort to contribute to removing misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South, to achieving national rapprochement and unity, and to realizing the reunifiation of the country through the Olympics. Our just proposal is arousing broad support and sympathy among many sports lovers and people in the world.

The South Korean side should contemplate this world public opinion and its serious social and political problems. It sould be aware that the 24th Olympics can never be used for creating an international environment to fix the division of Korea, and should not turn away from our cohosting proposal and the world's public opinion regarding the proposal.

For the realization of the cohosting of the 1988 Olympic games, our primary demands regarding such basic questions as the title of the games, the allocation of the games, the composition of the organizational committee, and the organization of the opening and closing ceremonies of the games should be materialized.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the expectation that the IOC side will also pay proper attention to our cohosting proposal, with regard to the issue of cohosting.

I am convinced that the governments of the socialist and nonaligned cuntries and the world's peace-loving countries and a broad range of sports lovers will continue to pay deep attention to and express active support for our proposal for cohosting the Olympics.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR COHOSTING CITED

SK210150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- K. N. Singh, member of the Indian Parliament, made public a press statement on June 3, supporting the DPRK's Olumpic co-hosting proposal.

He said that participation in the Olympiad scheduled in South Korea would mean to support the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and encourage the United States and the South Korean authorities in their scheme to frame up "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The Czechoslovak paper CESKOSLOVENSKY SPORT June 6 supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to co-host the Olympic Games, saying it is conducive to the solution of the reunification question of the country desired by the Korean people who have Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader.

The Polish paper EXPRESS WEICZORNY June 8 stresed that the co-sponsorship of the Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea would create favourable circumstances for a peaceful reunification of Korea and defend the idea of the Olympiad not only theoretically but practically as well.

The Democratic Yemeni paper AL RAYA June 7 said: The imperialist reactionaries and the South Korean authorities are obstructing the realisation of the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal. If the 24th Olympic Games are to truly help in the reunification of Korea and contribute to saving the Olympic movement from a crisis, it should be co-hosted by the North and the South of Korea.

Canadian Communist Leaders

SK180531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Canada headed by Mel Doig, member of the Central executive Committee of the party Central Committee, was interveiwed by a KCNA reporter on June 16 prior to his departure for home.

Stathis Stathopoulos, alternate member of the Central Executive Committee of the CPC Central Committee, said the CPC firmly supported the proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must give up the "two Koreas" plot and accede to the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal, he noted.

Emil Bjarnason, member of the Central Committee of the CPC, said that to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul is aimed to attain the political purpose of the United States and stressed that the 24th Olympic Games should be cohosted by the North and South of Korea without fail.

KIM IL-SONG SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR PRINCE SIHANOUK

SK222245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with his wife, arranged a banquet yesterday for Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife on the occasion of the 50th birthday of Prince Sihanouk's wife, Monique.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife; Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife; Comrade Kang Song-san and his wife; Comrade Kim Yong-nam and his wife; Comrade Chong Chun-ki; and functionaries of relevant sectors. Also invited to the banquet were the entourage of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Sam Sann, Ambassador Extraordinary and Pelnipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. In the speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly congratulated Prince Sihanouk's wife Monique on her 50th birthday and noted that Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife are enjoying the high respect and love from the Kampuchean people and the world's peace-loving people for their energetic activities for the sake of the country's soveriegnty, its territorial security, his nation's interests, and friendship among peoples.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the respected prince and his wife, not forgetting their meeting with us in Pyongyang in 1965, have cherished the frienship formed between us; supported us always and, whereever they have been, have made activie efforts in support of our people's revolutionary cause; have highly valued our independent policy and success in socialist construction, and have done much work for the reunification of Korea. He noted that we have not forgotten this and are very grateful for this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted that the true and intimate relations of friendship between us, who have become close brothers and friends on the single road of anti-imperialist stuggle for independence, will remain unchanged in the future as well.

Then Prince Norodom Sihanouk made a speech. He said that it is the greatest happiness and the highest honor for him that the most respected His Excellency the great leader regards him as his closest friend, an anti-imperialist comrade in arms, and a true brother. He said that whenever he comes every year to the most glorious DPRK , which has beautiful scenery everywhere, he witnesses the great successes made in all fields of socialist construction under his wisest, genius, and historical leadership along the glorious road of chuche and chajusong, vigorously advancing at chollima speed.

He stressed that the prestige His Excellency enjoys around the world is continuously being enhanced, that His Excellency's name is giving shiny rays like the eternal sun giving light to the future of the world, giving life to mankind, and propelling the development of the world. He said that His Excellency the great leader commands the highest respect and love from the peoples of all countries who love freedom, justice, peace, and progress, and that because of him, the Korean people's cause of justice has been making great progress every year along the historical road toward the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

He said that in the name of all Democratic Kampuchea and in his own name, he extends the great leader His Excellency the marshal the most cordial rspect and most enthusiastic congratulations, and that he assures His Excellency that he will continuously, fully, and resolutely support the just cause waged by the fraternal Korean people at the United Nations and many other places under his great leadership and their sacred struggle for national reunification.

The participants in the banquet toasted the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

Attend Musical Performance

SK222250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, together with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, saw a general performance of music and dance given by the artists of Pyongyang on 18 June at the Mansudae Art Theater in Pyongyang on occasion of the 50th birthday of Princess Monique, Sihanouk's wife. Comrades Pak Song-chol and his wife, Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Kang Song-san and his wife, Kim Yong-nam and his wife, Chong Chun-ki, functionaries concerned, and the workers of Pyongyang, together with the guests, saw the performance.

The entourage of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Sam Sann, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea in our country, were invited to this performance.

Various types of music and dance performances were given on the stage. The performances won the highest praise from the spectators. Following the performance, Prince Norodom Sihanouk presented a basket of flowers to the performers in appreciation of their performances.

NKDP LAWMAKER'S ANTI-GOVERNMENT REMARKS CITED

SK210437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- Song Chon-yong, a "national assemblyman" from the "New Korea Democratic Party," speaking at a meeting of the "Committee on Home Affairs" of the puppet National Assembly on June 19, criticized "the present 'government' for dancing attendance to the United States, labelling students opposing the United States and nuclear weapons as pro-communist elements", according to a radio report from Seoul.

He said: "I cannot but doubt whether the United States is a truly friendly country of ours or not".

"A call for the establishment of a government of the people is too natural when we think of the neglected majority of the people who are suffering from hardships of living as 'the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer' because of the failure of the 'modernisation policy'", he said.

When the opposition "national assemblyman" made this speech, the "national assemblymen" from the "Democratic Justice Party" raised dust, crying for "total withdrawal of the speech" and "apology", with the result that the meeting was suspended.

According to the radio, "DJP national assemblymen" plan to convene an "emergency meeting" under the sponsorship of its "representative member" and take a "disciplinary measure" and the "New Korea Democratic Party" is resolutely opposing it, branding it as a challenge.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES PROSECUTION OF MUN IK-HWAN

SK221102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group arrested and prosecuted Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification ("Mintongnyon"), claiming that the "Inchon disturbance" was a "riotous one" caused mainly by "Mintongnyon" and its affiliated organisation. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN June 21 says in a signed commentary:

The "Inchon disturbance" is an "incident" fabricated on purpose by the puppets themselves to invent a pretext for allout suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces of South Korea. It is the zenith of vicious political plot breeding and shamelessness that the fascist clique tries to shift the responsibility on to "Mintongnyon" and its members, crying about "prior consultation" and the like.

The burlesque of the Chon Tu-hwan group proves that it is nothing but a farce aimed to stamp out and stifle the will of the people for constitutional amendments and their desire for democracy and deceive and flout public opinion that these days the puppets brought forward "big compromise between the opposition and the government", spreading a lie about "constitutional amendments" and babbling that they are "examining" the release of some of the detainees.

ECUADORAN DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

Received by Kim Il-song

SK131053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 13 received Gustavo Herdoiza Leon, mayor of Quito, Ecuador, and his group on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yi Mong-ho, chairman, and Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman, of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK131055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Gustavo Herdoiza Leon, mayor of Quito, Ecuador, and his group on a visit to Korea.

Mayor Gustavo Herdoiza Leon handed the gift to Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee.

Holds Press Conference

SK181013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Gustavo Herdoiza Leon, mayor of Quito, Ecuador, called a news conference in Pyongyang on June 16 prior to his departure for home. He said:

Ecuador and Korea are far away from each other with an ocean and a continent in between. But, I am well aware of the high international authority, tender-hearted and unceremonious personality of respected President Kim Il-song. Busy as he was with state affairs, respected President Kim Il-song received our group. It was his special favour for us. At the very moment I saw him, I keenly felt that he is the great leader enjoying unbounded respect and reverence from the world people.

Upon arriving in Pyongyang, our group was deeply impressed by the appearance of Pyongyang built into a beautiful and modern city. The industrious Korean people under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song have achieved signal successes in a short period, pulling through all sorts of difficulties and hardships.

Today they follow him, holding him in high esteem, and are making heroic endeavors to move mountains and dam off the sea, if instructed by him.

No force on earth can break the iron will and unity of the Korean people rallied closely around respected President Kim Il-song, I think.

It is my belief that the reunificiation of Korea will be realized in accordance with the fair and aboveboard proposal advanced by the great President Kim Il-song.

In conclusion, he sincerely wished the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

KIM IL-SONG 1961 SPEECH 'CONCLUSION' REBROADCAST

SK192342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpt of concluding portion of the Text of Kim Il-song's "Historic Conclusion 'On Improving and Strengthening the Training of Technical Personnel and Rapidly Developing Science and Technology'" delivered at the 5th plenary meeting of the DPRK Cabinet on 13 June 1961 -- Text of this "Conclusion" is also published by NODONG SINMUN in its 13 June Issue]

[Excerpts] Chuche should be firmly established in scientific research and education. What is most important scientific research is to oppose dogmatism and flunkeyism and establish chuche. Establishing chuche in scientific research means developing science and technology to make effective use of our raw materials and resources in keeping with the trend of the development of modern science and technology. In other words, establishing chuche in scientific research means conducting scientific research with the emphasis on effectively using the natural resources of our country -- plant, animal, and mineral resources -- in keeping with the trends of development of modern science and technology.

Only when chuche is established in scientific research can we make all the people lead an affluent life with our own materials and resources. Otherwise it will be impossible for our people to lead a rich life or make developments. Therefore, by all means, we should develop science and technology to undertake the effective development and utilization of our own natural resources and pave the way to independent living.

In the struggle to establish chuche, the scientists and technicians of the chemical and metallurgical sectors are winning great successes. The chemical sector has succeeded in producing gas from anthracite. Thus, it has paved the way to further strengthen the foundations of the self-reliant national economy by industrializing this. As we have come to produce gas from anthracite, we should develop science and technology to develop the chemical and metallurgical industries and many other sectors of the people's economy with anthracite, which is abundant in our country. If scientific research is concentrated on using coking coal, which is not produced in our country, instead of effectively utilizing anthracite, which is produced in our country, this will be entirely useless. Research to produce gas from anthracite, which is boundlessly abundant in our country, for utilization in the industrial sector is precisely the establishment of chuche in scientific research.

We highly assess the production of vinalon. This is also because vinalon is a synthetic fiber produced from materials which are boundlessly abundant in our country. Of course, synthetic fibers can be produced from various materials. In other countries various synthetic fibers such as kaplon are produced from crude oil. However, in our country crude oil is not produced yet. The scientists who have conducted scientific research to produce vinalon from materials abundant in our country, have, it can be said, established chuche in scientific research.

We cannot say chuche has been established in the area of biology. The biological sector is not properly conducting scientific research on the plants of our country. As a result, we have no full knowledge of the grasses which can be used as fodder for domestic animals, and of the plants which should be cultivated for the solution of the fodder problems for domestic animals. To solve the fodder problem, we have put forth the policy to establish the mountain areas to produce arrowroots. However, this was because we found in the course of the conversations with peasants that arrowroot is good fodder for domestic animals. This was not the result of the scientists' research.

Scientists are proposing the use of clover and anemarrhena asphodeloides seeds as fodder, which are unfamiliar and hard to say by our people, instead of arrowroot, whch grows well anywhere in our country.

Not only in the area of scientific research but also in the area of education we see that chuche has not been established. Of course, as a result of the vigorous struggle to overcome dogmatism and flunkeyism in the area of education, some progress has been made. However, in the area of education there still remain not a few remnants of dogmatic and flunkeyistic ideas. Several years ago I visited a school. There, in the greenhouse, I saw only plants which grow well in tropical and subtropical zones. Maybe this was for the purpose of showing the students plants growing in the tropical and subtropical zones as common knowledge. However, I don't think this was right. In school education students should be taught about the plants growing in our country.

To establish chuche in scientific research and education, above all we must thoroughly oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism. Flunkeyism is, in a nutshell, an idea which despises the things of one's own country and admires the things of other countries. In the past some people admired Japan; today some people in South Korea are admiring the United States. All this is flunkeyism. If people are permeated with flunkeyistic ideas, they become idiots. Those permeated with flunkeyistic ideas regard what they have valueless and love what others have.

These days some scientists, regarding the treatise of some foreign country recommending bean chaff as fodder, are clamoring as if this is something now. However, this is also a phenomenon of flunkeyism. Ever since ancient times, the farmers of our country have fed cattle bean chaff, because they knew the bean chaff was good for the cattle.

In the past in our country flunkeyism and dogmatism created not a few troubles for the development of the science and technology of the country and its people's economy. If the scientists of the biological sector had liquidated flunkeyism and dogmatism and had established chuche in their scientific research at least ever since the time of the fatherland liberation war, when we criticized the remnants of flunkeyism and dogmatism, then livestock farming could have been developed notably.

The iron industry, which depends on the domestic fuel of our country, has not been established yet. This is also because the scientists and technicians of this sector have been filled with flunkeyistic ideas and, thus, have not been active in conducting scientific research to solve this problem. When iron making was starting, coking coal was used. This was because the iron industry was started in the country where coking coal was produced abundantly. Thus, if the industry was started in a country which produced anthracite, anthracite should have been used as fuel for iron making.

To establish chuche in scientific research, the national pride of the scientists and technicians should be enhanced. A considerable number of the scientists and technicians of our country did not possess lofty national pride, because they lived under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists for a long period. However, as a result of our party's vigorous struggle to establish chuche and promote the national pride of the people, the national pride of the scientists and technicians has been notably enhanced in recent years. The achievements which have been won in the scientific research to effectively utilize the materials and resources of our country fully show the correctness of our party's policy to establish chuche and enhance national pride among scientists and technicians. However, among the scientists and technicians the phenomenon of being devoid of national pride has not been completely eliminated. Scientists and technicians must not underestimate themselves. They should take due pride in what they have done.

Today, we are operating and developing the economy of the country by our own efforts. Scientists and technicians, with lofty national pride, should make active efforts to develop the science and technology of the country and to develop the people's economy a step higher.

To liquidate flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish chuche in education, adequate textbooks should be provided. At present, in some animal textbooks, lengthy descriptions are given about yaks. Only the Pyongyang Zoo has one in our country. This is absolutely wrong. It is sufficient to know about yaks as common knowledge. Thus, there is no need to fully describe them in the textbooks for students. In our country students should be taught about Korean oxes, not yaks. They should be taught about the fodder which is good for the Korean ox. Only then can students use this knowledge when they work in society after graduation.

Textbooks should be provided in such a way as to teach living knowledge, which can contribute to developing the science and technology of the country in keeping with the trend of modern science and technology, and developing and utilizing our own resources. Only when adequate textbooks are provided and education is conducted with such textbooks can chuche be established in education.

We should not seek chauvinism on the excuse of establishing chuche in education and scientific research. Establishing chuche bears no relationship to chauvinism. The establishment of chuche in scientific research and education does not mean opposition to learning science and technology from other countries. It only means the introduction of science and technology in accordance with the situation of our country and in accordance with the demand of socialist and communist construction.

While developing our own science and technology, we should actively learn and introduce the advanced science and technology and fine experience of other countries. But we should not swallow others' things whole, no matter how advanced and fine they may be. To swallow the things of other countries whole means falling into dogmatism. We must never mechanically introduce things which do not suit the specific conditions of our country. We must introduce the advanced science and technology of other countries and their fine experience in conformity with the actual conditions of our country. We must introduce them in a way toward helping the development of the science and technology of our country and the development and effective utilization of our own materials and resources.

The reason I stress the liquidation of flunkeyism and dogmatism and the establishment of chuche in scientific research and education is not because the phenomenon of flunkeyism and dogmatism is very dangerous in our country. In our country, already long ago serious blows were dealt to flunkeyism and dogmatism. What still remains are only their remnants. However, this still creates troubles for the development of the science and technology of our country and its education. Therefore, to make a turn in scientific research and education, the remnants of flunkeyism and dogmatism should be completely rooted out and chuche should be firmly established.

SEMINAR ON KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL ECONOMICS

SK160956 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] A joint seminar of cadres of the central organs was held on 14 June in Pyongyang to study and grasp the outstanding economic ideas and theories of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party. Cadres of the party and government and functionaries of the State Administration Council, commissions and ministries of the State Administration Council, and central organs participated in the seminar.

At the seminar Comrade Hong Song-nam, vice premier of the State Administration Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance; Kim Yun-hyok, general president of the Central General Material Corporation; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the Metal and Machine Industry Commission; Yi Hak-chol, vice chairman of the Agricultural Commission; and Yi Kil-tu, vice chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Commission, discussed the following subjects:

Actively accelerating the economic development of the country through the thorough implementation of the policy of unified and detailed planning, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his classic work "Fully Display the Great Vitality of Unified and Detailed Planning of the People's Economy;"

Correctly applying the independent financial operation system in state-run enterprises and the rational management and operation of the socialist economy, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his classic work "On Several Questions to Improve the Management of the Socialist Economy;"

Correctly utilizing commercial forms in the circulation of production means, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his class work "On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy;"

Displaying the vitality of complexes by thoroughly accomplishing the tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his classic work "On Further Improving the Taean Work System;"

Thoroughly accomplishing the fundamental task of socialist rural construction, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his classic work "Theses on Socialist Rural Questions in Our Country;" and

Improving the economy of the country and upgrading the people's standard of living by thoroughly implementing the policy for the comprehensive development of the local economy, which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth in his document "The Position and Role of Counties in Socialist Construction."

They scientifically proved the uniqueness, correctness, and great vitality of the outstanding economic ideas and theories which the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated in their historic works. In so doing, they put forth practical tasks to implement them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party's line and policy are correct, and illuminate the path of victory for our people. They said that the chuche-oriented economic ideas and theories created by the great leader and developed and enriched by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are the ideas and theories of communist economic construction, the correctness of which has been proved in the practice of revolution in our country. They stressed that the ideas and theories are guiding principles which should be firmly maintained in the course of socialist and communist construction.

They explained the perfect planning system which the great leader has established by putting forth the unique idea of unified and detailed planning with deep insight into the significance of the people's economic planning in the socialist economic construction.

They scientifically proved the essence, superiority, and great vitality of the great leader's policy of unified and detailed planning, and put forth measures to further intensify the discipline of democratic centralization in overall economic management and to actively accelerate the systematic and balanced development of the people's economy.

They explained the perfect scientific elucidation which the great leader has given for new and urgent questions which should be settled in socialist economic management. In doing so, they said that the intrinsic contents of the independent financial operation system and the method of the systematic management and operation of the socialist state-run enterprises are to apply the principle of material interests and to systematically utilize such economic means as price, cost, and profit in order to make the enterprises formulate plans correctly and fulfill them without fail.

They stressed the stabilization of production at a high level through the correct application of the independent financial operation system by the state-run enterprises and through the rational management and operation of the socialist economy.

They explained the correct utilization of commercial forms in the circulation of production means in socialist society. They said that the theory on commercial forms in the circulation of production means was the first scientific economic theory elucidated by the great leader. They proved that the utilization of commercial forms in the supply of materials is important for the systematic supply of materials, for the prevention of wasting materials, and for the rational utilization of materials.

They stressed the scientific and rational management and operation of the economy through the thorough embodiment of the great leader's idea on commercial forms in production and the circulation of production means in socialist society. Saying that the idea and theory on the Taean work system occupy an important place in the unique economic ideas and theories of the great leader, they deeply offered explanations regarding this.

Stating that the Taean work system is the most outstanding form of socialist economic management which has brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche idea in the area of economic management, they said that its vitality is displayed in guaranteeing the collective guidance of the party committees, in managing and operating industry systematically, in intensifying technological guidance over production, in rendering comprehensive guidance over production, and in basically improving the supply of materials and support work.

Saying that the correctness of the Taean work system has been clearly proved in practice, they stressed the revolutionary measure recently taken by the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the establishment of complexes, a unique form of our industrial management for even better industrial management in accordance with the demand of the Taean work system and with the collective guidance of the party committees as basic elements. They put forth measures to continue to thoroughly implement the Taean work system and to further display the vitality of the complexes.

Noting the rural theses which the respected and beloved leader put forth as the great program for socialist rural construction, they elucidated the significance of the idea to vigorously carry out the ideaological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution in the rural areas, strengthen support work for the rural areas, and improve state guidance over the cooperative farms as the basic tasks of socialist rural construction.

They stressed that the idea on the basic tasks is the most revolutionary policy to eliminate the gap between the urban and rural areas and the class gap between the working class and peasants, to win the complete victory of socialism, and to accelerate the building of communist society by continuing the revolution in the rural areas following the establishment of the socialist system.

Saying that the correctness and vitality of the basic tasks of socialist rural construction put forth by the respected and beloved leader have been fully proved through the rapid development of the rural economy in our country, through the ideological and spiritual traits of the peasants, and through fundamental changes in the appearance of the rural areas, they spoke about the need to bring the great socialist rural theses into fuller bloom on this soil.

They explained the scientific elucidation which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is publishing his classical document "The Position and Role of the Counties in Socialist Cosntruction," has given on the need to establish regional bases for socialist construction, on the reason why the counties are the regional bases for socialist rural construction, on the development of the local economy with the counties as units, on the inevitability of relations between sectors, on the question of evenly improving the people's standard of living through the comprehensive development of the local economy, and on the role of the counties as bases for economic relations between the urban and rural areas.

They explained the profoundness and correctness of the ideas, theories, and policies of the document and deeply proved the great vitality of the ideas and theories for the comprehensive development of the local economy.

Noting the programmatic guiding principle which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has again put forth of late for developing the local economy, they expressed the determination to adhere to economic organizational work and to display the correctness and vitality of the economic policy of our party more vigorously.

They expressed that the creation of the outstanding economic ideas and theories through the embodiment of the chuche idea in the area of economic construction is an immortal achievement which the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have won for the revolutionary cause of the working class and for the cause of socialist and communist construction.

They stressed the need to arm themselves more firmly with the outstanding economic ideas and theories of the great leader and bring about new upsurges in socialist economic construction by implementing them thoroughly with great pride and self-confidence for possessing the chuche-oriented economic ideas and theories.

NODONG SINMUN ON PRODUCING MORE CONSUMER GOODS

SK192336 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2115 GMT 15 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 June editorial: "Let Us Consolidate and Develop the Successes Attained in Producing 3 August People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] City and county districts have recently attained great successes in their vigorous struggle for the 3 August production of people's consumer goods (?initiated) by the party. This clearly shows the justness and vitality of the party policy on mass producing the 3 August people's consumer goods. In the course of the struggle for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods, many examplary units have emerged.

While conducting working guidance on the work of 3 August people's consumer goods direct-sales shop in the City of Pyongyang, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appreciated the examples set by the functionaries of the Pyongchon district party, who have attained great successes in improving the people's standard of living by increasing the production of people's consumer goods. We should achieve new advances in the struggle to increase the production of people's consumer goods and to improve the people's standard of living by consolidating the successes attained in producing 3 August people's consumer goods and in popularizing the experiences of advanced units.

Comrade Kim Chong-Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: By thoroughly implementing the party policy on engineering a light industrial revolution, we should see to it that new upsurges are effected in producing people's consumer goods.

The party's intention with regard to the production of 3 August people's consumer goods is to produce more of various kinds of people's consumer goods on one's own, apart from what was allocated by the state index, through the positive exploration and mobilization of inner reserves. For this reason, the key to success in this work rests with the extent to which inner reserves will be explored and mobilized.

Pyongchon District is producing some 2,400 kinds of useful consumer goods out of scrap materials and waste materials that come in the course of production. The ranks of plants and enterprises that furnish all the employees with living expenses with the amount of production of 3 August people's consumer goods are lengthening with each passing day in the district.

What is important in mobilizing inner reserves is not conditions, but the ideological point of view and the fighting traits of the functionaries and masses. There are plants and enterprises in the city and county districts. Agricultural and fishery products are being produced there. Also, there are party members and working people who cherish the party policies as their own conviction and who ardently struggle to implement them in the districts of the cities and counties. Under such circumstances, if only the party organizations mobilize the masses well and plan and coordinate organizational and political work correctly, 3 August people's consumer goods can be produced everywhere on a large scale. Pyongchon District's experiences show this.

Today our country is provided with mighty foundations for the production of light industrial goods. A large amount of various kinds of daily necessities and consumer goods are being produced on the basis of national strength. In the meantime, our party has taken measures to make the city and county districts produce a large amount of 3 August people's consumer goods on their own. Reality has proven the justness of this measure.

Party functionaries in the city and country districts should vigorously demonstrate the justness of the party policy on increasing the production of consumer goods and see to it that the people are put in a position to be reached far better by the party's consideration and benevolence by pushing from behind the work of producing 3 August people's consumer goods well, as the party functionaries in advanced units, such as Pyongchon district, have done.

An important problem arising at present in consolidating and developing the successes attained in producing 3 August people's consumer goods is for the party organizations to lead the work for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods thoroughly in accordance with the party's intentions.

Our party has been stressing the need for the functionaries to plan and coordinate the work of producing high quality people's consumer goods in such a substantive way as to have more produced.

Party organizations in the city and county districts should tirelessly carry out the work for the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods while consistently adhering to it and turn this work into a course of establishing a revolutionary trait of carrying out the party's decisions and directives unconditionally by emulating the experiences of the Pyongchon District party committee, which has substantively implemented such intentions of the party. What is particularly important in this regard is to adhere to the work of providing solid foundations for the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods as the work of implementing the party intentions.

It is because all the plants and enterprises in the district have organized work teams and sub-work teams specializing in production of 3 August people's consumer goods and because the entire district has been turned into a base producing people's consumer goods with smooth supplies of tools, jigs, and equipment that the production of 3 August people's consumer goods has continued to grow in Pyongchon District.

Party organizations in the city and county districts should substantiatively plan and coordinate the work designed to increase the number of the work teams and sub-work teams for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods and to equip them smoothly with various production provisions and tools and push them from behind them by exploring labor reserves, as the Pyongchon District party committee did.

Also, they should lead them in such a way as to encourage them to think out and produce a great number of simple but useful miscellaneous daily necessities and other daily necessities in conformity with the standards set by the party in the course of estimating some new goods contrived and manufactured.

Another important problem arising in consolidating and developing the successes attained in producing 3 August people's consumer goods is to mobilize all the functionaries and working people by adhering to ideology and by doing a good job in political work. The secret of success in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods lies in stirring and mobilizing the masses' ideology.

Party organizations should first of all see to it that all the posts, quarters, and responsible functionaries of the city and county district party committees pay deep attention to the production of 3 August people's consumer goods and adhere to this. In this regard, it is important for the party committees of the city and county districts to do a good job of a combination operation between the organizational bureaus and propaganda bureaus. In this way, the organization bureaus should see to it that guidance on the party life of functionaries and party members of the plants and enterprises is conducted in combination with the state of production of 3 August people's consumer goods. The propaganda bureaus should create a mass atmosphere for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods by mobilizing propaganda and agitation forces and means.

In particular, party organizations in the city and county districts should find a correct methodology for the mobilization and stirring of functionaries at the central plants and enterprises who have great reserves with regard to the production of 3 August people's consumer goods so as to lead them to make great contributions to this work.

What is valuable in the experience attained from the mobilization of the masses in Pyongchon District is that it has called the masses to the production of 3 August people's consumer goods by finding an effective method. What has proven its worth in this regard includes an offering of prizes for the masses to design posters for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods, exhibitions of sample goods, meetings of appreciating such sample goods, and socialist competition by individual plants and enterprises.

Without exception, every one of the functionaries and working people at the plants and enterprises in the districts is now contributing to creating new products. In this way, such successes as producing modern [name indistinct] at thermal power plants, producing sewing machines at (?chemical workshops), and producing export goods at machine plants have been achieved.

Party organizations in the city and county districts should conduct the work of mobilizing the masses and enhancing a desire in them for the production in such various forms and with such vitality. Party organizations in the city and county districts should lead all the functionaries and working people in their own units in such a way as to make them make useful consumer goods out of things meant to be disposed of and to make many goods out of raw materials meant to make only one by positively exploring inner reserves with a meticulous economic way of life and trait of increasing production through conservation -- all by doing a good job of political work with the masses.

Another important thing in consolidating and developing the successes attained in producing 3 August people's consumer goods if for the responsible functionaries of the city and county district parties to adhere to and lead well the production of 3 August people's consumer goods and the work concerning direct sales shops.

Responsible secretaries of the city and county district parties bear the responsibility to take care of the living of the residents in their own units with a sense of responsibility, along with the party work of their own units. As in the case of all other work, the successes attained in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods in particular depends in large part on how the responsible secretaries of the city and county district parties conduct their work. Our party demands that the responsible secretaries of the city and county district parties pay deep attention to and guide the production of 3 August people's consumer goods as well as direct sales shop work.

By emulating the examples set by Pyongchon District, the responsible functionaries in the city and county district parties should think and search without interruption in the spirit of devoted service for the people and with the flair and air of masters in charge of the livelihood in their own districts. They should also contrive new consumer goods themselves, always visit the direct sales shops to check what the residents demand from the shops, the state of production, the state of supplies of production, and inventories of goods. They should also meticulously estimate the work of producing 3 August people's consumer goods and lead this sincerely.

In this way, they should become sincere functionaries themselves who draw plans and conduct operations on the basis of their own brains, who sow seeds, cultivate, and reap with their hands. When the party functionaries in the city and county districts loyally uphold the party's intentions on increasing the production of 3 August people's consumer goods, the might and combat capabilities of our party organizations will be further strengthened and great successes will be achieved in the work of improving the people's standard of living.

UNIFICATION VICE MINISTER: TALKS 'UP TO NORTH'

SK210043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 86 p 1, 2

[Text] Vice Minister of National Unification Kim Ton-sop said yeaterday it is up to North Korea to decide the timing and place of the proposed inter-Korea summit talks.

Kim said, "Our government has consistently been proposing the summit talks since 1981. Should North Korea accept the proposal some day, it is up to it to determine when and where to hold the talks." The vice minister was testifying before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

Kim also said, "The government has no plans to seek the South-North summit talks coincident with the 1986 Asian Games (Sept. 20-Oct. 5).

He made the remarks refering to some Japanese newspapers' previous reports that there is a posibility that South and North Korea may hold the summit before the start of the Asian Games.

The vice minister said Pyongyang's overture for three-way military talks with South Korea and the U.N. Command in Korea seems to be designed to serve its propaganda purpose. The proposed reduction of armament by the divided halves is a highly political issue that should be handled at the proposed summit talks, he said.

The most important thing between South and North Korea is to restore mutual trust, he said. The vice minister made it clear that the Seoul government will shortly send to Pyongyang an official response rejecting the proposal for military talks.

The Foreign Affairs Committee was one of the five standing Assembly committes that were convened on the fourth day of the ongoing six-day committee session. Originally, seven of the 13 committees were scheduled to meet, but a Home Affairs Committee session was aborted bacause of the continuing friction between rival parties over an opposition lawmaker's controversial floor speech.

The Finance Committee session stalled, as ruling and opposition parties wrangled over the proposed Monopoly Corporation Bill. Opposition lawmakers refused to attend the committee session, demanding a modification or elimination of Article 13 of the bill, which they asserted would clear the way for free imports of tobacco.

Part of the article says the scope of the corporation includes agencies duly authorized by the corporation and agencies in which it has made investments.

Meanwhile, members of the Trade-Industry Committee dealt intensively with measures designed to cope with U.S. trade pressure. Minister of Trade and industry Kum Chin-ho said the government is working on amendments to trade-related laws which do not "agree with our realities."

The amendments will be proposed to the National Assembly during a regular session starting in Septmeber, Kum said.

The minister also said the government has yet to make a decision on whether or not to import foreign tobaccos and cigarettes.

DISAPPOINTMENT VOICED OVER GAMES PLAN REJECTION

OW211255 Tokyo Kyodo in English 1236 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 21 KYODO -- South Korean sports officials showed disappointment Saturday at North Korea's rejection of a compromise plan for the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

Kim Chong-ha, Chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee, said North Korea did not understand the spirit and the significance of the Olympic Games. "Peoples around the world would not be able to understand the stand taken by North Korea," he said.

Kim was commenting on reports by North Korea's official radio quoting a leading sports official as denouncing the compromise plan put forward by the International Olympic Committee.

Kim, who headed a South Korean delegation to the talks with IOC and the North Korean Olympic Committee, said South Korea would continue to review the compromise plan until North Korea sends its official response to the IOC.

Officials of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee described the reported North Korean response as unworthy of comment.

DJP CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR NKDP COMPROMISE OF REFORM

SK220111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column: "Backward Step"]

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u said yesterday the NKDP should present a constitutional revision bill without a direct presidential election system for a compromise on the basic law reform.

"Just as we have taken a step backward and plan to present a revision bill without incorporating the current system, the NKDP should also make a backward step," said.

No was briefing reporters on his talks with NKDP president Yi Min-u, especially regarding his real intentions in the agreement that rival parties will initiate a "compromised" reform bill.

Asked how he felt about the possibility that Yi will present a revision bill without a direct presidential election system, No said he understood Yi's "troubled position." "But think he (Yi) is capable of submitting a reform bill without it," he added.

CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST POLICE VIOLENCE

SK220050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Some 100 citizens encircled a police bus and expressed their anger for one and a half hours in a crowded downtown market place in Seoul Friday night in protest against a group of combat policemen's gang violence on a passer-by.

The incident was learned to have been prompted when several people saw five combat policemen beating 30-year-old Choe Pong-sop after a quarrel on a trivial thing.

The combat policemen from the Song-dong police station were on stand-by duty against potential street demonstrations with their bus parked at the entrance of the Pangsan market in Clchiro, downtown Seoul.

Choe, the victim of the violence, was on his way home with his five-year-old son when a scuffle started between him and several combat policemen. He suffered bruises all over his body and a cut on his forehead.

According to a witness Kang Ku-chi, 29, several combat policemen ganged up on choe when he turned his attention to the scene, being startled by Choe's screaming.

Upon facing protests from some 20 citizens, the combat policemen hurriedly got on the bus and tried to get away only to be blocked by an ever-increasing number of angry citizens.

Citizens continued their protest, demanding a formal apology from responsible police officers and proper punitive action against the combat policemen who participated in the violence.

The police dispersed the protesting citizens encircling the police bus by dispatching another 100 combat policemen to the scene.

MUN INDICTED FOR INCITING DEMONSTRATIONS, RIOTS

SK190836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul district prosecutor's office Wednesday indicted the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Mintongnyon, a coalition of dissident organizations, on charges of inciting anti-government demonstrations and riot.

Prosecutors arrested Mun May 23 on a charge of agitating an anti-government demonstration at Seoul National University but later gave him the additional charge of planning and leading the May 3 riot in Inchon, a port city some 30 kilometers west of Seoul.

The violence in Inchon led to the cancellation of a rally that had been planned by the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party to launch a local chapter of its campaign for constitutional revision.

Prosecutors consider Mun to have been an accomplice of 59 others indicted for their roles in the Inchon incident. Mun delivered a speech at a student rally at the university, which the prosecutors contend triggered the demonstration. The prosecutors said, "The Rev. Mun himself said he will assume all responsibility if he violated the law."

Mun allegedly convened a meeting with some 20 leaders of the Mintongnyon several days prior to the opposition rally and decided to hold a separate rally, according to prosecutors.

The prosecutors said that Mun directed the coalition leaders at the meeting to prepare leaflets calling for "the destruction of the military dictatorship and the establishment of democratic government" and that he distributed the leaflets at the Inchon rally.

The prosecution said it will not revoke the stay of Mun's prison term, however. Mun was indicted on sedition charges in 1980 and was sentenced to life imprisonment. His prison term was commuted twice before he was paroled in December 1982, with two years and seven months remaining on his sentence.

EDITORIAL ON OPPOSITION TO U.S. TRADE PRESSURE

SK220041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-U.S. Trade Issues"]

[Text] It is not unusual that the operation of the National Assembly is marred by squabbles and disputes of various sorts, especially in connection with the outstanding political issues. Still yet, noteworthy was a development over the weekend, in which opposition lawmakers boycotted a Finance Committee session scheduled to deliberate an administration-proposed bill on transforming the Office of Monopoly, a government agency, into a public corporation.

The point at issue concerned a provision in the bill, which the oppositionists asserted would lead to the influx of foreign-brand cigarettes and the mushrooming of joint ventures with foreign capital on tobacco produce, jeopardizing the domestic cigarette industry and tobacco leaf farming as well.

While questions may arise as for the propriety of the opposition tactics, the boycott signified a repercussion -- and, at that, in the political dimension -- against the mounting U.S. pressure to open the Korean market to an ever-growing number of American goods and services.

In terms of timing, the filibuster coincided with a working-level trade meeting between Korea and the United States, a prelude to the fifth binational economic consultative talks opening here tomorrow, which is expected to take up a broad range of issues -- from bilateral market-opening problems to the launching of a "new round" of multilateral trade negotiations.

One highlight of the two-day preparatory meeting was an elaborate U.S. approach or threat to link the granting of GSP (generalized system of prererence) benefits to Korea with Korean efforts to further open its market and to protect intellectual property rights.

Such a U.S. pressure was irritating to the Koreans who have recently learned, with much misgivings, of the government's decision to raise the nation's import liberalization ratio to 91.5 percent beginning next month from the present 87.7 percent, while the two countries had agreed to protect the foreign material patents starting July 1 next year.

It is to be noted that the U.S. attempt to tie the GSP favor to Korea's market liberalization, already made wide open to the level of some advanced countries, runs against the original aim of the GSP, which was to help developing countries through trade, not aid. Criticism is also in order against the American demand for "retroactive" protection of copyrights and patents, which constitutes a violation of international practices.

Even granting that a further market opening is inevitable, the process ought to be gradual, lest the local industry be seriously crippled. What is more, keen attention should be paid to a recent rise of violent anti-Americanism in our society, which is partly attributable to what was alleged as the arm-twisting U.S. pressure on trade problems.

'BILATERAL FRICTION' TOPIC OF TRADE TALKS

SK210132 Seoul YONHAP in English 1232 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP) -- Korea and the United States hold a trade meeting here June 23-24 to discuss bilateral trade friction and other economic issues pending between the two countries.

High on the agenda of the Fifth Economic Consultative Meeting are the U.S. demand for wider access to Korean market for American goods, the application of GSP (generalized system of preference) benefits to Korean products and Korea's protection of foreign intellectual property rights.

Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok is to lead the 19-member Korean delegation to the meeting, while Allen Wallis, Undersecretary of State, and Bruce Smart, Undersecretary of Commerce, is to head the 16-member U.S. delegation.

The two countries held a meeting of working-level officials June 19-20 here and reviewed overall trade isues in preparation for next week's conference and apparently in a bid to clear the way for a package solution to the trade friction.

Also to be discussed during the economic consultative meeting will be the boosting of cooperation in investment and matters involving energy, fisheries, aviation and maritime transportation, according to sources at the Trade and Industry Ministry.

The two delegations are also expected to exchange views on increased Korean participation in coal mining and participation in the liquified natural gas exploration project in Alaska, the overdue U.S. action to implement a bilateral aviation pact, giving the Korean Air right to fly to Chicago, and the promotion of joint business operations in third countries, the sources said.

RELIGIOUS FIGURES MAKE FIRST VISIT TO PRC

OW231107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 23 Kyodo -- Three South Koreans representing Buddhist and Christian organizations left for China Monday to take part in a peace meeting, the first visit to China by South Korean religious figures.

South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with China.

The three include Pak Kil-chin, president of Wonkwang University, a Buddhist institution at Iri, southwest of the country.

The executive meeting of the World Conference on Religion and Peace is to start in Beijing Wednesday.

Last week, five Chinese visited Seoul for the third Asian Conference on Religion and Peace, also the first trip to South Korea by Chinese religious representatives.

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL ON ARMY BUILDING

BK211312 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Strive To Build the KPRAF so That They Rapidly Become Stronger and Larger"]

[Text] Growing up in the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle and out of the Issarak army of 35 years ago, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces joined with the Cambodian people, maintained close cooperation and solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the VPA in the struggle against the common enemy of the two nations, and won one victory after another over the French colonialists, U.S. imperialist aggressors, and their lackeys, thus completely liberating our beloved fatherland.

In January 1979, the KPRAF once again, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese Army volunteers and together with the people throughout the country, rose up and fought the cruel, oppressive apparatuses of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang -- the subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists -- saving the nation from the danger of genocide ad creating the PRK. Over the past more than 7 years, under the just leadership of the KPRP, our peple's Army has won great victories in the cause of defending and rebuilding the fatherland. In fact, it has helped in the revival of the nation, the fight against the consequences of wars and the genocidal regime, the socioeconomic and cultural restoration and development, and the nationwide founding and consolidation of the people's power with democratic characteristics.

At present, our Army and people are making firm strides along the line of the resolutions adopted by the fourth and fifth party congresses: to firmly defend national independence and to build the fatherland step by step hrough the transitional period to socialism. The KPRAF have made an important contribution to the defense of these great achievements. At present, they show remarkable development, possessing networks of organized units, command apparatuses at all levels from the central to the grass roots, special forces, regular forces, regional forces, and militia forces in every nook and cranny of the country. The fighting strength of the KPRAF has been increased steadily, enabling them to cooperate with the Vietnamese volunteer army in frustrating all enemy attempts, to succeed in defending the revolutionary gains, and to firmly maintain the advantage of mastery of the people thoughout the country. The invincible force of our Army comes from the correct leadership of the party and the affection and care of the people.

At the time of its founding, despite its lack of manpower and the primitiveness of its weapons, the Issrak army -- under the leadership of the party -- fought for the fatherland's independence and freedom and the people's happy existence. For this reason, the people loved it and provided it with support, affection, and assistance from the bottom of their hearts. Therefore, not only was it superior to the more numerous and powerful enemy, but it could vanquish him and grow steadily. The strength of our army also illustrates the excellent point that the cadres and combatants have a single common ideal: to fight for the fatherland and the people, maintain organization, observe discipline, uphold unity, be resolute in struggle, love one another, assist one another, and share weal and woe with each other.

At present, despite their serious and successive defeats, the enemies of our revolution remain stubborn, nurturing the ambition and illusion of military victory. Therefore, our people's major duty is to defend the fatherland and revolutionary gains. This is the cause of the whole people, whose core consists of the Armed Forces.

To launch a movement of the whole people against the enemy; to foil completely all the aggressive and subversive maneuvers of the enemy; to defend the fatherland firmly; and to ensure social security, order, and safety and the people's peaceful existence, it is absolutely imperative to coordinate closely the activities of the three categories of Armed Forces -- regular, regional, and militia. Thanks to the correct implementation of this coordination, of late our various Revolutionary Army Forces have gradually developed, vanquishing the French colonialist, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and their lackeys. The growth and development of the KPRAF cannot be separated from the close bonds of special solidarity between the peoples and armies of Cambodia and Vietnam and the bonds of strategic solidarity of Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the pillar. This is a firm guarantee for the cause of building the Army and strengthening national defense.

The resolutions of the fourth party congress stressed that the annals of the Cambodian revolution over the past more than half a century also clearly showed that when the relations between the Cambodian revolution and that of Vietnam are close, we win. On the contrary, whenever the relations of friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam are sabotaged by the enemy or because of narrow-minded chauvinism instigated by the enemy, the revolution of the two countries is consequently damaged.

Looking back at the stages through which the KPRAF have passed -- considering the fact that our common strategic duty in the current phase is to defend national independence firmly and gradually build the Cambodian fatherland through the transitional period to socialism and also examining all the achievements that have been won and that should be developed -- we can see that there are a number of shortcomings and weaknesses to be eliminated.

Developing the brilliant tradition of the KPRAF, it is imperative to strive to build the People's Armed Forces in all fields and aspects. The regular, regional, militia, and people's police forces must grow rapidly to become the core for the people as a whole in attacking the enemy and defending the fatherland. First of all, the regular forces must be increased both qualitatively and quantitatively, with the main emphasis on the quality of their political grasp, revolutionary ethics, conscience, observance of discipline, and combat ability. It is imperative to build the Army into a truly popular one born of the people, remaining close to the people, and fighting for the people.

Cadres must not only be good at commanding; they must also be good at taking care of the material and moral lives of the combatants. Superior cadres, especially party members, must be good models for subordinate cadres and set an example for the combatants. All must uphold internal unity, Army-people solidarity, and proletarian internationalist solidarity. On this occasion, all commanding cadres must conduct self-criticism in front of the combatants. The combatants must dare to express sincere opinions about their commanders. Wherever the Army units bivouac, they must organize inspection and self-criticism in front of the local people to allow the people to express their sincere opinions vis-a-vis the army. They must enhance solidarity and close cooperation with the units of the Vietnamese volunteer army.

The building and consolidation of militia units must be linked with production efforts in local productive units. Militia units must be the core of production and must join with the people, cadres, workers, and employees in defending the local revolutionary powers. The people's police must be constantly strengthened to ensure that the police forces remain truly clean, uncorrupt, and absolutely loyal to the revolution. To the present, the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionaries, have not given up their dark designs and perfidious maneuvers against the Cambodian revolution and the three Indochinese countries.

We must make great efforts in our forceful advance to build the Army and strengthen national defense step by step to assume the national defense duty ourselves. We pledge to maintain and enhance the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity and alliance, the three Indochinese countries' solidarity, and solidarity with the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the pillar, determined to frustrate all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy. To implement all the tasks described above well, we most enthusiastically celebrate the 35th anniversary of the glorious tradtional day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Army-people solidarity day.

OFFICIALS ATTEND KPRAF ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

BK200747 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0456 GMt 20 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK) -- A reception was organized in Phnom Penh Thursday [19 June] evening in honor of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's tradition day and also of the amry-people solidarity day (19 June).

Attending, among others, were Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of defense; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Mat Ly, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh city.

The foreign guests included General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and [SRV] minister of national defense; General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and [LPDR] minister of national defense; Vice Admiral N.V. Smirnov, commander in chief of the Soviet naval forces; and Aldo Santamaria, deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. Several diplomatic corp members accredited to Cambodia were also invited to the reception.

On this occasion, Bou Thang informed his guests of the steady development of the KPRAF, which was forged in the struggle full of sacrifices, since their founding 35 years ago for national liberation and, now, for the defense of the revolutionary gains. "All the victories won by the Cambodian people and their armed forces during these past 7 years cannot be separated from the aid and support of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, and Cuba," affirmed Bou Thang, who wished that the bonds of solidarity between Cambodia and these countries would further develop and contribute to promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Heng Samrin Receives Visitors

BK200935 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0502 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, received this morning in Phnom Penh the high-ranking military delegations of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, and Cuba to the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF.

Present were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Bou Thang, member of the Polticial Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of defense; and Koy Buntha, member of the Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF.

In his speech, Chairman Heng Samrin thanked these high-ranking military delegations for their presence at th 35th tradition day of the KPRAF. Their presence, he affirmed, contributes to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Cambodia and the countries of the socialist community.

"The all-round development of Cambodia during these past years due, on the one hnd, to the untiring efforts of the Cambodian people and, on the other hand, to the just leadership of the KPRP cannot be separated from the disinterested and effective material as well as moral support of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, Cuba, and other fraternal socialist countries," the Cambodian leader said.

Chairman Heng Samrin then condemned the warmongering policy pursued by the U.S. Administration while voicing firm support for the consistent peace initiative of the USSR put forward recently by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev. He asked his guests to convey his greetings to the leaders of their parties and states and expresed his firm belief in the victory of the Cambodian revolution and of the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

For their part, the heads of the four delegations highly appreciated the all-round development in Cambodia, particularly the rapid growth of KPRAF. They affirmed their countries' support and assistance to the Cambodian revolutionary cause.

The audience proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with cordiality and fraternal friendship.

Raul Castro Sends Message

FL201500 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces minister, has congratulated the leaders of Cambodia for their achievements in defending their independence and the Cambodian revolution. The message of congratulations was conveyed by Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria, who is heading the Cuban military delegation to the 35th anniversary celebration of the Cambodian army.

During an interview today in Phnom Penh, Santamaria also congratulated Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean Peple's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Cambodian Council of State.

The Cuban military representatives received the medal commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Cambodian army by Cambodian Defense Minister Bou Thang with whom they had a cordial meeting.

FRENCH TV CREW ON DK CLAIMS ON ANGKOR WAT

BK231104 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh SPK June 22 -- A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh Thursday morning to commemorate the 35th tradition day of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (P.R.A.F.K.) and the Army-People Solidarity Day (June 19) with the participation of 1,200 represenatives from various public offices, organizations and army units.

The celebration was also attended by four military delegations from Cuba, Laos, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which were cordially received on June 20 morning by President Heng Samrin, National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, Premier Hun Sen and Defence Minister Bou Thang.

Raymond Adam and Pierre Philippe, respectively realizer and cameraman of the French Television F.R3 have ended their eight-day visit to Kampuchea. Before their departure Thursday morning, Raymond Adam told of his impression that Kampuchea was rising from cataclysm and its economy was recovering. He also ruled out the Polpotists' claims about their attacks on the Angkor Wat Temple.

VNA, RADIO VIETNAM INTERVIEW WITH BOU THANG

BK191130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Interview with Bou Thang, KPRP Central Committee Politburo member and PRK Defense Minister, by VNA and Vietnam Radio on PRK's 35th Army Day -- Recorded, answers in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] [Question] Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (KPRAF), please tell us about the historic experiences gained during the KPRP's course of building and fighting.

[Answer] First of all, I thank you comrades, for this interview on the occasion of the KPRAF's great festival. Now, in answer to your question, from the realities of the revolutionary struggle, we have derived some principled historic experiences in the building of the revolutionary armed forces. First, the people's armed forces and army must be led by a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. They must be trained and educated according to the working class' nature to be the loyal children of the people and be ready to sacrifice their lives to defend the people and the fatherland.

Second, the revolutionary army and armed forces must be closely attached to the people like blood and flesh in order to create an invincible strength to defeat the enemy.

Third, the revolutionary army must serve as a core for the all-people movement to fight the enemy and defend the fatherland and revolutionary gains.

Fourth, troops must be closely united, implement democracy, and maintain stern discipline. Cadres and party members must be exemplary in their perfomance of duty, in combat, and in their lifestyle. Cadres and combatants must protect one another and share weal and woe together. They must be determined to fulfill all tasks assigned them by our party and people.

Fifth, they must constantly promote and strengthen the special relationship, solidarity and strategic militant alliance between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and between Cambodia and the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay. This is a firm guarantee for building the army, consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland.

These historic experiences have been derived from the realities of revolutionary and armed struggles by several generations of our people. They have been paid for by the flesh and blood of tens of thousands of cadres and combatants and of millions of patriotic Cambodians who were killed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. These historic experiences still retain all their validity and will do so in the future for our KPRAF and armed forces on their path of development to fulfill all tasks victoriously.

[Question] Please, comrade, tell us of the KPRAF's contributions to victoriously fulfilling the three strategic objective set by the Fifth KPRP Congress.

[Answer] The Fifth KPRP Congress resolution clearly indicated the three strategic objectives in the present revolutionary stage;

— Increasing the revolutionary offensive against the enemy both along the border with Thailand and inside Cammbodia, weakening the enemy and foiling all its wicked moves and designs.

-- Qualitatively and quantitatively strengthening the revolutionary power in all fields, politically, military, and economically; and enhancing the revolutionary gains and defeating all kinds of enemy in order to build an independent, peaceful, happy and prosperous Cambodia.

— Developing the revolutionary alliance and special relations between Cambodia and Vietnam and among the three Indochinese countries and three parties, as well as with other socialist countries with the Soviet Union as the mainstay.

To achieve these three objectives, the KPRAF as a whole are doing their utmost, together with all the people, to foil all the dark schemes of sabotage by the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups to defend the fatherland, the revolutionary gains, and the revival of the country, and to tighten Cambodia-Vietnam friendship.

The 1984-85 dry season victories won by the KPRAF In coordination with Vietnamese army volunteers, which reslted in the liquidation of all the hideouts of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border, eradicated large numbers of enemy troops and drove them into a seriously weakened position.

Following these victories, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, together with the entire people, have focussed their efforts on building the western border defense lines and have strengthened the power of the revolution in the country to smash all the enemy's surreptitious tricks.

The 1984-85 military victories, the buildup of the border defense lines and the consolidation of inner stability have enabled the KPRAF and armed forces as a whole in the past two years to grow even more quickly and to assume ever heavier responsibility in the national defense task.

We are striving to build comprehensively strong people's armed forces composed of regular units, local armed forces, militia, and people's public security forces which will serve as a core for all the people to fight the enemy. We have achieved encouraging results. With its rapid growth and achievements as well as the valuable support and assistance from Vietnamese army volunteers, the KPRAF, together with all the Cambodian people, will certainly make worthy contributions to victoriously implementing the three strategic objectives laid down by the fifth KPRP Congress resolution.

[Question] Please give us your impressions of the militant solidarity and coambat alliance between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Cambodia.

[Answer] The Fifth KPRP Congress resolution asserted that the history of Cambodia over the past half century or more has proved that each time the revolution in Cambodia was closely attahced to the revolution in Vietnam, victory was assured.

On the contrary, whenever the Cambodia-Vietnam strategic alliance was undermined and narrow-minded nationalism prevailed, the revolution suffered losses. This is a lesson paid for by the flesh and blood that communists, cadres and combatants of the revolutionary armed forces and all our Cambodian people must remember forever and transmit to future generations.

The Cambodian people always bear in mind the image of the heroic Vietnamese internationalists who for several decades fought side by side the Cambodian soldiers and people to defeat the French and U.S. imperialists and the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and who continue to stand beside the Cambodian troops and people in their national defense and construction.

The Cambodian people will be forever grateful to the Vietnamese parents, wives, sisters, and brothers who have heroically seen their children, husbands, and brothers off to Cambodia to help the Cambodian people liberate their nation and defend their country.

We will never forget those columns of troops bearing the title of Uncle Ho's soldiers that came to help the Cambodian revolution when the entire Cambodian nation was on the brink of the genocidal abyss. For this reason, the cadres and combatants of our Cambodian people's armed forces pledge to do their utmost, together with all the Cambodian people, to protect and constantly tighten the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity and alliance and will not let any enemy destroy it.

On this occasion, I would like to convey my greetings of militant solidarity to all the cadres and combatants of the Vietnam People's Army and all the Vietnamese people, close friends of the Cambodian people, their revolutionary army and armed forces.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN INSPECTION SIGNED WITH SRV

BK201210 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK) -- A protocol of cooperation between Cambodia's Ministry of State Affairs Inspection and Vietnam's State Inspection Commission was signed in Phnom Penh on 18 June.

Sin Song, Cambodia's minister of state affairs inspection, and Bui Quang Tao, chairman of Vietnam's State Inspection Commission, signed the protocol.

By virtue of the document concluded in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Coopeation between Cambodia and Vietnam signed in February 1979, the Vietnamese side will help the Cambodian side train cadres in this field.

During his stay at the head of a delegation of his commission, Bui Quang Tao was received by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

STATE COUNCIL ANNOUNCES MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE

OW211135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1105 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Friends: Please listen to the following Communique of the Council of State:

On 21 June 1986, the Council of state held a meeting under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has decided to appoint and dismiss a number of members of the Council of Ministers as follows:

1. Comrade To Huu will cease to hold the post of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Vo Chi Cong will assume the post of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, will cease to be currently minister of communications and transportation. Comrade Bui Danh Luu will assume the post of minister of communications and transportation.

3. Comrade Chu Tam Thuc will cease to hold the post of minister of finance. Comrade Vu Tuan will cease to hold the post of minister of food industry in order to assume the post of minister of finance.

4. Comrade Le Duc Thinh will cease to hold the post of minister of home trade. Comrade Hoang Minh Thang will hold the post of minister of home trade.

5. Comrade Le Khac will cease to hold the post of minister of foreign trade. Comrade Doan Duy Thanh will assume the post of minister of foreign trade.

6. Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia will cease to hold the post of governor of the state Bank. Comrade Lu Minh Chau will assume the post of governor general of the State Bank.

7. Comrade Nguyen Chan will cease to hold the post of minister of mines and coal.

8. Comrade Nguyen Han Hieu will cease to hold the post of minister of culture.

Reshuffle Only 'Prelude' to Changes

BK220958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 22 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, June 22 (AFP) -- Vietnam has replaced ministers responsible for key economic sectors as Hanoi faces up to a lingering economic crisis brought about in party by a reform program launched last year.

Observers described the shake-up as the first concrete result of the latest plenum of the party's Central Committee. According to the scarce information which leaked out from the meeting, it was largely devoted to changing the personalities responsible for the economic crisis, which has hurt relations between the population and the party.

The age and health of several of Vietnam's senior leaders was also reportedly discussed at the plenum, and observers said that more changes could be announced when the National Assembly opens its summer session Tuesday. According to persistent rumors circulating in Hanoi, the Saturday reshuffle was only a prelude to other, more important, changes in the Vietnamese hierarchy.

Senior Vietnamese officials have indicated publicly and privately during the past few months that some of the country's principal "historical leaders" could abandon some of the functions, probably before the 6th party congress, which is to take place at the end of the year. Pham Van Dong, 80, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Politburo Member Le Duan, 79, and Truong Chinh, 79, chairman of the National Defense Council, are three men who have help top leadership positions for the past 40 years whose names are most frequently mentioned.

PRC FLOATING MINES INJURE TWO HANOI RESIDENTS

OW221530 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22 -- In the five days from June 13-17, two injuries were reported in the Hanoi area caused by mines floated by the Chinese downstream the Red River.

The victims were Nguyen Ngoc Bien, 22, and Dinh Thi Hong, 14, dwellers of Hanoi's suburban district of Tu Liem. They were both injured in the legs and hands on separate days when they stepped on Chinese floating mines along the river bank.

They are now hospitalized at the Vietnam-GDR hospital in Hanoi. Both lost their left legs, and their right feet and left hands were badly damaged.

Last year, Chinese floating mines caused many casualties among the population along the Red River. Early this month, Chinese artillery shelling killed two school children and injured five others and a teacher of a primary school in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen when they were celebrating the International Children's Day (June 1).

NHAN DAN CITED ON TRIAL OF PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS

BK211518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 21 (AFP) -- Two Vietnamese Communist Party provincial officials are to go on trial for alleged corruption and incompetence, the party newspaper NHAN DAN reported here Saturday [21 June]. The prosecutions are the first against senior officials reported since a nationwide campaign against corruption and incompetence began in March. Previously action had been taken only against local officials.

NHAN DAN said the two provincial committee officials had been suspended from duty and would be prosecuted for management mistakes. One is also accused of breach of trust. One of the officials is vice-chairman of the party committee in the southern province of Thanh Hoa, the newspaper said.

CONSTABULARY, PRO-MARCOS SUPPORTERS CLASH

AFP Reports 5 Injured

BK221429 Hong Kong AFP in English 1411 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 22 (AFP) -- Five persons were injured and 12 arrested Sunday as thousands of supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos battled security forces in front of the Armed Forces Headquarters here, officials said. The clash occurred when paramilitary Philippine Constabulary troopers tried to break up a demonstration in support of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who the Marcos loyalists claimed was about to be fired by President Corazon Aquino.

A policeman was taken to hospital with head injuries and two troopers and two demonstrators were treated by paramedics for minor injuries during the 30-minute clash. Twelve demonstrators were arrested for unruly behavior, Constabulary Colonel Emiliano Templo, who led the dispersal operation, told reporters. Three truckloads of constabulary troopers fired their guns in the air and baton-charged some 10,000 demonstrators that had barricaded the street in front of the suburban Manila camp by deflating the tires of 10 buses. The troopers had earlier trained water hoses from firetrucks and lobbed tear gas grenades at the pro-Marcos crowd. The Marcos loyalists hurled rocks and soft-drink bottles at the troopers as they retreated.

Witnesses said some of the demonstrators had climbed the wall of the camp. A trooper that pursued a demonstrator into the camp found himself looking down the barrel of a military policeman's gun, triggering an argument. Col Templo angrily confronted the soldier, who retorted that the anti-riot toopers had indiscriminately lobbed tear gas inside the camp, while another claimed that some soldiers inside the camp had been injured. However, others intervened to stop the row, the witnesses said.

Some of the demonstrators carried placards that read: "Cory (Aquino) Loves NPA (communist New People's Army), Enrile Loves Loyalists." The government had earlier dismissed rumors of a rift between the government and the defense establishment as part of a misinformation campaign by Mr Marcos, now in exile in Hawaii following his overthrow in a military uprising led by Mr Enrile last February.

Radio Says 'Scores' Hurt

HK210048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The peaceful demonstration of some 1,000 Marcos loyalists at Gate 2 of Camp Aguinaldo was violently dispersed yesterday (20 Jun -- FBIS) by policemen and troops using teargas, truncheons, and smoke bombs. Scores were hurt, including Northern Police District Operations Chief lieutenant (Elvi Stalog) of the dispersal team and three demonstrators: (Romeo Pedrillos), (Ance de Guzman), and (Raul Safe). The two police officers were hurt by teargas canisters and stones thrown by the angry demonstators.

The violent police action was unleashed on orders of Quezon City officer in charge Brigido Simon Jr, despite pleas by lawyer (Oliver Lusano) to give the demonstrators more time to disperse peacefully and by themselves.

ENRILE URGES MARCOS SUPPORTERS TO OBEY LAW

HK220550 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile met yesterday with Marcos supporters at the Manila Intercontinental Hotel in Makati to admonish them to obey the law while staging rallies and demonstrations. Enrile urged them to help in every way they could in bringing about national stability. The defense minister told the loyalists they need not offer their support to him. The Marcos loyalists held a vigil at Camp Aguinaldo following reports that President Aquino would fire Enrile from the cabinet.

AQUINO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

Comments on Cease-Fire Talks

HK210028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [20 June] said the cease-fire talks between representatives of the government and the communist guerillas are proceeding smoothly behind closed doors. Addressing a news conference at Malacanang, the president said the secrecy of the negotiations was at the request of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines. She told newsmen she has had consultations with defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief Fidel Ramos on the progress of the talks.

[Begin Aquino recording] I guess 6 months will be the time that I will give for these talks to prosper into something more concrete like a definite cease-fire. Yesterday some people were really suggesting to me again that we should declare a cease-fire on a region-by-region basis. [end recording]

On the ongoing peace talks between her brother-in-law Butz Aquino and rebel priest Father Conrado Balweg in the Cordilleras, the president said this is also being kept under wraps. Aquino reiterated her previous press statements denying reports of an existing rift between her and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. She described the reports as false.

The president also said the next elections for governors, city and municipal mayors would be held early next year. She made the remark in reply to a question during the press conference at Malacanang. Last month the president said the local elections would be held not earlier than November this year or not later than March next year. She said that this would depend upon the Constitutional Commission. She also reiterated her previous commitment not to run for reelection.

Reaffirms Stand on Bases

HK201525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1520 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 20 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Friday said she was optimistic about the outcome of current ceasefire talks with communist guerrillas. Mrs. Aquino told a news conference she would most likely call elections for municipal and provincial executive posts "early next year" and reiterated that she will not seek a second term.

She said she was unconcerned about the support thrown behind Defense Ministe Juan Ponce Enrile by supporters of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos, and again dismissed rumors of a military coup and a rift between the government and defense establishment.

On the ongoing top-secret ceasefire talks between government and communist emissaries, the chief executive said: "I would really like to look at it more positively and that some good will come out of these. But as I've said before, I guess six months would be the time that I would give for these talks to prosper and something more concrete like a definite ceasefire."

Mr. Enrile, in an interview published by the MANILA CHRONICLE. Friday took a more measured view of the ceasefire talks. "I would like to disabuse minds. Let us not pin all our hopes on these efforts," he was quoted as saying. "It's better to approach it cautiously, aware of the risks involved so we will not be teribly disappointed."

(As Mrs. Aquino held her news conference, Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas were defending a military position on the central island of Negro which they seized in an attack earlier Friday, military authorities in the island capital of Bacolod said. At least three people were reported killed and 20 injured in the ensuing clashes with military reinforcements.)

Mrs. Aquino told the news conference said she was unaware of any fresh attacks.

She also said she was leaving the issue of Manila's claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah to a 48-man panel now drafting a new Philippine Constitution.

Mrs. Aquino said she was sticking to her position that she world respect a treaty granting U.S access to two large military bases in the Philippines until 1991 and keep her options open after that. "I'm not about to debate with anybody and Minister Enrile is no exception," she said, referring to the defense minister's vocal advocacy of the maintenance of the bases beyond 1991. She said she will "just listen to what he has to say" when asked what she will discuss with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who will visit Manila for the second time this year next week.

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Enrile, who led a military mutiny which toppled Mr. Marcos in February, was also cool on his newly-found support from diehard supporters of the former persedent. "I would not allow them to manipulate me," he told the daily in an interview in the northern province od Ilocos Norte.

On his return to Manila later Friday, Mr. Enrile said when asked about his reported differences with Mrs. Aquino and an alleged coup plot: "I think it's better for us to laugh it off. I think this is the product of some fantasies and I'm not about ready to indulge myself in fantasies."

Views Relations With Enrile

HK210808 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The talks on a cease fire between the government and the communist rebels have resumed. Mrd Aquino announced this to reporters yesterday. According to the president, there is a suggestion about the fulfillment of the cease fire in some regions.

Meanwhile, Mrs Aquino made it clear that there is no grudge between her and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Here is an excerpt from her remarks: [Begin recording -- in English] I think, I wonder the reason this was given more reporting was last [word indistinct] meeting Enrile had left ahead of everybody, and the reason for this was that he had an engagement at the Council of Churches. In fact, earlier, he was seated just one chair away from me while Vice President Laurel was still in China at that time, and once in a while Minister Enrile would occupy Laurel's seat. In fact, he spoke on how to fight insurgency, and also, really, everything is going well. That's why it's very difficult for me to be saying otherwise, and in fact we are making a list for meeting the ASEAN foreign ministers. I asked my secretary to call Cristina Enrile to make sure that she would be present there, and Cristina said that much as she doesn't really attend socials anymore, whe could make it a point to be present at the dinner that I'm giving for the foreign ministers. So I don't know what else I can say. It's impossible for Enrile and me to be together everyday. So what more can I say so that everything is OK. If things were not OK, then I would not be here anymore. [end recording]

Aquino was also asked when the election of local officials would be held. She said it would be next year.

AQUINO MAKES PUBLIC APPEARANCE WITH ENRILE

OW211305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 21 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile appeared together in public for the first time Saturday since rumors of an Enrile-led coup d'etat spread in Manila early this week. Aquino indicated that her presence at a luncheon meeting of air force pilots together with Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos should dispel the rumors.

"I am sure that most of you agree that actions speak louder than words, and what you see today, I think, you believe rather than some unfavorable reports that we have been hearing about or reading about," Aquino remarked before she addressed a luncheon meeting of the Philippine Air Force Cadet Alumni Association.

Enrile and Ramos led a civilian-backed military revolt which ended the 20-year rule of Former President Ferdinand Marcos and installed Aquino, following the snap presidental election in which the popular widow of opposition leader Benigno Aquino challenged Marcos.

Aquino and Enrile were last seen together in public during the June 12 Independence Day celebrations when Aquino was rumored to have decided to fire her defense minister. Enrile was seated next to Aquino at the head table during the luncheon and they were engaged in lively exchanges and smiled and posed for photographers.

Enrile, who followed Aquino to her limousine and waved goodbye to her after the meeting, told reporters that "there are many who want to destroy the government, that's why these rumors are flying." Asked who he was referring to, Enrile replied, "They want to create intrigues. I do not know who they are. Whoever they are, they want to create intrigues."

A report that Enrile would be sacked and that he walked out of last Wednesday's regular cabinet meeting sent hundreds of Marcos loyalists to the Defense Ministry office in suburban Quezon City to show their support for him. They claimed that Aquino's government is being infiltrated by communists who will eventually run the country, and rallied behind Enril and Ramos, both staunch anticommunists.

Meanwhile, leftists say that Enrile and Ramos, who served under Marcos, are trying to obstruct the policies of the new government. The outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, are holding preliminary talks on a possible cease-fire with the Aquino government but have said in the past that Enrile and Ramos are working against the success of the talks.

'RADICAL ELEMENTS' SEEK CPP-GOVERNMENT

HK200703 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Some radical elements out to gain a high degree of influence in running the affairs of the government are reportedly pursuing a proposed coalition between the government of President Corazon Aquino and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), as a hedge against the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) whose loyalty the Aquino government has failed to obtain.

Ranking AFP officers criticized a statement from Malacanang Palace accusing Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of blocking the impending peace talks with the communist movement as part of an evil design to disunite Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos, AFP chief of staff.

These officers said fair play dictates that the palace official who accused Enrile should identify himself inasmuch as the defense minister made the accusations against commuists in the government in a speech in Baguio City recently.

The Defense Ministry and the new Armed Forces of the Philippines have professed their loyalty to the people and the sovereignty of the Republic.

Both Enrile and Ramos have repeatedly said the military will never again be loyal to an individual as it had been during the Marcos regime.

Persons close to Aquino, including some members of her family, who exert some influence in the government have been approaching some ranking officers of the military in an apparent effort to gain their loyalty. These efforts, however, proved futile because of the new dynamism and confidence enjoyed by the military.

Except for a few officers and men, the entire armed forces are sworn to protect the people and preserve the democratic principles against the threat of communism, sources said. They claimed that while the military has sworn it will never be loyal to just one man, it is also extremely difficult for anyone to rule in this country without the loyalty of the military.

The failure of the government to solicit the loyalty of the armed forces, they said, is apparently the reason for the proposed plan of the governments to exact a ceasefire with the communists that may lead to the proposed coalition.

These radical elements in the government, sources pointed out, want to use the CPP-NPA as a separate force which they could use as a hedge against the armed forces. Intelligence reports by the U.S. government said the communist movement also enjoys the support of the people in at least one third of the country's 41,000 barangays.

ENRILE URGES REBELS TO IDENTIFY PANEL MEMBERS

HK210102 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] In Tuguegarao, Cagayan, the rebels should identify the members of their panel, the units they belong to, and their respective official designations, to ensure the effectiveness of the projected cease-fire dialogue. This was underscored by Defense Minister Enrile during an interview with newsmen regarding the cease-fire dialogue. He emphasized that proper identification is the key to a successful cease-fire.

Enrile said it is important that the government must first know who will compose the panel which will talk to government negotiators, wheee they are, and how they are deployed and organized. He said that should the cease-fire push though, the rebels should wear a uniform distinct from the military or use suitable countersigns in order to avoid any misencounter or exploitation by outside elements who might torpedo the cease-fire.

CPP DEMANDS FOR CEASE-FIRE ACCORD CITED

HK201531 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[By Leo Enriquez]

[Text] Cebu City -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines is insisting on the approval of its 10-point demand before accepting the ceasefire offered by President Aquino. This was gathered Thursday from several documents which the military recently captured in ongoing pre-emptive and police operations on communist guerilla bases.

The communists, who promised to impose certain restrictions on their cadres and to stop all major tactical offensives on non-military targets and ambuscades along the highway, nevertheless adopted a list of six intended targets by the New People's Army throughout the country.

The 10-Point demand which was presented to the Aquino government:

- Stopping all the military operations in the rural areas.
- Compensation to all victims of the military abuses or atrocities.
- Release of all missing persons believed abducted of killed by the military.
- Removal of all combat units of the armed forces in the rural areas and their concentration in the district, provincial and regional command headquarters.
- Removal of all combat units operating the the Bicol provinces.
- Dismantling of all paramilitary units such as the CHDF.
- Stopping of all torture and dsimantling of all military safe-houses.
- Discharge from the service of all abusive military men.
- Severance of the counter-insurgency function of the integrated police.
- Removal of all military informers and spies from their assignments.

For its part, the communists said no operation will be carried out by Sparrow Units on policemen who are not in the standing order for liquidation. The same document showed that officers and men in the armed forces not engaged in the counter-insurgency operations or with no known record of military abuses will not be harmed.

The same document listed the following targets by the NPAS:

- All military units operating within the guerrilla front or bases.
- All detachments below company level size.
- All known safehouses used of by the military.
- All properties and private armies of pro-Marcos elements.
- All human rights violators sentenced to death by the CPP.
- All military informers and notorious elements in the rural areas.

The captured documents also disclosed the communists will continue with their social investigation and intelligence data-gathering on their pinpointed targets, prior to the lifting of their restrictions.

BALWEG INVITES AQUINO TO VISIT CORDILLERAS

HK201446 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. De Guzman]

[Text] Obstacles in the search for peace in the Cordilleras continue to be cast aside as rebel priest Conrado Balweg invited President Aquino to visit the area. "It would be ideal for Ms. Cory Aquino to see for herself the real situation here in the Cordilleras," Balweg said. Balweg, who heads the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), extended the invitation through the President's official emissary and brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino during the initial negotiations with the rebels held in an undisclosed barangay.

In a press conference attended by four members of the CPLA military commission, the rebel priest later expressed his willingness to talk even with military officials. He told reporters he saw nothing wrong with rebel representatives discussing the plans for Cordillera autonomy with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos.

He also said he looked forward to a dialog with oppositionist leaders like Blas F. Ople and his partymen who have reacted favorably to the proposal for a Cordillera autonomy. "We would like to talk to any individual or political force supporting the revolution waged by the Cordillera people," Balweg admitted. He also revealed that a note from a priest came a week ago, expressing Jaime Cardinal Sin's desire to confer with him.

He did not say when or where he would meet the chief Filipino prelate, but disclosed that the note specified: "It is up to you to arrange the time and place of such meeting."

Balweg also admitted rejecting an offer from the Ministry of Natural Resources for CPLA prospective surrenders to use at least 1,000 of the 100,000-hectares formerly leased to the Cellophil Resources Corp. but which was later cancelled by the government. "To agree to their offer will be to betray one of the reasons we took up arms," said Balweg. "We resorted to armed struggle for the absolute control of the Cordilleras, and to guard against the intrusion of outside people." He ruled out his surrender, saying that the CPLA should be retained as the Cordillera people's constabulary should the region be autonomous from that of the national government.

He said that though he stopped practicing priestly services in 1979 on orders of his SVD [expansion unknown] superior in Abra, he still considers himself a priest. "I have not surrendered the principle of incarnating religion in the concrete situation of Philippine society," he said. "I miss saying a mass," he said. "When all this is over, I hope to celebrate the Mass of the Resurrection."

Asked how his having a wife and two children would affect his intention to go back to priesthood, Balweg maintained that as early as the 1960s, he was for opening discussious within the Church hierarchy regarding the controversial proposal doing away with priests' vow on celibacy.

AQUINO TO VISIT ASEAN COUNTRIES BEFORE U.S.

HK201440 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Vic Agustin]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday confirmed reports that she will visit most likely this year the member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations first before the United States. "ASEAN first," the President told the INQUIRER When asked which of the two, ASEAN or the U.S. will she visit first. The president said the ASEAN trip may be made this year. But that she will have to talk with the association's ambassadors first.

Asked if the President's first official foreign trip would signal a foreign policy shift -- past Philippine presidents made it a point to visit Washington first before any other nation's capital -- Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo, in an earlier interview, answered: "That's the problem with the press. You always look for motives and hidden meanings. Ms. Aquino just feels she should visit her neighbors first. It's really a matter of common sense.

The President's remarks came in the wake of reports from Washington that the U.S. was preparing for a September visit of Ms. Aquino. When informed of the President's answer, a Malacanang official clarified that the planned visit not be for the whole ASEAN, "but at least one ASEAN country." The ASEAN groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brueni and the Philippines. The official also hedged about the visit being made this year. "It might be December or January, for all you know," he said.

In an earlier press conference, the President said foreign travel is low on her priority for this year and, if there will be any, it would be taken "after we have done our assignments," meaning, according to her aides, after the constitution shall have been ratified and local elections held.

Meanwhile, the President last night said that her government is responsive to criticisms and would welcome constructive suggestions. Speaking at the 79th anniversary of the celebration of the University of the Philippines [UP] at the Asian Institute of Tourism, the President said that the UP, with its tradition of activism, has served as a check to the government. "Just as I had convinced myself to accept that I am now on the establishment side, I have also prepared myself to listen and be responsive to criticism. For as history has shown, the shove and pull of ideas emanating from the UP has served not to upset but to balance government," she said.

Mrs. Aquino also recalled that the university was formed 79 years ago "to demolish the intellectual underpinnings of the existing social order" then. Over the years, she added, the UP students had continuously denounced flaws in the various administrations reaching its momentum in the Marcos regime.

At the same time, the President also warned the State University that the February events, which, she said, catapulted "a simple housewife who used to serve coffee" into power, "should diminish in some measure the arrogance of academe."

LAUREL AGAINST U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS AT BASES

HK230729 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said the United States should not keep any nuclear weapons inside the two military bases in the country, stressing that the Philippines and the United States have no agreement on this matter. However, he said that he has not spoken with Philippine military commanders of the two bases who would know about activities inside the facilities. On the other hand, anti-nuclear demonstrators believed that nuclear weapons are kept inside the Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

POLL SHOWS MANILANS FAVOR RETAINING BASES

HK201540 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] Metro Manilans favor the retention of the U.S. military bases after 1991 and the continued outlawing of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), according to a survey conducted by the Philippine Lawyers Association (PLA).

The PLA survey was conducted between May 22 and June 2 on a random sampling of 1,000 respondents in Metro Manila. Elena S. Lim, PLA board secretary, who released results, said the poll covered the form of government, the legislative system, the military bases, the Communist Party's legalization, term of office, and reelection off officials.

Former Sen. Lorenzo Mr. Sumulong, PLA president and member of the constitutional Commission (Con-Com) said the survey results will be submitted to the Con-Com for its reference. Con-Com teams are set to conduct consultations with sectoral groups in various provinces and cities starting this weekend.

The survey showed the Metro Manilans want a bicameral legislature, and that elective officials should be prohibited from running for reelection, from being appointed during their term of office and for one to three years after leaving public office. The survey said the 83 percent of those asked prefer the presidential form of government and 78 percent a bicameral legislature. Only 12 percent favored a parliamentary form of government.

On the Presedent's term 65 percent favored four years with one reelection, while 30 percent said the term should be six years with no reelection.

Only 19 percent would like a unicameral legislative body and 68 percent said the members should be allowed one reelection. Sixty-one percent favored a four-year term for members of the legislature, while 35 percent said it should be a six-year term.

On the question of U.S. military bases, 67 percent favored retention of the bases after the expiration of the Philippine-United States military bases agreement in 1991. Only 33 percent said the bases should not be retained.

On the proposal to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines, 67 percent said no, while 33 percent said yes.

Sixty-one percent of the respondents said the public officials should be prohibited from being appointed or elected to another office during their term. Forty-six percent also said that this prohibition should continue one the three years after these public officials have left their offices, and 17 percent said the prohibition should stick from four to six years.

Fifty-seven percent of the respondents belong to the 21-30 age bracket, while 21 percent belong to 31-40 age bracket and 9 percent are below 21 years. Sixty-seven percent of the respondents are college students while 56 percent are employes and 20 percent are professionals or businessmen.

PLA Secretary Lim said the survey is part of the group's efforts to contribute to the constitution-making process. She said PLA will conduct other surveys on other critical issues and submit the results to the Con-Com.

NPA MASS GRAVES FOUND IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL

HK201246 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] In Cagayan de Oro, soldiers discovered mass graves of corpses of which some 24 were suspected of being of informers killed by rebels in Mindanao. Regional Commander Brigadier General Marinao Adlem said a former guerrilla directed the soldiers to the grave site in Opol, Misamis Oriental.

Adalem said that according to the former rebel, up to 59 guerrillas including the 24 mentioned above were condemned to death for various offenses. The victims were subjected to a severe regime and then clubbed to death.

DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MANILA

Aquino, Others Address Meeting

BK231349 Manila PNA in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (PNA) -- A call for peace and security, including a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia, today dominated the opening session of the 19th annual meeting of the six member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

President Aquino in her keynote address set the tone for unity and peace when she underscored the need for ASEAN to adopt a common security interest to help balance the political power in the region. Let me remind you that we still share problems which remain unresolved and threaten to frustrate the tremendous promise of this region, the president told the foreign minister of host Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. These problems equally threaten to render meaningless our continued association. Even as we meet today, we face the same obstacles to peace and progress which we have signally endeavored to overcome, she said.

Aquino said she also looks forward to the summit meeting in Manila next year, saying this should be the occasion when ASEAN makes the hard decision to reach the objectives of its creation. The only way I can explain the delay and hesitations of the past is that they are rooted in fear of failure, she said.

The president's address was preceded by a meeting among the six ASEAN foreign ministers and Massamba Sarre, permanent delegate of Senegal to the United Nations and chairman of the U.N. ad hoc committee of the International Conference for Kampuchea. Following the president's address, the six foreign ministers delivered their country statements focusing on the Kampuchean problem. They said the Kampuchean issue is the main stumbling block to the peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Brunei, the newest member of the regional grouping, stressed the need for a third summit to cope with the new economic, political and social events. ASEAN is now 19 years old. The direction set and chartered by our leaders is the first and second summits in 1976 and 1977, respectively, may have already been overtaken by fast moving events, said Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bokiah.

Indonesia, represented by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, batted for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NUFZ) in Southeast Asia to reduce the threat of a nuclear catastrophe posed by the escalating arms race among the super powers in the region. A nuclear free zone in the region, he said, could be made an essential component of the 1971 ASEAN declaration for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia.

Malaysia, on the other hand, sees the Kampuchean problem as the remaining major preoccupation of the region. In view of this, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen urged the ASEAN members to spare no efforts and remain relentless in their endeavor to find a political settlement to the problem.

For his part, Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, who was elected chairman of the meeting, said the Kampuchean issue remains as one of the obstacles to peace and progress in Southeast Asia.

But, Laurel said, more countries are in support of the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea, saying that the pro-votes have increased from 110 last year to 114 this year. This should encourage us to be more persevering in our efforts to enlist the support of still uncommitted U.N. members for ASEAN's resolution on Kampuchea. Insistent international condemnation of armed Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea can only serve to hasten the resolution of the conflict and restore peace and stability in our part of the world, he added.

Suppiah Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore, the only country boasting of healthy economic activity, dwelt mostly on the need to give higher priority to regional economic cooperation in veiw of the present economic difficulties which threaten the region's solidarity. With a large combined population and resource base and sufficient know-how and excellent international linkages, there is a strong basis for optimism in the prospects for cooperation, he added.

Thai deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong spoke on the repercussions the Kampuchean problem has directly brought to his country. Arun assailed Hanoi for trampling upon the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination and for incursions into Thailand's territory. The blatant violations of Thailand's territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea constantly hightens tensions in the region, he said.

Papua New Guinea, which was invited to participate in the meeting as an observer, sought the current views of ASEAN member countries on the requirements to qualify for full membership status in the ASEAN. PNG Foreign Miniser Legu Vagi, in a statement, said his country has been strengthening its relations with ASEAN members.

Aquino on Cambodia, Economy

OW230943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Manila, June 23 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino hit out at Vietnam Monday, saying Hanoi's continued occupation of Kampuchea poses obstacles to peace and threatens the balance of power in Southeast Asia. In a keynote speech at the opening session of the annual ministerial conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Aquino also called on her partner countries in the six-nation group to take their own initiative to overcome their economic plights.

"It's lamentable that, despite our experience, we continue to look outwards from the region for the revival" of the ASEAN economy, she told the foreign ministers from the six ASEAN nations. ASEAN groups the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

The two-day meeting, which opened at Monday morning at the Seaside Plaza Hotel, is expected to focus on economic cooperation and the Kampuchean War. Aquino did not single out Vietnam by name, but it was clear her remarks were aimed at Vietnam.

"Even as we meet today, we face the same obstacles to peace and progress which we have signally endeavored to overcome," she declared in her address, which was echoed by other speakers during the opening session.

Turning to economic issues, she said the global recession has wrought havoc on ASEAN's export-oriented economies, particularly in terms of foreign investment and the primary industries in the region.

She said ASEAN must rebuild its confidence through self-reliance and drew her own experience in trying to lift the Philippine economy out of the doldrums.

"My country is learning the hard way that strength must be built first from within," she said, and this is a lesson which should also apply to ASEAN as a whole.

The ASEAN ministerial conference is the first major diplomatic event here since the Aquino government took power in February.

Two agreements involving increased technical cooperation in energy-related projects and a petroleum-sharing arrangement are expected to be signed at the conference.

The meeting will be followed up with a series of meetings with ASEAN's six "dialogue partners" -- Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community. These six, diplomats say, are expected to reconfirm their commitment to back ASEAN's efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The ASEAN foreign ministers, on the other hand, will reiterate their support for an eight-point political settlement of the Kampuchean problem proposed last March by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Economic Situation Viewed

HK230805 Hong Kong AFP in english 0731 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino opened a meeting of foreign ministers of the Asssociation of Southeast Asian Nations here Monday with a call for ASEAN to take its economic fate into its own hands. Hosting her first international political conference since the February bloodless revolution against Ferdinand Marcos,she said it was lamentable that ASEAN had failed to fulfill its mission of economic cooperation and progress.

"Charity begins at home," she added, urging the ASEAN countries -- Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to make cooperation a reality "instead of endlessly discussing how to get it off the ground."

The ministers echoed this sentiment in opening statments which stressed the costs to the region of protectionism, falling commodity prices and currency fluctuations.

"The developing countries like ASEAN are actually subsidizing the developed countries by billions of dollars a year through the export of cheap raw materials and the import of increasingly expensive manufactured goods," Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahamd Rithaudeen said.

He accused the leading industrialized nations of indifference since their performance at the Tokyo summit in May showed them "more interested in gaining political capital" than in the economic problems facing the world.

He called on Japan to explore with ASEAN ways to help repayment of debt burdens increased due to the appreciation of the yen, which has risen in value against the dollar by some 40 percent since the latter half of last year. ASEAN nations had received some 2,355 billion yen (14.2 billion U.S. dollars) from Japan under Overseas Development Aid (ODA) as of the end of March, according to official Japanese figures. Indonesia topped the list with 1,162 billion yen (seven billion U.S. dollars), but the sharp rise of the yen was of concern to most of the ASEAN countries, a Malaysian delegate said.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan suggested in his opening statement that ASEAN should abandon its system of absolute consensus decisionmaking on economic matters, noting that this had led to "lowest common denominator" decisionmaking and saying that there was a need to be more flexible. "Bold measures and tough decisions are more likely to be taken if there is a greater flexibility and tolerance in ASEAN's system of economic decisionmaking," Mr Dhanabalan said.

Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel reiterated a proposal for "expanding and improving upon countertrade as a means of building up intra-ASEAN trade."

He said such a system would involve not only barter but also using ASEAN currencies.

Nations like the United States might challenge countertrade as a restriction of free markets but "we have to help ourselves," Mr Laurel said. "Countertrade even in its present unwieldy form is still better than no trade at all,' he added.

These proposals for reforming ASEAN illustrated the ministers' preoccupation with preparing for the ASEAN summit in Manila in July 1987, only the third summit since the organization was founded in 1967. "There is no doubt that ASEAN has lost some sense of direction as well as its momentum," Mr Rithauddeen said.

South Africa Condemned

BK231315 Manila PNA in English 1048 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (PNA) -- Foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today condemned the repressive policies and practices in South Africa.

In a declaration issued this afternoon by the ASEAN foreign ministers, they claimed that the escalating strife and tensions in South Africa pose a serious threat to regional and international peace and security.

The foreign ministers who are here for the 19th ASEAN ministerial meeting also reaffirmed their solidarity and support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people. They specifically called for the immediate revocation of the state of emergency, an end to the repressive measures and the unconditioal release of all political prisoners and detainees.

"In the face of Pretoria's intransigence, the foreign ministers were convinced of the compelling need to bring world-wide pressure to bear on South Africa through the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in accordance with the charter of the United Nations," the declaration said.

The foreign ministers also reiterated their condemnation of the act of defiance by the racists Pretoria regime in continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia. They said the act is in "complete disregard of the right to self-determination of the Namibian people and in direct contravention of the relevant United Nations regulations and declarations."

In their declaration, the foreign ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the U.N.'s efforts to bring about, as early as possible, genuine independence to the Namibian people in a united Namibia.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also called upon the international community to maintain relentless pressure upon South Africa. At the same time, they called on the international community to continue to support the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), "their sole and authentic representative."

They also expressed their hope that the fothcoming international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia in Vienna will be another significant step in realizing Namibian independence "on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978."

Laurel Makes Opening Remarks

BK230713 Manila PNA in English 0701 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila [no date as received] (PNA) -- Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel today called upon the member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to increase intra-ASEAN trade in view of the reluctance of the developed countries to ease their protectionist policies.

He made this proposal in his opening remarks at the 19th ASEAN ministerial meeting being held at the seaside Philippine Plaza Hotel.

In his speech, Laurel, who as foreign minister of the host country is presiding over the meeting, decried what he called less encouraging outcome of the special ASEAN-U.S. dialogue in Bali (Indonesia) last May as well as of the Tokyo economic summit that followed. He called upon the ASEAN ministers to start preparations of the ASEAN summit set to be held in Manila next year.

In the light of ASEAN experiences, the Philippine foreign minister sought a reorientation of the thrust and direction of future ASEAN action to make it more responsive to the development needs of its members. At the same time, Laurel pressed for the full preparation of plan of operation on his proposal for the adoption of what he called payments clearing arrangement. The proposal would allow participating countries to buy each other's currencies and, thereby, each others goods. Under the arrangement, a computerized matching of offerings and needs will be established, leading to exchange of letters of credit in national currencies, warehouse receipts, and other contracts, he said. According to Laurel, the benefits from this arrangement would be in the form of:

-- Currency saved or credits avoided because of the non-use of hard currency.
-- New trade that would not otherwise be possible because of foreign exchange shortage.
-- Build-up of intra-trade within ASEAN and with other developing countries.

ASEAN, he said, should take positive steps to develop further intra-ASEAN trade as a defense against the risks of dependence upon developed countries.

The Philipppine official pointed out that protectionism is often inherent in the economic systems of developed countries. Sudden abolition of this will create sectoral dislocations as well as widespread resistance from the affected sectors, he said. Despite this view, Laurel urged ASEAN countries to be more vigorous in their efforts and to use every available fora to resolve protectionism. He prodded ASEAN to begin consolidating its position on issues likely to be used in the forthcoming new round of multilateral trade negotiations to ensure that its interests are effectively safeguarded.

Attending the ASEAN ministerial meeting are the ASEAN foreign ministers -- Prince Mohamed Bolkiah of Brunei, Supiah Dhanabalan of Singapore, Mokhtar Kasumaatmaja of Indonesia, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanupong of Thailand who represents Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, and Tengku Ahmed Rithauddeen of Malaysia.

Foreign Minister Legu Vagi of Papua New Guinea, Ambassador Massamba Sarrre (permanent delegate of Senegal to the United Nations and chairman of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, and Rafudin Ahmad, UN secretary general's representative for humanitarian affairs, attended as observers. Also present were the members of the Standing Committee. They are the ambassadors of ASEAN countries to the Philippines, and the Philippine ambassadors to the ASEAN member countries.

Rithauddeen Addresses Meeting

BK230812 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0745 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, June 23 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia places importance on a strong multilateral trade system as the basis for further expansion of international trade and the removal of trade restrictions, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Monday.

"An open international trading system is fundamental for the continued economic progress of all trading countries," the foreign minister said when he addressed the plenary session of the 19th ASEAN annual ministereial meeting (AMM), here.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore.

He said Malaysia found the proposed new round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) relevant in bringing about greater trade liberalisation in international trade. It will participate in the negotiations which will be officially launched in Uruguay in September.

Tengku Rithauddeen said ASEAN and other developing countries at present were actually subsidising the developed countries billions of dollars a year through the export of cheap raw materials and the import of increasingly expensive manufactured goods.

He said they were disappointed by the self-interest demonstrated by the major industrialised countries as shown in the outcome of the recent Tokyo summit of seven major industrialised countries. He said the Tokyo summit was too engrossed with problems of the developed industrialised countries. "They were more interested in gaining political capital and the summit paid scant, if not insufficient attention, to the economic problems facing the world," he said.

"The calls by developing and ASEAN countries to help boost their economies were left unheeded," he added.

He said the developed industrialised nations seemed to be clinging to the outmoded belief that if everything is fine with their economies, there is no further need for them to do more for the economies of the developing countries.

The summit showed that it would be a mistake for ASEAN to rely solely on the developed countries.

He urged member countries to ingrain in themselves a spirit of self-reliance in executing their development programmes.

"There are many areas where ASEAN countries can achieve some degree of complimentarity in economic cooperation," he said.

Tengku Righauddeen said Malaysai was playing an active role in promoting cooperation among developing countries. It hosted the second international south-south conference in Kuala Lumpur last month and among the decisions taken was the setting up of a steering committee to explore the possibility of establishing a south commission on lines similar to the Brandt Commission.

He invited other ASEAN countries to join Malaysia in the endeavour to promote and intensify cooperation among developing countries.

Tengku Rithauddeen also drew the attention of the ministers to the problems arising from the high appreciation of the yen against their respective currencies. Each ASEAN country has to bear the increasing burden of repayment in the same proportion as the yen appreciation.

"If the intention of the yen credit is to assist or generate growth in each ASEAN country, the yen appreciation will negatively affect those objectives," he said.

Speaking on political issues, Tengku Rithauddeen said the meeting would review and evaluate developments since their recent meeting in Bali and consider further actions in pursuing the commitment to seek a comprehensive political settlement on Kampuchea.

He expressed appreciation for the support given by the international community to the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and urged them to continue their diplomatic and political support to the CGDK in its struggle in Kampuchea. The CGDK are battling to remove the Hanoi-backed regime of Hen Samrin in Phnom Penh.

On the 3rd ASEAN summit due in Manila next year, he said the event would be followed with great interest not only by the people of ASEAN but also the world community.

He said it was the responsibility of the foreign ministers to prepare the groundwork for a successful summit which would open the door for a stronger and more effective collaboration, particularly in the economic field, among the six member countries.

"Malaysia is optimistic that the summit would lay the firm foundation for a stronger economic regional organisation of ASEAN," he added.

Tengku Rithauddeen is leading a 15-member Malaysian delegation to the meeting.

Vagi on New Caledonia

HK230940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea hit out on Monday at France's attitude to its Pacific territory of New Caledonia, and called on Southeast Asian nations to suport New Caledonian Kanaks' struggle for independence.

Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Legu Vagi said here that there had been some progress in negotiations between the Kanaks and the French Government previously, "but the situation has not been made worse by actions taken by the new government of France which took office in April."

Mr Vagi told foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations meeting here: "Papua New Guinea continues to support the struggle of the Melanesian Kanaks of New Caledonia to achieve independence peacefully, in a harmonious multi-racial society.

"We seek the support of ASEAN member countries for this just cause."

The new government of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has appointed as minister for its overseas territories Bernard Ponse, who does not favour full independence for the territory, as demanded by many native Kanaks.

Papua [New Guinea] is attending the meeting of ministers from the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia as a special observer.

MORE REACTION TO MILITARY TALKS PROPOSAL

Parliamentary Talks Head

SK240150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Statement by Chon Kum-chol, head of the DPRK delegation to the North-South preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, supporting the KPA Supreme Command's proposal for talks between military authorities -- read by announcer]

[Text] I consider the KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal an epochal measure which will open a bright vista in rescuing all compatriots from the approaching danger of war and in resuming and advancing the multifaceted North-South dialogue, including the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks. Thus, I fully support and welcome it.

The KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal for holding talks between military authorities is a very opportune and just measure in light of the urgency of the prevailing situation of our country, and in terms of the form of talks, as well as in terms of the contents of what is to be discussed at the talks.

As has been noted in the information of the KPA Supreme Command, today the situation in our country has become extremely strained. Thus, it is reaching a dangerous stage where a war can break out at any moment. As a result, a multifaceted dialogue which had been arranged with so much effort, including the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, fell into a state of suspension.

The prevailing situation demands that an epochal measure be urgently sought to pave a way to alleviation and peace on the Korean peninsula by all means.

Our new proposal for the holding of talks between military authorities has been put forth by reflecting precisely this urgent demand of the prevailing situation. If those who are directly responsible for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and who hold real military power get together at a place as proposed by us, many practical and specific measures will be ably sought for peace on the Korean peninsula.

At the talks between military authorities, if the question of halting military exercises and military buildup -- a direct cause of aggravating the situation and increasing the danger of war -- the question of reducing troops and armaments, and the question of respecting the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by its original contents are discussed and settled, this will provide a new opportunity for the elimination of the danger of war in our country, for the alleviation of tension, and for peace. This is crystal-clear to all people.

Our new proposal will provide a new turning point in creating a favorable environment for peace talks [pyonghua hoedam] in our country as well.

If a dagger is hidden and if we distrust and confront one another, a dialogue for conciliation and a dialogue for peace cannot be held. This is fully shown by the course of the past North-South dialouge.

If the danger of war is eliminated and tension is alleviated through the realization of our new peace proposal, misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South will be naturally eliminated, an atmosphere for dialogue will be created and, then, the North-South dialogue will be successfully advanced. There is no doubt regarding this.

If the talks between the military authorities are held, and thus, many military measures for the alleviation of tension are taken, this will provide a favorable condition for the North-South dialogue, including parliamentary talks.

I acknowledge that the new peace proposal thus is very rational and just in every aspect. Therefore, an attitude toward the KPA Supreme Command's new peace initiative will become a touchstone which will show if alleviation, dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification in Korea are truly desired or not.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are presently unrealistically slandering our peace proposal and are adopting a negative attitude. This is a foolish act which can be welcomed by no one.

I hold that the United States and the South Korean side, instead of adopting an unprofitable attitude of refusing dialogue and opposing peace, should accept our new peace proposal and respond at once for the realization of preliminary contacts.

23 June 1986, Pyongyang.

Chongnyon Vice Chairman

SK231017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a press statement on June 20 in active support of the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army proposed to hold talks between the military authorities involving the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the defence minister of South Korea, those who hold real military power in the North and the South, to ease the tension and remove the military confrontation in Korea, he said, and continued:

We warmly hail and support the most realistic and reasonable proposal which will practically help towards the relaxation of the military tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula at present.

The Korean residents in Japan who eagerly desire to see the removal of the danger of war from Korea and the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the resumption of the North-South dialogue now at a deadlock unanimously hope that the United States and the South Korean authorities will make a positive response to the proposal.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace and detente, they must not harp on the seat on the fiction of the "threat of southward invasion", but immediately accept the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command and come out to the table for the talks between the military authorities.

We believe that the world's progessive people including the Japanese people will pay attention to the reality of the Korean peninsula where the danger of war is great and actively support the peace initiative of the KPA Supreme Command.

NODONG SINMUN on Significance

SK230902 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2146 GMT 22 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June special article: "An Epochal Proposal for Peace in Korea, Asia, and the World"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command has proposed the holding of talks between military authorities to take practical measures for the alleviation of military tension which is being extremely heightened on the Korean peninsula.

Our proposal for talks between military authorities is for the purpose of taking the measures of alleviation in the military field to eliminate the state of tension and confrontation by gathering the concerned parties who are directly responsible for the aggravation of the tense situation, and therefore have unavoidable duties for its alleviation, and who hold real power to settle this question. Thus, this is indeed a new peace proposal which is of great realistic significance. This is an epochal proposal which will alleviate the situation and eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula where the dark cloud of war hangs heavily and, by so doing, will greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party and the government of the Republic, proceeding from the national duties for the Korean people and the noble sense of obligation for mankind's cause of peace, are making efforts to settle the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Today, preventing war and defending security and peace are the most urgent task presently facing the peace-loving peoples of the world. The U.S. imperialists, while spurring military buildup, are producing and deploying nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons and intensifying the maneuvers of armed intervention and aggression everywhere. By so doing, they are disturbing the peace of the world.

The Korean peninsula is where the danger of nuclear war is the greatest in the world. At present, on the Korean peninsula, huge armed forces, which have grown to the highest level since the cease-fire, are tensely confronting one another with the Military Demarcation Line between them. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have carried out the forward deployment of 80 to 90 percent of their armed forces in the areas close to the Military Demarcation Line, and are maintaining them in a high combat posture so that they can begin a war of aggression at any moment. Moreover, additional deployment of mass-destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and new-type military equipment is being sought.

In the whole area of South Korea, following the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which was a preliminary war and test nuclear war to carry out a preemptive attack against the northern half of the Republic, large-scale war exercises such as "Ttangbol," "Flying Tiger," "Pilsung Pangpae," and a joint exercise between the 7th U.S. Fleet and the puppet navy on the East Sea are being staged routinely. In the skies, on the seas, and on the ground of South Korea, not a day passes without gun smoke.

These military moves of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are a grave threat to the peace of Korea and can bring the situation to an unforeseeable stage. The military threat is being imposed on us not only from South Korea but also from the huge U.S. armed forces and all U.S. military bases concentrated in the areas surrounding it. As a result, today, the situation of our country harbors the danger that any accidental incident can ignite a war.

Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and preserving peace there is urgent problems in defending peace in Asia and the world. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will undoubtedly be a nuclear war, and those who will suffer damages first are the Korean people in the North and the South. At the same time, this will easily escalate into a world-wide thermonuclear war and the peoples of the world will be unable to avoid nuclear catastrophe.

More than 1,000 nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery devices are deployed in South Korea today. If they were only for use in a war on the Korean pensinsula, such a large number would be unnecessary. The ranges of the nuclear weapon launching vehicles deployed in South Korea extend beyond the boundaries of Korea.

We do not want a war to break out in Korea, with the consequence that the nation suffers war disaster and the world suffers the disaster of nuclear war.

In particular, what is most precious for our people, who have been forced to endure the tragedy of national division for more than 40 years and who have lived under the danger of war at all times even after undergoing innumerable sufferings and tragedies in the past war that lasted 3 years, is peace and reunification. This is precisely why the South Korean people are now vigorously waging daily struggle under the anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear, and peace slogans.

The people of the world are also expressing deep apprehension with regard to the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and unanimously want practical steps to be taken rapidly to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and to alleviate tension there.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks in which those who hold real power in the armed forces in the North and South participate fully accords with the desire of our people and the peaceloving people of the world.

In the past, we have made consistent efforts for a peaceful resolution of the Korean question. In recent years alone, we put forward a series of proposals for preventing armed conflicts within the framework of the MAC along with political ways to achieve a peaceful resolution of the Korean question.

This year alone, we took positive steps not to stage large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic and to suspend all military exercises during the period of North-South dialogue. All these vididly show the sincerity of our efforts to find ways to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula.

However, none of our repeated peace proposals and steps for peace have been realized because the United States and the South Korean authorities have failed to respond to them.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks, a new epochal initiative for peace, should be realized without delay. If military authorities who hold real power in the armed forces sit face to face and take practical military steps for the suspension of military exercises and arms buildup, the reduction of the number of troops and armaments, and the observance of the Armistice Agreement, as proposed by the KPA Supreme Command, the tension and confrontation prevailing on the Korean peninsula can be alleviated and a good atmosphere for North-South dialogue can be provided, even though the Korean question is not fundamentally resolved. This will also greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

Our proposal for holding military authorities' talks is a fair and aboveboard one. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever why the United States and the South Korean authorities cannot accept it. This is more true because the United States and the South Korean authorities have continuously talked about peace and the alleviation of tension.

The attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities toward our proposal will become a touchstone determining whether they are pursuing the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula or the alleviation of tension of there and whether they are pursuing war or peace.

The United Stated and the South Korean authorities should stop all military actions aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and should respond to our peace proposal.

RADIO COMMENTARY URGES ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSAL

SK240405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "An Unreasonable Act"]

[Text] The new peaceful proposal advanced by the KPA Supreme Command to hold talks among military persons in authority with the participation of those holding military power in the North and South to ease tension in Korea has aroused a stormy reaction among people at home and abroad. Ardently welcoming the Supreme Command proposal as most constructive, very opportune, rational, and practical, and designed to prevent the danger of war and ease tension on the Korean peninsula, people at home and abroad unanimously demand that the United States and the South Korean side positively respond to our proposal.

However, having received our letter, the United States and the South Korean side have acted to betray the expectations of people at home and abroad. According to news reports, instead of closely studying our peace-loving proposal and considering the issue carefully before answering they are behaving very unreasonably, claiming that our proposal is not constructive and describing it as propaganda. This is not a sincere attitude to ease tension and prevent the danger of war on the Korean pensinula.

As is well known, an acute state of military confrontation has continued between the North and South along the Military Demarcation line, and a dangerous situation has developed to where a war might be touched off at any moment. If war breaks out, it will easily expand to a thermonuclear war, a world war, in which sophisticated military hardware, including the use of the more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds which are deployed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, where war exercises have frequently been staged in order to provoke a war of northward invasion through the mobilization of vast numbers of troops. If the situation develops in this way, world peace and security will be destroyed in a grave manner, and mankind would suffer the horrible disasters of war.

Preventing war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula poses the important question of guaranteeing world peace and security and of saving manking from the danger of war. Therefore, the military persons in authority, who are directly responsible for heightening tension and for the danger of war, yet who are unavoidably assigned the mission of alleviating tension, should sit face to face to resolve these questions.

The historical experience of the North-South dialogue held in the past shows that without taking practical measures in the military sector to alleviate tension, we cannot prevent the danger of war, nor can we hold North-South dialogue successfully to resolve questions concerning peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The new, peaceful proposal of the KPA Supreme Command is very rational and practical in light of the current situation in our country, the historical experience of North-South dialogue, and the desire of people at home and abroad who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, in delineating issues to be discussed in talks among military persons in authority, we made it clear that we can discuss any proposals advanced by the United States and the South Korean side if these issues are conducive to alleviating tension.

If our proposal is implemented, it will positively function to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, eliminate the danger of war, and improve relatons between the North and South. Accordingly, there is no reason for anyone to reject our proposal if they seek to prevent war and ease tension and if they desire peace.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean side have not closely studied our proposal. Without sitting face to face with us, they first picked a quarrel with us, saying that our proposal is not constructive, but rather propaganda-oriented. This is not the proper attitude to resolve questions. The United States and the South Korean authorities have raved that they hope that tension will be alleviated in Korea, and peace preserved. However, their insincere attitude and erroneous act toward our recent proposal show that they are not interested in preventing war or in easing tension and that they only desire confrontation between the North and South and a war of northward invasion. If this is not true, how can they slander us without first sitting face to face with us?

How they deal with our peace proposal will serve as a touchstone to clearly determine what the United States and the South Korean side desire concerning alleviating heightening tension and choosing war or peace. By abandoning the attitude of blindly opposing our proposal, the United States and the South Korean side should come with a sincere attitude and should positively respond to our peaceful proposal. All Korean people and peace-loving people of the world will closely watch the attitude of the United States and the Suth Korean side toward our proposal.

GOVERNMENT PEACE PROPOSAL ANNOUNCED TO PRESS

SK231112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a new important step on the occasion of the international year of peace this year and the lapse of 36 years since the start of the Korean war. In this connection Chon Chae-hong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, called a press conference with home reporters and foreign correspondents at the People's Palace of Culture on June 23.

To begin with, he made public the DPRK Government statement containing a new peace proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

This new peace proposal is another clear expression of the consistent and sincere efforts made by the government of our republic to achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, he stressed.

Our peace proposal, he stated, fully reflects the unanimous desire and aspiration not only of the entire Korean people who desire peace but also of the world peace-loving people and it is a most reasonable and realistic proposal acceptable to anyone who truly desires world peace and security.

KPA GENERAL ON ARMY HEIGHTENING VIGILANCE

SK240232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Special Article by KPA General Kim Kwang-chin carried on the 24 June issue of NODONG SINMUN: "The People's Army Is Heightening its Vigilance Against the Enemy's Reckless War Provocation Maneuvers"]

[Text] It has been 36 years since the U.S. imperialists ignited a war of aggression against our Republic. Marking this day, our people and all soldiers of the People's Army are burning with intolerable hatred against the enemy, the U.S. imperialists, who turned the sacred fatherland into a fiery sea, who enforced immeasurable pains and disasters on our people, and who are frantically attempting to enforce nuclear catastrophe on the nation again today.

The U.S. imperialists, who began to dream of invading Korea some 100 years ago occupied South Korea, replacing the Japanese imperialists who were defeated in World War II, and turned it into their colonial military base. With the vicious purpose of swallowing all of Korea and, moreover, of conquering Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists launched an armed aggression against our Republic on 25 June 1950.

The fatherland liberation war was a decisive battle determining whether our people would again become the aggressors' slaves or whether they could defend the sovereignty and independence of the country. The U.S. imperialists were frantically attempting to swallow our young Republic at a breath by mobilizing forces of some 2 million strong, including their vast Army, Navy, and Air Forces, forces of the 15 countries following in their footsteps, and the South Korean puppet Army. With indiscriminate bombings and bombardments, the devilish U.S. imperialist killers destroyed our beautiful fatherland and the people's valuable creations and turned them into ashes. The rascals brutally massacred many of our people by adopting methods of war which were unprecedentedly brutal in the war history of the world.

However, no brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialist beasts could bring to their knees our people and the People's Army which were firmly united around the party and the leader with one mind and one intention. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary anti-Japanese hero and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, and with a conviction for a sure victory, our people and the People's Army courageously overcame harsh trials during the war, defeated the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the world's reactionaries, and defended the independence of the country and the revolutionary achievements to the end. By waging a heroic struggle, our people and the People's Army protected peace in Asia and the world and brought about the beginning of the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists after breaking the myth of the U.S. imperialists' mightiness.

Our people's historical victory in the fatherland liberation war was a brilliant victory of the great leader's creative strategy and tactics, his art of outstanding leadership, and the chuche war plan. It was a proud demonstration of the invincible might of our people, who were firmly united around the party and the leader.

Some 30 years have passed since the sound of guns of war ceased on this land.

During this period, our party and the Government of the Republic have made all manner of sincere efforts to turn the armistice into a stable peace and to realize the reunification of the country. In recent years, we advanced a new peace proposal for holding tripartite talks to alleviate tension which has been promoted in the country, to remove the danger of war, and to provide conditions favorable to peace and peaceful reunification. We also announced that we would not conduct large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic as of 1 February 1, this year, and that we would not conduct any military exercises during the period when North-South dialogue is being held, and proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this.

Because of their just and aboveboard nature, our peace proposals have aroused unanimous support and sympathy among the Koran people in the North and South and the world's peace-loving people. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have answered our sincere peace-loving efforts and initiatives by aggravating the strained situation and by further increasing the danger of war. In particular, they waged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise for northward invasion from February, thus suspending the North-South dialogue all at once and leading the situation of the country to the brink of war.

Proceeding from its aspirations for removing the danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula and for easing tension, the KPA Supreme Command recently advanced again the epochal proposal that those who have real power in the armies in the North and South hold talks among persons in military authority with the participation of the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister.

The United States and the South Korean person in authority have not yet shown an affirmative response to this, making such crooked remarks as calling our peace proposal a progapanda-oriented one and the like.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the U.S. maneuvers for aggression and war, South Korea has been turned into a powder keg filled with nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons, and a very dangerous situation in which a new war may break-out at any moment has been created in our country.

Instead of finding a proper lesson from their defeat in the past Korean war and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have further strengthened the policy of occupying South Korea and making it a nuclear base with each passing day and have been hellbent on preparations to provoke a new war. The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs proclaimed the Korean peninsula to be a test ground for a showdown of strength and the front line of U.S. strategy, and have continued the maneuvers of bringing in nuclear weapons while openly clamoring that the second Korean war will be precisely a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists have also dragged countless neutron bombs, known as the weapon of devils, and special nuclear bombs into South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been stocked. Also, they are even framing a scheme to bring Pershing-II intermediate missiles and cruise missiles there.

The U.S. military circles have held meetings of the Military Commission and annual security consultative meetings with the South Korean puppets every year and have discussed such questions as augmenting the U.S. armed forces occupying South Korea and the puppet armed forces, the question of perfecting a joint operational posture, and of completing preparations for a nuclear war and chemical warfare. From 1985 on, the United States will be handing military equipment worth as much as $8 billion over to the puppets. It has commissioned some 10 poisonous gas companies and is producing a large number of chemical weapons.

In accordance with a newly mapped out strategy for northward invasion, 80 or 90 percent of the U.S. and puppet armed forces have been reorganized into offensive forces, and have been massed near the Military Demarcation Line so that they can begin a northward invasion at any moment. Special units numbering 180,000 have been organized to infiltrate deep into the rear of the northern half of the Republic, and tunnels for northward invasion are under construction at some 180 posts in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have more frequently waged large-scale war exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, thereby extremely straining the situation in the country. This year alone, the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, a test nuclear exercise against us, was conducted for a few months, and various kinds of provocative large-scale war exercise rackets, including "Ttangbol," "Piho," and "Pilsung-Pangpae," have been started in South Korea almost every day.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is further aggravated by the aggressive U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance reaching the stage of completion. At present, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, who have framed a joint operational plan to throw armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into South Korea incase of an emergency on the Korean peninsula, and are cementing it through U.S.-Japanse joint maneuvers, joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet Army, and joint exercises of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the South Korean puppet Army. The U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance, an aggressive military bloc against our Republic and socialist countries in Asia, has already begun working at a dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are clinging to military provocation rackets aimed at touching off the spark of war in Korea. Various kinds of military provocations, perpetrated against us by wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement, numbered 20,500 odd cases last year and reached some 15,000 cases as of the end of May this year.

U.S. warmaniacs, including the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, have successively crawled into the land of South Korea, where powder reeks strongly, and have undisguisedly raved about still more war exercises for northward invasion while strengthening military assistance to the puppets.

Echoing the reckless war frenzy of the U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has prattled that someone should be punished and annhilated at the initial stage of war while more boisterously arousing deceptive rows about southward invasion.

Playing with fire on a powder keg is dangerous act committed only warmaniacs. Such an act is a vivid proof showing that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are alert for every possible chance for an armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

The only thing left to the U.S. imperialists, who have completed war preparations for northward invasion, is to touch off a spark of war. The observation of public opinion at home and abroad is that with a view to realizing their wild desire for aggression, which was not realized in the 1950s, the U.S. imperialists can easily drive out the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of war errand boys, and ignite a war again at any moment.

The situation is reminiscent of the eve of the past 25 June war. Our people and the People's Army are increasingly alert to this. Our people and the People's Army do not want war, but desire peace. However, they will never tolerate the imperialists' indiscriminate irritation and threats toward us.

Today our revolutionary armed forces have grown matchlessly stronger than 36 years ago. Under the tested leadership of the glorious party, the unrivaled People's Army combatranks have grown to be one-a-match-for-100 by powerfully accelerating the cause of imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea. Cherishing loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party as their faith, the men and officiers of the People's Army are overflowing with high resolve to fight to the end for the victory of the chuche cause.

Our poeple are vigorously accelerating the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea, firmly defending the socialist fatherland with a gun in one had and a hammer and sickle in the other. No one in the world can match this invincible strength of our people and the People's Army whose advancing, upholding the great leader at the forefront of our revolution and following the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Trying to remove the danger of war prevailing in the country and to achieve peace and peaceful reunification are our people's firm and immovable will. The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate the sincere efforts and patience of our party and the government of the Republic, trying to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, as an expression of any weakness.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority must immediately stop the anachronistic policy of two Koreas and new war provocation maneuvers and turn to affirmately responding to our proposal for talks among persons in military authority without delay. If the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique turn away from our peace proposal and dare to go to the road of igniting a war of aggression against us, our people and the People's Army will inflict a due punishment on them in the name of chuche Korea.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS WPK AS HEART OF SOCIETY

SK210838 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0322 GMT 20 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 June special article: "The WPK Is the Heart of Our Society"]

[Text] Our socialist society is characterized as a society that continuously advances without slackness and stalemate. This trait is more clearly manifested as the revolution and construction deepen and develop. This is related to the leadership status and role of our party in social life and development.

Reality clearly shows that justness and vitality of the proposition that the party is the heart of the society. Only when this original theory is firmly adhered to and the party's leadership with regard to overall socialist life is enchanced can the sound and rapid development of our society be constantly achieved.

1. Correctly clarifying the status and role of the party in the socialist society is, theoretically and practically, a very important question.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Polticial Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: The party is the heart of our society and a driving force that remodels the whole society in a revolutionary and communist manner.

The guiding status of the party in the socialist society and its role in social development are graphically expressed in the idea that the party is the heart of the society. The idea vividly reflects the reality of our present society led by the WPK and elucidates the factor strengthening and developing our society.

The essence of the idea that the party is the heart of the society lies in the fact that the party plays a decisive role in helping the socialist society develop while incessantly renewing itself.

Society is like an organ. Just as a living organ maintains its existence through metabolism, society unceasingly absorbs new and advanced things and eliminates old things. Society continuously renews itself. In the socialist society, the work of renewing society is carried out not with nothing in mind but, rather, with a goal in mind. Under unified command and leadership, obsolete legacies are removed in social life and a new ideology, technology, and culture constantly achieve victory. This is the course of development of socialist society. The guiding force organizing and promoting this course is a unified manner is precisely the party -- the heart of society.

The heart of society is a driving force that continuously invigorates the whole society and is a central organ that makes society move with one breath and pulse. Just as the existence and activity of man are inconceivable without the heart, the consolidation and development of the socialist society cannot be taked about without the party. Precisely becuase of the party's leadership, the socialist society advances without slackness and stalemate and all activities in a social life can be vigorously conducted.

The reason that the party can become the heart of society is connected with the party's own function. The party is a political organization that constantly gives the nourishment of the revolution to all members of society. Society is composed of men forged in political, economic, and moral relations. For this reason, all members of society should live in a sound manner and fight in order to ensure that the socialist society moves as an organ. What is, above all, important herein is that the members of society continuously receive the nourishment of the revolution.

Our term nourishment of the revolution means the food of the revolution -- the revolutionary idea of the working class and a communist revolutionary spirit which those living in the socialist society must possess without fail. The food of the revolution is a source that makes it possible to staunchly fight for society, collectives, organizations, and comrades.

Only the party of the working class, which takes responsibility for the fate and political life of the popular masses, is able to give them this food of the revolution. Through its organizations, which spread throughout the society like blook vessels in the body, the party sees to it that the revolutionary idea of the leader and the ideological will of the party constantly permeate among the people and the aspirations and opinions of the people are timely reflected in the party's lines and policies. Also, the party clearly elucidates principled questions arising in the people's pioneering of political life and powerfully accelerates the work of remodeling them into communist revolutionaries.

Without this food of the revolution given by the party, the people of all walks of life in socialist society, including workers, peasants, working intellectuals, and the new and old generations, can neither live nor carry out the revolution. A key enabling the socialist society to move like an organ lies in the fact that the party presents the fighting guideline of struggle to all members of society and the people live and struggle with the guideline as nourishment.

The party is also a guiding organization that operates all organizations and organs of the socialist society in a united manner. There exist countless organizations and organs in society. Many political organizations and organs in the socialist society embrace all members of society. The fact that the socialist society moves vigorously means that these organizations and organs work continuously.

The party of the working class gives fighting guidelines and directions to all organizations and organs in every period and at every stage and grasps and guides their activities in a unified manner. This constant guidance of the party is as precious as life-giving water in enabling the political organizations and organs of society to smoothly fulfill their duties for the revolution and construction. Indeed, there is no political organization and organ of the socialist society which can carry out its own work on a correct track without receiving nourishment from the party. Historical experience shows that when the social organizations and organs fail to receive correct guidance from the party, overall social life is chaotic and the socialist society cannot move smoothly.

In this way, the party always takes the central position in the activities and struggle of all political organizations and organs in the socialist society. No revolutionary organization of the working class can have this status in place of the party.

The party is also a driving force that constantly develops the socialist society to a higher stage. Just as all things and phenomena change and develop, society continues to develop in accordance with its own law. The development can be realized through revolution. For this reason, the political organization leading the revolution holds the central status.

The leadership role of the party as the staff headquarters of the revolution is extraordinarily strengthened in the socialist society. Looking ahead into the distant future of social development in a scientific manner, the party sets forth fighting programs and lines aimed at utlimately consummating the revolution and puts forward, in every period, directions and ways to improve the political, economic, and moral relations of society. Also, it firmly consolidates forces to carry out the grand revolutionary task of remodeling society and powerfully organizes and mobilizes the popular masses.

As the socialist society develops, the political and ideological unity of the whole society is enhanced and an epochal development is achieved in economic work and cultural construction. This is an outcome of the party's leadership role. A socialist society in which the party's leadership role is not guaranteed is, after all, a ship without propulsion. No social progress can be made in this society.

The work of maintaining the original traits of the socialist society and the work of achieving the normal development of society decisively depend on the party's leadership -- a precious truth confirmed by reality.

The idea that the party is the heart of society is an ideological weapon that makes it possible to comprehensively manifest the superiority of the socialist society at present, and a theoretical foundation for mapping out lines and policies on socialist construction.

The ideological and theoretical exploits of our party, which has clearly elucidated mutual relations between the party and society and the great truth on social development through the most condensed proposition, will shine endlessly.

2. Today, the WPK is brilliantly performing its mission and function as the heart of our society.

A great theory is based on and produces great reality. The proposition that the party is the heart of society reflects the history of the emergence and development of our socialist society and its reality. The course of the development of the socialist society in our country is precisely a path along which the role of the party as the heart of society has been constantly strengthened.

Today, our party has climbed to heights from which the complete victory of socialism is seen close at hand. Because the function and role of our party as the heart of society have been extraordinarily strengthened, our society has reached a high developmental stage and has accelerated a great march to realize the communist program to the end.

The rapid development and sound, revolutionary, and solid nature of our socialist society are linked to the leadership of the WPK incessantly supplying the nourishment of the revolution at the center of society. As a result of the party's brilliant performance of its function and role as the heart of society, our society is, above all, being turned into a consolidated society that is firmly united politically and ideologically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: There has been no such example as in our country where the party trusts the people, the people follow the party, and the party and the people advance with conviction as one along the straight road of victory in the revolution and construction.

As taught by the great leader, a basis of social relations in the socialist system lies in unity and cooperation. For this reason, the level of the development of the socialist society and its consolidated nature are largely manifested by the level of unity achieved by the entire society.

Only the revolutionary party of the working class can firmly unite all members of the socialist society as one. Precisely because of this, the party is placed in such a position as the heart in strengthening and developing social relations.

Since the first period during which the socialist society was formed in our country, our party has solidly realized the united front of the popular masses of all walks of life with the worker-peasant alliance as a basis and has firmly rallied a broad range of the masses around the party, indoctrinating and boldly winning them over to its side. This embodies our party's lofty stand and intention to totally take responsiblity for the fate and future of all members of society and to lead them. As a result, a historic course in which the whole society advances in one direction in unison began in our country, where social and class composition was complicated. This tenor throughout society is still invariably continuing and will continue forever in the future, too.

Today, our party puts forth thoroughly implementing the mass line as an epochal question with regard to the consolidation and development of the socialist system and is concentrating great efforts on implementing the line. Leading the revolution and construction by firmly trusting the popular masses and by giving play to their strength is an inviolable iron rule to our party. Our people are connected with their party through relations of blood and are firmly united with it at the center. Our reality shows that only when there is a great center of society -- a heart -- can solid unity pervasive throughout society be realized.

The unity of our society around the party is the most consolidated and vital one. It is the unity of all people, a unity that embraces not only the class vanguards but also all members constituting society, and a pure unity in which everyone absolutely trusts and follows the party and thinks and acts only in accordance with the will of the party. In no society has there been such an example in which the whole society is united like a large family and struggles for a common ideal. The fact that this political and ideological unity has been realized is a basic factor that enables our socialist society to win one victory after another without being shaken by the maneuvers of any enemy.

In our society in which the party is the heart, all social life is led and developed in a wholesome and revolutionary manner to meet the intrinsic requirement of socialist society.

Socialist society is a society that has been built by negating all preceding obsolete societies. Under the socialist system, obsolete, corrupt, and capitalist things are destroyed, and communist-type things win victories continuously. This is the important content of metabolism in socialist society.

The development of socialism in a wholesome manner implies the thoroughgoing fulfillment of a working class-type requirement -- the intrinsic requirement of socialism.

Having made it clear that the course of developing socialist society is the course of developing those concerned into members of the working class, our party has thoroughly fulfilled the aspirations and demands of the working class in social life. The ideology of the working class has been deeply instilled into members of society by our party, and the culture, morality, and life style of the working class have been disseminated continuously. This is the important role assumed by our party as the heart of socialist society led by the working class.

Today all party members and workers in our society are carrying out their work and are leading their daily lives in a revolutionary manner worthy of the people of a country that is carrying out the revolution and is waging a struggle, assuming and possessing a firm working class-type stand and view. They have prevented non-working class-type elements from infiltrating any sector of social life.

The principle of party guidance has been adhered to in the sector of running the economy to fit the intrinsic nature of the socialist economy. Education that is clearly distinguished by a working class-type nature has been conducted in the education sector. Literary arts have developed into revolutionary literary arts reflecting the aspiration and desire of the working class. This the proud feature of our socialist society today.

The wholesome nature of our society has been clearly reflected in the domain of life sytle. Life style -- the mode of the activities of members of society -- intensively shows the characteristics and features of a society concerned.

Regarding correctly developing a life style that fits the intrinsic nature of our society on the basis of collectivism as the most important link for the wholesome development of socialist society, our party has paid deep attention to this work. As a result, a bourgeois life style that undermines socialism and the obsolete custom that does not fit our people's modern aesthetic sense have been thoroughly rejected and overcome in running state affairs and in leading individual daily life.

The work of maintaining order in socialist-type community life in an orderly manner through a social movement and of setting and generalizing the example of a new communist-type moral life in succession has been carried out vigorously today. This shows that our society is developing in a very wholesome manner. Through such a feature of our society, the people are confidently viewing the appearance of the future socialist and communist society in which the ideology, morality, and life style of the working class will be settled as a whole.

As the result of our party's brilliant assumption of a role as the heart of society, our society has developed into a lively one always overflowing with passion and with an ambitious spirit.

The spirit and work style that dominate a society is an important yardstick showing the features of the society concerned. In a society that continuously brings about innovations and advances, an ambitious spirit and passion prevail in all sectors of society, and all work is carried out in a fresh manner.The more society develops, the more important the problem of spirit becomes within society. If we fail to overcome the phenomena of an easy-going and slack attitude and senility -- phenomena that might be seen in social life with the advance of the revolution as the momentum -- society will not move in a lively manner.

The phenomenon of senility in man's social life results in stagnation and stalemate in developing society. Therefore, the party should always pay special attention to developing a fresh, revolutionary, and fighting spirit in social life. The most important thing in this regard is for the party, the heart of society, to become a lively party that carries out the revolution and struggles.

Early in the 1970's, when the advance movement to imbue society with the chuche idea was launched, our party called for thoroughly overcoming the phenomenon of senility in overall party work and in the activities of party organizations. This is of great significance in basically reforming spirit within the party to meet the new requirement of social development. As the result of the brilliant accomplishment of this task, the spirit of carrying out work in a revolutionary and bold manner with a flourishing fighting will, with a desire for work, and with inexhaustible energy is prevailing in the party today.

The spirit prevailing in society as a whole reflects the spirit that dominates the party. The development of our party into a lively party has served as a decisive factor for making our society continually overflow with a militant spirit and with an upsurging revolutionary atmosphere.

Today our party members and workers are carrying out all work with a firm faith in victory in the revolution and with hope for the future, overflowing with a youthful and ambitious spirit and with passion. The fighting will to courageously cross fiery rivers and to traverse muddy paths without fearing any difficulties whatsoever; the enterprising attitude of continuously meditating, or carrying out practical activities, and of creating new things; and a noble life style overflowing with revolutionary feelings and with romanticism while moderation and discipline are maintained in work -- this is the lively appearance of our party members and workers. Because all party members and workers are living and working in such a revolutionary spirit, economic construction has continuously made rapid progress in our society, science and technology have quickly developed, and new technology and new records have been created everywhere.

As long as our party, a vivacious revolutionary party, remains the heart of society, the appearance of our party, which is full of ambitions, will never change no matter how much time passes.

3. Elucidated in the thesis about the party being the heart of society are the position and role of the party played not only in today's but in the future communist society as well.A communist society is the ideal of mankind. It is also the highest stage of social development. However, this does not mean that social development should stop advancing at this stage.The struggle to educate and rear all members of society and to improve social relations continues even after communism has been built. This work is to be realized through the struggle to create new things after abandoning the old, as in the socialist society. In effect, this means that social assimilation will not only continue without interruption, but rather will be expedited in the future communist society.

Herein lies the historical inevitability that causes the party to exist within the communist society as the heart of society, which enlivens the struggle of the whole society.

The reason why the party remains the heart of society in the future communist society demands that the party be futuristically built accordingly. Only when such a historical task is fully realized will an endlessly bright future unfold for the future of the socialist society.

Our party has now been strengthened and developed as a powerful, mighty revolutionary party capable of performing its functions and role as the heart of society indefinitely.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the difficult and complicated course of leading the revolution and construction, our party has been chastened and tested furthermore and has been strengthened and developed as an invincible revolutionary party.

For the party to play its leadership [yongdojok] role befitting its being the heart of socialist and communist society, it should have its might consolidated firmly in the long course of revolutionary practice.

Ours is a party which has led the struggle for socialist construction for dozens of decades without the slightest deviation. It is also a revolutionary party which even today is victoriously advancing the enormous work of remolding nature. In this process, our party has armed itself with scientific revolutionary theories -- theories on social development -- has achieved rich exploits and experiences, and has gained the art of leadership that enables it to easily carry out any task arising in social development.

The might of our party which has been developed more than at any previous time in terms of its ideological and organizational spirit, in terms of its combat capability, and in terms of its leadership is invincible. The might of our party as the heart of the socialist and communist society lies in having established a firm system capable of realizing its leadership over the fields of society as a whole.

The party's leadership over society is preconditioned on a system and order that make its realization possible. The strong organizational spirit of the party is at once the organizational spirit that comes from the party's leadership system.

Social life in a communist society becomes diverse to the extreme and along with it the degree of its organizational work becomes very high. Such a society can be run only by a party which has established an orderly system and which utilizes its leadership without any trouble.

The course in which our party has realized its leadership over society has been a course in which the party's organizational spirit has been strengthened without interruption.

Thanks to the positive struggle by all party members and party organizations, a revolutionary trait of unconditionally and thoroughly carrying out the party's decisions and directives has been firmly established and a revolutionary discipline in which the entire party moves as one has also been established.

Thus, our party's leadership is now reaching the entire party, all the people, and the entire army without any trouble. It is because such a revolutionary trait and order have been established that our party has now become a steel-like party capable of conquering any kind of fortress once it has determined to do so.

The party's leadership system established in our society is the most comprehensive in that it holds in line all fields of the revolution and construction as well as all the localities and guard posts throughout the country. It is also the most solid and highly organized because it is based on the democratic centralization of administrative power.

Its major characteristics lie in the fact that it is based on the high self-awakening of the party members and working people who are determined to realize the socialist and communist cause to the end under the leadership of the party. For this reason, our party's revolutionary work system as such remains unwavering whatever happens. It will display its might in the future communist society.

It is the great pride of our party that it has ensured a strong organizational spirit in its party activities. It is a decisive element that continuously maintains the party as the heart of society.

The immutability of the party's position in our society has been firmly guaranteed thanks to the greatness of the leader [yongdoja] and (?his) tested leadership.

The party's activities designed to organize social life and to achieve social development are ultimately to be organized and led by the wise mind, the leader [yongdoja] of the party.

With his extraordinary resources, outstanding organizational ability, and unusual leading methods, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is leading our society on a single road of continued renovation and advancement.

Our party center has put forward countless lines and policies that illuminate the prospects for our society's development by embodying the great leader's intentions, while energetically organizing and leading the struggle to implement them.

The militant spirit, the indomitable verve, inexhaustible passion, and ambitions that fill our society today stem from none other than the great traits and spirit worthy of the leader [yongdoja].

The proud reality in our society in which the whole society moves bravely toward a single goal thanks to the the leader [yongdoja] who stirs the party and the party that stirs all the popular masses.

Today our party is now energetically staging a struggle to consummate our party's cause of construction in conformity with the position occupied by a party in a communist society.

The future communist society is one in which the whole society has been imbued with the chuche idea and, therefore, only a party which has been imbued with the chuche idea can become the heart of this society. Proceeding from this, our party has presented imbuing the party with the chuche idea as the key for remolding society in a revolutionary way and for constructing communism.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party, this cause has been advanced energetically. As a result, our party has been strengthened and developed more as a party that conducts its activity with the chuche idea as its leading principle, as a party in which the unitary ideological system has been firmly established and which is rock-firm united as a whole, as a militant party which, establishing blood ties with the popular masses, is mobilizing them vigorously, and as a perfect and immaculate chuche-type party.

Such a proud and stately appearance of our party contains the inherent nature of guidance ability which will exist in a communist society. It promises a bright future for our society which will advance forever with only one heart.

Through practical experience attained in their lives, our people are firmly convinced of the position and role of the party which will remain immutable, as it was yesterday and which remains unchanged today. It is the firm code of our people's faith that without the existence of the party, neither the existence of our society nor prospects for our society can exist, nor can they hope for their own happiness or prosperity for the generations to come.

We should always hold forever our party in esteem based on such a code of faith. All party members and working people should cherish our party which is leading our destiny as if it were their own hearts, safeguard and defend it feverishly, and think andd struggle only as intended by the party.

This is the primary task to defend our socialist system under any circumstances and to accelerate socialist and communist construction. As long as there is a great heart of society and as long as all the people advance by firmly uniting around it, our socialist society will prosper without interruption.

WARSAW PACT NATIONS ARMS PROPOSAL SUPPORTED

SK211224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today hail the new proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty nations to reduce armed forces, conventional weapons and nuclear weapons in Europe.

NONDONG SINMUN is a signed commentary titled "New Proposal for Peace" says that it is a constructive initiative to open a new prospect on the road of restricting the arms race and expansion of armament, dispelling tension and danger of a new war and achieving peace security.

The paper continues: Our people warmly support this proposal, regarding it as a significant initiative in removing military confortation between the East and the West and accelerating arms reduction and the process of detente. This proposal is one more clear manifestation of the consistent peace policy of socialist countries to avert a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and guarantee a permanent and durable peace in the world.

Putting forward the proposal, the Warsaw Treaty nations called once again for steps to restrict large military exercise and create a nuclear weapons-free, chemical weapons-free zone on the European continent and reaffirmed their invariable stand for dissolving the Warsaw Teaty and NATO simultaneously.

Such initiatives and proposals are a heavy blow to the war moves of the U.S.-led imperialists who are getting overheated in the nuclear arms race, even bringing forward the adventurous "star wars" programme to militarise the outer space. The U.S. imperialists should lend an ear and actively respond to the peaceful appeal of thee Warsaw Treaty nations, instead of paying lip-service to "peace,""disarmament" and "detente", and show this with concrete steps.

EDITORIALS ASSESS NORTH'S TALKS PROPOSAL

SK201050 [Editorial Report] All six of Seoul's major vernacular newspapers on 19 June carry editorials assessing the North Korean defense minister's 17 June letters to the commander in chief of U.S. forces in Korea and the ROK defense minister proposing three-way military talks. All papers agree that the proposal is a political ploy or propaganda exercise by the North, but assess it from different perspectives.

CHOSON ILBO in its editorial, "The Deceptive Nature of Military Talks," states that the primary goal of the North must be that it wants to give precedence to a "miniature version" of the "so-called tripartite talks" it proposed before and after the Rangoon incident of January 1981. "In this circuitous manner, the North is scheming to carry out its strategy hidden behind the tripartite talks, which is to induce the United States to sign a peace agreement between North Korea and the United Stares and, on the basis of this, to achieve the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, and eventually to force the U.S. troops to withdraw by making the military talks participated in by the United States an established fact."

The editorial says that the secondary objective the North is seeking is to blame our side for the suspension of the dialogue "through black propaganda." "Toward the end of August and to the beginning of September, a summit meeting of the nonaligned countries will be held in Zimbabwe, and an international meeting is also scheduled to be held in Pyongyang in early September whose aim is said to be to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone. The North must have this in mind. The North is also believed to be pandering to the radical slogans yelled recently by some political forces in Korea."

"No sooner than it proposed the military talks it mounted a large-scale propaganda campaign. Unprecedentedly, the North made public the contents of its proposal for military talks via broadcasting means 2 hours after it had delivered the letter, without giving the opposition any time to scrutinize it, and has repeated its noisy propaganda via broadcasting and press conferences with domestic and foreign correspondents. There is no question as to what it is seeking to achieve. The North is seeking to camouflage the fact that it has already deployed 65 percent of its military forces in forward areas, to blame the South side for having exacerbated military tension by conducting the 'Team Spirit' and other exercises, and to shift responsibility onto the South side should the parties concerned fail to agree on military talks."

CHOSON ILBO says Pyongyang's proposal is neither sincere nor acceptable. "Who among our fellow countrymen will object to arranging an opportunity for easing military tension between the North and South and achieving genuine national harmony? However, both sides should proceed from a national stand and conscience to solve national problems among our fellow countrymen,". It concludes: "What is more, such highly sensitive matters as disarmament cannot be easily solved at working-level talks, which have extremely restricted power to accomplish this. Such matters can be solved only through high-level political and diplomatic talks between North and South that deal with comprehensive issues between the North and South. We have already opened wide the door to such negotiations by putting forward a proposal for North-South summit talks."

HANGKUK ILBO in its editorial entitled "The North's Proposal for Military Talks and What Must Be Guarded Against" states that the North's proposal "is apparently aimed at cloaking such things as military exercises the North has been secretly conducting, its military buildup, war preparations, and provocations and, going one step further, at papering over its responsibility for having heightened tension and having created the danger of a war."

It says that what the North is seeking to achieve behind such a "disguised peace offensive" is to worsen recent unrest in South Korea and to "confuse" South Korean society. It notes that the proposal was put forward in June, the month the Korean war broke out, which "reminds us that the North clung to a disguised peace offensive until a week before it provoked the Korean war," calling on the South to attend negotiations for unification or respond to personnel exchanges between North and South. The editorial concludes by urging the North to respond to our proposal for talks "between the highest authorities from the North and South."

SEOUL SINMUN in its editorial asserts that O Chin-u's proposal "is not worth considering." "Among the agenda items set by the North side, the issue of reducing armaments in particular is a highly political issue that cannot be discussed at working-level military talks. Moreover, the North has not shown any willingness to reach an agreement on any easier and more plausible issues than disarmament in talks conducted in the past between the North and South."

In probing the motives behind the North's proposal, the editorial says that one such reason is the North's need to consolidate the Kim Chong-il system -- "which in fact has succeeded that of Kim Il-song" -- and the need to placate public opinion, which has been growing due to economic difficulties and "which may escalate into a grudge against the inheritance of the Kim Chong-il system from Kim Il-song." The North might have been encouraged by the recent anti-American movement "launched by a handful of radicals."

The editorial concludes: "We oppose the proposal for so-called military talks, which contains impure intentions, because it will not bring about any tangible results. However, we will patiently approach the North-South dialogue for reunification, which we will have to achieve somehow in the future."

TONG-A ILBO in its editorial that the proposal "caught us by surprise." "There must be some hidden reasons why the North, which to date has tried to sit only with the United States in talks on the grounds that the South is not a signatory to the Military Armistice Agreement, has come up with such a proposal." It continues: "The fact that the North, which has not been so eager for such easy talks as the Red Cross talks and the economic talks between North and South, has put forward a proposal for highly complicated military talks can only be interpreted as a propaganda offensive aimed at leading international opinion in its favor."

It concludes: "If North Korea is genuinely concerned about preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, it should make efforts to substantively improve North-South relations rather than proposing such hollow talks as military ones."

CHUNGANG ILBO in its editorial states that "although it has been rejected by our side because of its shopworn content and because the proposal contained in the letter was a trick, its form nevertheless is new, since it is riding on the crest of a dialogue atmosphere." Noting the need to hold military talks when the two sides come nearer to unification through developing relations, it states: "However, it is not the proper time to conduct such talks, because military affairs are ones that can be discussed at the final stage of the settlement of issues related to division." "What cannot be overlooked is that the North has proposed military talks when it is actually beefing up its military forces."

KYONGHAYANG SINMUN, in a long editorial titled "A Deceptive Proposal Aimed at Dividing the National Consensus," says that the North's proposal can only be interpreted as a scheme.

Describing the bitter disappointment felt when the North abruptly suspended all forms of dialogue this year, the editorial states: "It is easy for us to guess why the North suddenly put forward such military talks all of the sudden." Through proposing military talks, the North seeks to place complications into Korean-U.S. relations "by encouraging anti-American and antinuclear assertions." It concludes by stating that Kim Il-song's repeated statement "I would like to wage another fatherland liberation war before I die" does not permit "a moment's relaxation of our alertness."

NORTH SUBMITS ENTRY FOR 1988 OLYMPIC SOCCER

SK240131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] North Korea has submitted an entry to the international Football Federation (FIFA) to compete in the regional soccer preliminaries for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, it was learned yesterday.

The May edition of the FIFA News, the official bulletin of the FIFA, revealed the fact, carrying the list of 110 entries for the 1988 Olympics Games soccer tournament.

The FIFA originally announced that North Korea, along with Cuba, failed to send entries as of the April 30 deadline for the regional preliminaries, which will be held from Aug. 1 this year to April 30, 1988. The application deadline has been extended in order to allow more countries to participate in the soccer tournament and North Korea, which has been threatening to boycott the Seoul Olympics, sent its entry only very recently, it weas learned.

North Korea's participation brought to 110 the number of countries to compete in the Seoul Olympics soccer tournament, including the Soviet Union and other Communist countries with the exception of Cuba. Among the 110 countries from six regions of the world, 16 teams will be in the finals. As the host nation, South Korea is automatically qualified in the finals. The draw for the preliminary competition will take place in Mexico City Friday.

OPPOSITIONISTS REMARKS TRIGGER PROTEST BY DJP

SK200033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Remarks by an opposition lawmaker on the floor in support of the radical students' ideology yesterday created a new tension, affecting an atmosphere conducive to partisan compromise on constitutional amendment.

Rep. Song Chong-yong of the New Korea Democratic Party alleged that "national unification is far off as long as North Korean Communist dictatorship and South Korea's military dictatorship co-exist."

In a session of the Home Affairs Committee, which became paralyzed, he said, "The national unification will be possible when our North Korean brothers groaning under Communist regime and our people oppressed by the military dictatorship get united."

He asked Home Minister Chong Suk-mo how the minister sees "progressive" students who he said think that democracy has its own defects and Communism has its merits in terms of allotment.

The remarks triggered fierce protests by the ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmakers boycotting the session, demanding Song cancel the remarks and make an open apology.

NDP lawmakers rejected the DJP members' demand, noting that a National Assemblyman has the privilege of exemption from liability for his speech in the Assembly.

However, DJP leaders, taking a serious view of the remarks, took issue with them and decided to hold a special meeting this morning to discuss how to cope with Song's speech.

Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman of the party, commented, "The remarks do not represent an individual's ideology, but speak for the ideology of a certain faction of the NDP."

Rep. Song is a core member of the "Tonggyo-dong" faction led by Kim Tae-chung.

The spokesman also said, "Rep. Song encouraged and hailed the claims of left-leaning militant students." "The remarks are not mere criticism of the current government, but they support Communism, totally denying free democracy and capitalism," he argued.

However, NDP members on the Home Affairs Committee denounced such a reaction of the DJP, arguing that the DJP is attempting to find fault with Song's remarks, ignoring lawmaker's privilege of exemption from liability for speech on the floor. In a statement issued late at night, they claimed that the DJP is scheming to gloss over the real picture of the Inchon incident by picking on Song's speeches.

Besides the panel, 10 standing committees met for the third day in row to inquire of concerned government offices about their policy programs.

In the Defense Committee, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek made clear that the government has no intention to abolish the six-day training course at frontlines for college students. "The training course is not aimed at cultivating students as soldiers, but is to help them understand the actual facts of the national security."

CONTROVERSY NOT TO AFFECT PARTY LEADERS' TALKS

SK210051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The sudden controversy over remarks by an opposition lawmaker in a House committee Thursday is not likely to escalate, as both ruling and opposition parties do not want it to jeopardize their leaders meeting slated for today.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday expressed hope that the Home Affairs Committee would properly deal with the incident, involving Rep. Song chon-yong.

So, the rival parties are expected to tide themselves over the sudden crisis and settle the long-pending task of organizing a special House committee on constitutional amendment Tuesday, as planned. However, the parties exchanged harsh statements on how to settle the controversy yesterday.

The DJP demanded that Rep. Song make an open apology for his remarks "supporting left-leaning radical students' claims" at the committee session.

In contrast, the NDP, rejecting the DJP's call, said that "an expression of regret would be enough."

What the DJP takes most seriously is the remark that "national unification will be possible when our North Korean brothers groaning under the Communist regime and our people oppressed by the military dictatorship get united," according to a party spokesman.

The DJP held an emergency meeting of its leading officers in the morning to discuss how to cope with the sudden situation. Some members of the party claimed that disciplinary measures should be taken against the NDP lawmaker, who is a member of the Kim Tae-chung faction of the NDP. But, they decided to tackle the matter after watching how the Home Affairs Committee handles the case.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said after the meeting, "Party leaders were of the same opinion, that Song's speech is extremely dangerous and shakes free democracy from its roots." "The reason for our serious reaction is that Rep. Song used the parliament as a place for propagandizing an ideology similar to Communism," he said. "If such remarks are made outside the parliament, the National Security Law may be applied to the speaker," he stressed.

The NDP held an emergency meeting of its key post-holders andd empowered the party's assistant chairman of the Home Affairs Committee to take an appropriate measure. The party officers shared the view that the controversy should not affect the operation of the current extra House session or the formation of an ad hoc parliamentary panel on ccontitutional amendment.

Rep. Song, who attended the meeting, told party officers that he intends to express his regret over the remarks and to agree on deletion of the controversial remarks from the committee's minutes. "I had only expressed my belief as a National Assemblyman who has the privilege of exemption from liability for speeches on the floor, he said. "But, I can't make an apology at an open committee session, as demanded by the DJP," he said.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 JUN FOR BORDER TALKS

BK111408 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A 12-member delegation headed by Mr Shen Weiliang, deputy director of the PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry's International Laws and Treaties Affairs Department, flew into Rangoon by a CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] aircraft this afternoon to attend the fourth meeting of the Burma-China Joint Border Inspection Committee.

The delegation was welcomed at Rangoon airport by Zhou Mingji, Chinese ambassador to Burma, and staff members of the PRC Embassy; and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, and the Land Survey Department.

VOPB REPORTS VICTORIES OF PHILIPPINES' NPA

BK191420 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Unattributed "article": "The New People's Army of the Philippines Is Winning Greater Victories"]

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has been winning greater victories year after year. It has also been getting more and more support from the broad masses in its fight against the rulers of the Philippines who represent imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucratic capitalism.

According to sketchy reports, the NPA fought 220 large- and small-scale battles in 1985 and, in the process, captured a total of (?1,340) assorted weapons. This figure is almost double the 786 weapons seized in 1984. The NPA has also expanded its combat areas in all directions. The number of provinces where battles took place last year was 35 but it has increased to more than 40 this year. The expanded combat area include the electoral zone of the deposed dictator, Marcos. About half of the battles fought involved medium- and large-scale military operations. In these battles, the NPA (?used) superior strength in fighting enemy units (?which were of company or regimental strength).

Today, the NPA has been able to form company strength units in many regions, such as Mindanao and Luzon. Small-scale battles were fought with members of armed propaganda (?teams), regional forces, and militias.

Enemy camps, town halls, and township armories were frequently raided, and most of the captured arms in 1985 came from these armories, which were the major targets of two large-scale battles. It is remarkable that in both these successful operations not a single shot was fired. Another remarkable event this year is the increase in the number of battles fought by the regional forces and their ability to contain enemy units. These forces were also able to carry out sabotage missions aimed at destroying or hindering the enemy's projects and plans which were being implemented by the enterprises and organizations belonging to the dictatorial Marcos government and his cronies. For example, one third of the power pylons for the Bataan nuclear power plant were blown up, thus effectively delaying the plant's start-up operations.

The following are battles in which more than 30 firearms were seized from the enemy:

On 25 March, the (Duplaya air force) academy, some (?2) km away from (Mogolon) was successfully raided and overrun without a single shot. A total of 423 (?rifles) and 2 (?other weapons) were captured in the battle. This is the largest amount of weapons ever captured in a single battle in NPA history.

On 9 February, the NPA [words indistinct] encircled an enemy mercenary unit of 35 men stationed on a municipal highway in a mountainous region of Cagayan Province. The enemy surrendered without any resistance. As a result, 36 rifles and 7 other weapons were captured.

On 16 May, 68 rifles were captured in an attack on a mercenary unit stationed at [words indistinct]. (?Up to the time of this battle), more than 700 rifles, 40 other weapons, and 2 M-60 heavy machineguns were captured by the NPA. Other weapons captured included two mortars, one bazooka, and nine (?M-403) heavy weapons.

The NPA, which is increasingly enjoying the support and encouragement of the people, is bound to win even greater victories in the future.

The interference by imperialists is increasingly being exposed before the people, day by day, and there are difficulties on the political, economic, and social fronts. The Marcos government was overthrown by the massive uprising of the people last February. It is certain that the new Aquino government which is acting out a role on the political stage of the Philippines in accordance with the wishes of U.S. imperialism, will not be able to do anything in the interest of the people. It is bound to face opposition from the people since it will be unable to overcome the difficulties left behind by the Marcos government.

The CPP and the NPA, which are becoming stronger, together with the armed revolution, will be organizing the people who are rising up and will surely attain final victory one day.

BCP POLITICAL REPORT DISCUSSES 'ERRORS' OF PAST

BK151323 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 86

["Continuatin of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented to the Third National Party Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The unity between the Burma Communist Party [BCP] and the Red Flag party was a crucial factor for the victory of the revolution. Hence, the line adopted rejected the leadership role of the party. In other words, the 1955 line, in sum, reflecting the abandoning of the armed revolution, working within the framework of the law, serving the ruling class, and abolishing the party. Despite burying facts beneath wordy phrases, that line turns its back on basic Marxist-Leninist principles and was revisionist in nature.

The consequence of adopting that line was severe setbacks within the party as well as at departments where there was party leadership. It was a great downfall for the party and the revolutionary forces. In 1985, after that line was implemented, the party lost 2,150 members and was left with only 2,000 men. The Kawthulay [Karen] group lost 2,000 men and was left with 5,000 men.

All 5,000 men within the Patriotic Volunteer Organization and the 1,000 men within the Pa-o organization surrendered. More than 1,000 men from the Mon group gave themselves up while all 500 men from the U Seinda [Monk and head Red Flag Communist Group in Rakhine State] group also surrendered. Thus, 11,650 men were lost from within the revolutionary forces.

The party also faced great internal difficulties from political and ideological confusion and these later led to military and organizational difficulties.

C. The Intraparty Revolutionary Line

The situation of the international communist government movement before and after the adoption of this line will be dealt with first.

Neo-revisionism came out into the open at the 20th CPSU Congress of held in February 1956. Neo-revisionism with the Soviet revisionist clique as its center emerged within the international communist movement. A large number of parties internationally deteriorated and regressed into revisionist parties while other parties suffered setbacks from the revisionist trend within them. The CPC, with other genuine Marxist-Leninst parties (?and organizations) resolutely struggled against revisionism. In the process of this great struggle, our party began to see the errors of the 1955 in depth.

In 1966, the proletarian cultural revolution emerged in China, and our party centered carried out the intraparty revolution within the party. Our party center even went beyond duplicating the proletarian Cultural Revolutionary of China and implemented it is such a way as was supposed to be suitable to the conditions in Burma and thereby committed the errors of the intraparty revolutionary line or the line of purge, dismiss, and eliminate.

The Politburo's resolution of 15 December 1967 stated that party construction through the line of purge, dismiss, and eliminate was a policy of cleansing revisionism within the party and building the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. This, in short, was commonly referred to as the intraparty revolution. In terms of thinking, politics, organization, and style of work, that line was wrong. It was a line which a communist party should never have carried out. The revisionist label was tagged on everything in sight, and violent attacks, purges, dismissals, and killings were carried out under this line.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS 35TH CAMBODIAN ARMY DAY

BK200728 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[17 June congratulatory message from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF], on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the LPA and in my own name, I would like to extend my warmest salutations and congratulatons to you and, through you, to all cadres and combatants in the entire fraternal KPRAF.

Over the past 35 years, under the leadership of the KPRP, the KPRAF have enhanced the majestic revolutionary tradition of their nation, resolutely carried out the heroic struggle, and worked to incessantly build their own strength. They have, together with the Cambodian people, fulfilled the brilliant historic task of their nation. They have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese volunteer forces to defeat colonialism and neocolonialism of the imperialist aggressors and to extricate the country from the genocidal disaster created by the Pol Pol clique -- the faithful lackey of the Beijing reactionary clique.

Over the past 7 years of national defense and national construction, the Cambodian Army and people have scored great victories and achievements in various fields. In particular, they have smashed the dark scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, thus contributing to winning solid victories in the revival of the life of the Cambodian people, ensuring the (?fulfillment of the tasks of) national defense and national construction, and gradually and steadily restoring peace in Cambodia.

At present, the KPRAF has been rapidly building to become stronger in all fields so as to become strong enough to fulfill all tasks. They have become a reliable sharp tool of the party and state and the Cambodian people, thereby contributing to the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world.

The LPA and Lao people are very happy and take great pride in the numerous achievements and victories won by th fraternal KPRAF and regard them as our own. In the past as well as at present, the LPA has consistently received support and assistance as well as great encouragement from the Cambodian army and people rendered in the spirit of pure and close comradeship and brotherhood.

On the occasion of the anniversary of this glorious day of the KPRAF, I would like to wholeheartedly extend our profound gratitude and thanks to the fraternal Cambodian party, state, army, and people.

May the special friendship and militant solidarity between the Lao and Cambodian people and armies grow stronger with every passing day.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and new and greater successes in fulfilling your esteemed responsibilities.

PASASON VIEWS STAND AFTER THAI 'ALLEGATION'

BK201106 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 20 Jun 86

["Commentary": "Unchangeable Stand of Lao Toward Thai Allegation" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL) -- The Thai allegation that units of the Lao army attacked refugee camp in Huai Pong Village, Chiang Kham District, Thai Phayao Province is a groundless accusation concocted by Thai side and aimed at creating new tension along the border of the two countries and through which it is hoped to divert Thai public from the present political and economical hardship, writes PASASON in its commentary today.

On the general relations between the two countries, the commentary says that the Lao people always do their utmost to cherish and develop the long standing relations of goodneighbourliness on the basis of the two communiques signed in 1979 between the Lao and Thai Governments.

The Lao side has never caused troubles for the Thai side. Laos has never killed any Thai citizen, set fire neither on Thai people's house nor any refugee camp in Thai territory. The Lao side always sticks to this just principles. On the contrary, the neighborly relations between the Lao-Thai peoples are always violently disturbed by Thai side.

In its conclusion, the commentary says that if the Thai side should resort to use this allegation as a pretext for creating tension along the Lao-Thai border, the Thai side will have to bear all the consequences of their designs. The Lao PDR and the Lao people always stand firm on the relations of goodneighbourliness between the peoples of the two countries. The Lao side is to carry out the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1978 for safeguarding and normalising Lao-Thai relations for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

REBELS AMBUSH GOVERNMENT CONVOY, 20 CASUALTIES

BK180815 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Nong Khai -- More than 20 Lao persons are believed killed or wounded last week when Laotian rebels ambushed a government truck convoy on the strategic highways Route No. 13 at the area of Bolikhan District in Laos, just opposite Phonphisai District of this northeastern province, intelligence sources said this morning in a delayed report.

The incident took place in the early hours of Thursday, June 12 when five trucks carrying goods from Vientiane to Pakse in southern Laos arrived at the area of Bolikhan town, when an unidentified number of rebels bombarded the trucks with M79 grenade launchers, and then set the trucks and cargo worth several million baht ablaze, the sources said. The incident lasted only about 10 minutes and the rebels reportedly withdrew.

The source added that Laotian authorities had banned trucks and other vehicles from travelling in that area after the ambush took place to prevent a similar incident while Pathet Lao forces were said to be hunting the rebels. Cargo from Vientiane to the southern part of Laos is temporarily to be shipped along the Mekong River at this moment, the source said.

STATE OF EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED IN PHUKET

Tantalum Plant, Hotel Burned

BK231224 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Today people in Phuket protested at the tantalum plant project. While the protest was in progress the plant was set ablaze, and cars in front of the Merlin Hotel in Phuket were also set on fire.

Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Banyat Banthatthan reported to newsmen that he had received reports from tourism police that the protest escalated into a mob [preceding word in English] and the plant was reportedly set ablaze and part of the mob went to the Phuket Merlin Hotel to demand a response from the industry minister, thinking that he was staying at the hotel. Banyat has reported the situation to the prime minister, who probably already received reports from the Interior Ministry and the police.

Province Issues Statement

BK231509 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1340 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Live phone-in report by television correspondent Duangsamon Tanthawatthana from Phuket Province on today's demonstration against the Thailand Tantalum Plant Project there]

[Text] [Somkiat -- TV News anchorman] Duangsamon, what is the situation there now?

[Duangsamon] The situation has returned to normal now. Phuket Governor Sanong Rotphothong disclosed to the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand that at 2000 [1300 GMT] today, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon declared a state of emergency in Phuket.

The province also issued the first statement. It says: Industry Minister Chiraya Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya and his party arrived in Phuket today. While the group was heading for the city hall and arriving at the Thao Thepkasatri Monument, the convoy was blocked by a large crowd. The crowd also tried to attack the industry minister. The provincial governor, who was also there, realized that the mob was uncontrollable and the situation was unstable. He consulted with the minister and agreed that it would be too risky to proceed to a meeting with representatives of the various groups of protesters. They therefore invited those groups' representatives to meet them instead and asked them to try to convince the mob to disperse. However, the effort was in vain as some of the people in the mob were persistent and uncontrollable. They attacked and destroyed property belonging to individuals. The provincial authorities therefore had to take measures to control the confusion. The situation has returned to normal in certain areas. There is a request for the people to remain peaceful and not to leave their houses tonight because the authorities concerned will have to carry out their duties and put the situation under control as soon as possible. The people in the province are hereby informed. They should cooperate with the authorities.

Regarding concern over how Minister Chirayu returned to Bangkok, the governor disclosed that he requested a police helicopter from Songkhla to pick up the ministerup at Tambon Khok Kloi, Takua Pa District, Phangnga Province. The minister left for Bangkok at 1600 today.

[Somkiat] He has probably already arrived in Bangkok.

[Duangsamon] I think so.

[Somkiat] The declaration of a state of emergency covers all of Phuket Province, correct?

[Duangsamon] Yes,that is correct.

[Somkiat] How long will it remain in force?

[Duangsamon] The governor explained that the authorities concerned will have to clear up the matter first before the state of emergency can be lifted.

[Somkiat] This means that people are prohibited from leaving home after dark.

[Duangsamon] Yes, that is right.

[Somkiat] The pattern of life goes on normally when the sun rises the next morning then. People can go to the market in the morning.

[Duangsamon] That is right. The Phuket provincial police are investigating suspects now in their custody. Details will be reported later, when they become available.

[Somkiat] We do not know at this time who the leaders or the masterminds of the demonstration are, am I right?

[Duangsamon] An investigation is being conducted.

[Somkiat] What is the condition of the Phuket Merlin Hotel now?

[Duangsamon] The fire has been put out since this afternoon. The police could not give an estimate of the damage at this time. From what I saw, the lower two floors were very badly damaged by fire. The police have cordoned off the street in front of the hotel.

[Somkiat] Any casualties or deaths?

[Duangsamon] The commander of the provincial police Zone 4 told me that there were not injuries or deaths.

[Somkiat] So the police did not use force but used peaceful means in quelling the demonstrators, but some demonstrators used a bit of force. How is the Thai tantalum plant?

[Duangsamon] The fire is still burning. The provincial administration told newsmen that it will try to get the fire under control tonight.

[Somkiat] We hope to hear from you and Sitthichai again for an updated report. In the meantime, take a rest if possible. Thank you.

Prem Names Officials

BK231523 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1452 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Announcement on appointment of officials:

With reference to the 23 June 1986 declaration of the state of emergency in Phuket Province, the prime minister and the interior minister, by virtue of Article 21 in the 1952 Act on Administration during the State of Emergency, hereby appoint the following officials in charge of the implementation of the act mentioned above:

1. The commander of the 4th Army Region,
2. The governor of Phuket Province,
3. The assistant director general of the Police Department for special affairs,
4. The commander of the Zone 4 Provincial Police,
5. The commander of the Zone 10 Provincial Police,
6. The superintendent of the Phuket Provincial Police.

Announced on 23 June 1986,

[Signed] General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister
General Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister

Announcement on Emergency

BK231555 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot have declared a state of emergency in Phuket Province as follows:

Announcement of state of emergency in Phuket Province

In connection with groups of people creating a disturbance of the peace in Phuket Province, which affects the safety, life, and property of others and causes a situation that could endanger the kingdom's security and safety, the prime minister and the interior minister, empowered by Articles 4 and 21 of the 1952 Act on Administration during the State of Emergency, declare a state of emergency in Phuket Province from 23 June 1986.

[Signed] Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister
Gen Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister

BANGKOK POST on Incidents

BK240040 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 86 p 1,3

[By Nattaya Chetchotirot and Adison Ongsitrakun in Phuket]

[Text] A state of emergency was declared in Phuket Province last night after protesters torched the tantalum plant site and a firstclass hotel, causing major damage. The 12-billion-baht plant and the Phuket Merlin Hotel were set on fire and angry mobs forced Industry Minister Chiragy Itsrangkun na Ayutthaya to leave the province and return to Bangkok. The branches of three commercial banks were stoned in the violence, which prompted authorities to prepare to deploy Fourth Army troops to take to the streets to restore law and order. Police units and fire trucks were rushed to the site of the tantalum plant late last night to flush out rioters still in the compound.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon last night appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and police chief Governor Sanong Rotphothong and the four senior Police Department officers were appointed by Gen Prem and Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot to restore peace. Local residents were urged to stay home last night to help the situation to return to normal.

At least 35 suspects were arrested last night after police fired teargas into a mob which had ransacked and set ablaze the Phuket Merlin. Two floors were gutted in the blaze and at least seven vehicles -- four police radio cars, two buses and a motorcycle -- were overturned and burnt. Damage to the hotel was initially put at 35 million baht. The tantalum plant, which was due to start a test run in August and open in October, was extensively damaged and fire crews were battling to contain the fire late last night.

The violence, blamed on a small well-organized group of mostly teenagers, forced Dr Chirayu to fly back to Bangkok. The minister had travelled to the province yesterday with a team of ministry officials to inform about 50,000 local residents of the ministry's decision to suspend the plant's planned operation. Dr Chirayu abruptly switched his morning plan to meet the residents when he was confronted by a group of protesters who jeered and josteled him as he stopped to pay respect to the statue of the Thalang District heroines, Thao Thepkasatri and Thao Sisunthon.

Instead of going to address the estimated 50,000 residents who had waited at the Community Hall since 5 a.m. as scheduled, Dr Chirayu followed the advice of Governor Sanong and went to the Phuket Merlin rather than attempt to drive through the throng to meet the residents' representatives. The minister later moved to Tambon Khok Kroi police station in Takua Thung District of Phang-nga Province before sending a message to the gathering asking the representatives to meet him there to discuss the issue.

While the talks went ahead, the crowd became impatient and began to hurl abuse at the organisers. A group of youngsters, meanwhile, began throwing stones at officials in the Community Hall. The crowd later broke up with about 2,000 angry protesters heading for the Phuket Merlin after being told by a local tambon headman that Dr Chirayu was staying there.

A group of several thousands headed for the tantalum plant to join the crowd which had gathered there since morning. Another 200 protesters went to rally in front of the residence of the Phuket governor to demand a meeting.

Two police officers trying to control the crowd in front of the Phuket Melin were injured when they became the targets of stone-throwing mobs. Governor Sanong and Fourth Region Police Commander Pol Lt-Gen Linphit Satchaphan tried to pursuade the protesters to leave the scene but were also stoned. Policemen appeared reluctant to take tough action against the crowd in front of the hotel, although some reportedly fired their guns into the air to intimidate the mob.

Most of the province's 150-strong police were posted at the Phuket Merlin and a small number were posted at the tantalum plant, about four kilometres away. The rioters reportedly scaled the wall into the compound of the 73-rai plant and soaked buildings with petrol before setting them on fire. The fate of about 60 employees inside the plant at the time of the raid was unkown as reporters attempting to enter the facility were attacked and threatened by the rioters. Reporters' cars were hit and damaged while a number of female reporters were roughly searched and had their belongings and cameras taken away. As the fires erupted, another group of rioters went to the provincial fire station and blocked the exit routes.

At about 6 p.m., a number of rioters commandeered passing trucks to attack local banks with shares in Thailand Tantalum Industry Corporation Ltd, which is the owner of the tantalum plant. The attackers then smashed glass panes in front of the Bangkok Bank, the Siam Commercial Bank and the Laem Thong Bank offices.

The controversy over the plant has grown increasingly emotional amid charges the plant was dangerous and rumours that corruption was involved in the initial approval for the plant. Thailand is the source of 30-40 percent of the world supply of tantalum, a heat resistant metal which is used in the manufacture of jet engines, computer components and weapon warheads. Most of the country's unrefined tantalite ore was supplied to plants in the United States. The new plant was backed by the World Bank. It was constructed with technology from Germany and was expected to allow Thailand to refine its own tantalum and sell it directly to users at higher prices.

Government Issues Statement

BK240102 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Government statement: On Monday, 23 June 1986, Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya and his party -- comprising deans of Mahidon University's schools of public health, human resource and environment, and the director of Chulalongkon University's Institute of Environmental Research -- went to Phuket Province to hear the Phuket people's opinions and follow up on developments concerning the tantalum plant, as requested by 26 representatives of the people in Phuket Province who called on the prime minister at Government House on Friday 23 June 1986 [as heard] to ask the government to close the plant by 2 July 1986. Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya thus made the trip to the province at the request of the representatives of the people who oppose the setting up of the plant so as to allow the people in the province to express their views and show the government's concern over the issue.

At Phuket airport and the monument of heroines Thepkasattri and Sisunthon, groups of people demonstrated hostility toward the industry minister's party. The situation was further aggravated when thousands of people attempted to block and hurl stones at the minister's car. However, the industry minister and his party proceeded to meet with the people at a public auditorium as schudled but were unable to get inside the compound as the mobs moved from the monument to the meeting place. After consulations with provincial authorities, it was agreed that representatives of the demonstrators would be invited to meet with the industry minister and provincial governor. The meeting took place at about 1400 hours. The industry minister told them that the government is doing everything it can to solve the problem and give an answer to Phuket's people by 2 July and that the plant has been requested to halt all operations -- ongoing construction, trial operations, and the shipping of chemicals to the province. The plant management has already compiled with the request. Therefore, there is no danger to the people in the province.

While the industry minister and Phuket provincial governor were trying to give their explanation to the people, violence -- such as vandalism and the burning of the plant -- took place and appeared likely to spread to other parts of the province. Consequently, the government declared a state of emergency in the province and appointed officials to control the situation. Officials of all government agencies are not trying to bring the situation back to normal as soon as possible.

The public is hereby informed.

The Prime Minister's Office.

Dated 23 June 1986

Prem Comments on Disturbances

BK240730 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Regarding the disturbance of peace in Phuket Province, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon told newsmen before attending the cabinet meeting this morning at Government House that the government must treat the matter according to the law. He said:

[Begin Prem recording] We never thought that the incident in Phuket would occur, and it should not have happened. In fact, everyone concerned had discussed the matter with understanding. We had always been proud that cooperation based on good reasoning could always been achieved. The Phuket matter was always open to discussion. Chirayu went to Phuket to tell the people about what we could do for them. I outlined this policy to him -- that the desires of Phuket's people, although not really factors for consideration of the industrial project, must be taken into consideration as well. We tried to respond fairly and justly to the desires of all the people so that the hazards that Phuket's people were concerned about would not happen. Chirayu went to Phuket to tell the people about this. I still feel that majority of Phuket's people, including Phuket authorities and other groups, such as the village and tambon chiefs opposed to the project, were ready to listen to Chirayu. We wanted a meeting there to discuss the matter and bring it up for reconsideration to see how we can help. But things did not turn out as we hoped, just the opposite.

I want to reiterate that the majority of the people in Phuket understood the issue. Indeed, the incident already occurred, but I do not think the majority of Phuket people created the problems. There must be a group of people, who they are is now under investigation.

I want to say that I regret that this incident occurred. We did not anticipate it because the Phuket people's opposition to date had been orderly. I even praised them for the way they carried out their opposition -- they would tell us what they did not want -- and we would listen to them to see what we could do to help both sides involved. I even told instructors at Si Nakharin University that the Phuket people were nice because they did not resort to violence when faced with problems, they merely let it be known what they did not want and returned home, which was good. But what happened yesterday was not good. What happened at the beginning at the monument was not good. This is why I say I regret what happened.

The situation can be said to have returned to normal. People have returned to their homes. What we must do next is maintain the sanctity of the law. Those who misbehaved will have to be dealty with to maintain the sanctity of the law. [end recording]

Security Forces Patrol Phuket

BK240706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 24 (AFP) -- Police and soldiers patrolled the usually tranquil resort isle of Phuket on Tuesday, as officials blamed outside agitators for fueling the riots Monday in protest against an intrusion of heavy industry. Calm returned to the famed tourist paradise in southern Thailand where some 800 additional police and 200 soldiers were dispatched, officials said. A state of emergency was proclaimed and an overnight curfew imposed. Two police officers were hurt and 30 demonstrators arrested in the violence which flared throughout the day over the presence of a new plant to extract space-age tantalum ore, authorities said.

An estimated 100,000 people took part in the protest with a section of them breaking off later to set fire to the plant and attack a luxury hotel and the town hall. The visiting minister of industry was jostled and booed. The provincial authorities refused to say when the state of emergency would be lifted and the island removed from army control. Armed forces commander-in-chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut made an on-site inspection on Tuesday.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said in Bangkok that "certain elements from outside Phuket were partially responsible for the riots" that overwhelmed the 200-strong local police force. Mr. Sitthi gave no details but Bangkok newspapers reported that two of the demonstators arrested had confessed they were paid to create trouble during the mass rally.

The protests were sparked by the arrival of Industry Ministry Chirayu Itsarangkun to investigate ecological arguments against the nearly completed plant for extracting tantalum ore from tin slag. Opponents says the process to extract tantalum, a precious metal used in the aeronautics and armaments industries, employs acids that could harm the environment on the island of 460,000 people. They say that operation of the plant could jeopardise the tourism that is the main source of revenue for Phuket, known for its sandy white beaches, palms and sparkling sea.

Several officials said the violence -- which involved several hundred people, according to some accounts -- appeared to have been organised. Nevertheless, observers said, the size of the protest was unprecedented in Thailand.

Mana Chotham, head of the Phuket Tourist Association, said by telephone that 50 clients were evacuated from one of the major hotels in the town of Phuket while demonstrators were trying to set it ablaze. But he said that foreign tourists, who virtually all stay in the beachside hotels, had not been caught up in the events in the town and near the plant in the island's interior. There was no restriction on the flow of people between Phuket and mainland Thailand. Air links functioned normally. Sources said that Phuket merchants met Tuesday to discuss the possible consequences of the riots, during which at least eight Thai journalists were reportedly assaulted.

SITTHI TO MEET SHULTZ, AQUINO IN MANILA

BK201419 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has assigned Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong to head the Thai delegation to attend the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting in Manila. Meanwhile, the deputy prime minister and foreign miniter himself will also attend the meeting. He will depart on 26 June at 1030 and return to Thailand the following day at 1710. Concerning the purpose of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's visit, the director general of the Information Department explained as follows:

[Begin recording] In addition to the wish to attend the ASEAN meeting as he has been foreign minister for almost 7 years now, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's major purpose for the trip is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. According to the schedule, Thailand will hold a bilateral meeting with the U.S. secretary of state on 26 June. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also expects to have a meeting with Philippines President Mrs Aquino there. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun will act as head of the Thai delegation at the meeting except for the 2 days mentioned. [end recording]

COMMUNISTS ATTACK POLICE UNIT, SEIZE RIFLES

BK230924 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Police Colonel Phisit Chairak, police superintendent of Phatthalung Province, told NAEO NA that the police investigation showed that the Communist terrorists who attacked the police patrol lodging place in Village No 2 of Tambon Phraek Ha in Khuan Khanun belonged to the group of Phrom Iatkaeo, alias Comrade Som. This communist group, numbering 19, is hiding along the common border area of Phatthalung and Trang Provinces.

The attack took place at 0920 on 21 June while a 4-man police patrol team was inside the lodging place. The armed communist terrorists in Ranger uniforms forced the policemen to surrender and seized three M-16's, one HK rifle, 950 rounds of ammunition, and 1,500 baht in cash from them.

Pol Col Phisit said that the incident had no effect on security measures mapped out for the period before the 27 July general election, adding that all police forces have been instructed to take precautionary measures against any possible untoward incident.

LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING 24 JUN

OW240747 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 24 -- The 11th session of the National Assembly (7th legislature) opened here this morning under the chairmanship of Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong were present.

At this session, the National Assembly will hear reports on and discuss the draft law on marriage and family, the implementation of the state budget in the first six months of 1986, and the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on the question of prices, wages and money and urgent measures aimed at carrying on the resolution in the coming period. It will also discuss the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and other important issues.

GREETINGS SENT TO CZEHOSLOVAK LEADERS ON RE-ELECTION

OW211718 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21 -- Vietnamese leaders have extended their greetings to Lubomir Strougal, Alois Indra, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, on their appointment or re-election respectively as prime minister, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and foreign minister, of Czechoslovakia.

Chairman Pham Van Dong's message to Prime-Minister Lubomir Strougal expressed his wishes for a constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, close soldidarity and comprehensive cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism all over the world. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho's message to Chairman Alois Indra wished the friendship and cooperation between the two countries further consolidation and development.

EDITORIAL OUTLINES MEDIA DUTIES ON PRESS DAY

BK210334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 21 June editorial: "Glorious Responsibility"]

[Text] Today, 21 June, is Vietnam's Press Day and the 61st anniversary of the NHANH NIEN paper, the first revolutionary paper of our country that was established and operated by President Ho Chi Minh. Our press workers and people should remember, be grateful to, and follow the examples of respected and beloved Uncle Ho, the great leader of our working class and nation, a great Vietnamese press worker, and the great founder and teacher of the revolutionary press in our country.

The birth of proletarian press was closely associated with the founding process of our party and this glorious tradition has been tested and strongly developed through the various stages of the revolutionary struggle. Under the party leadership, the revolutionary press in our country has developed with every passing day and has made definite contributions to the revolutionary cause of our people and to the glorious undertaking of the vanguard press around the world.

Press Day urges our press workers to learn from President Ho Chi Minh's ethics and journalism, develop the fine traditions of the Vietnamese revolutionary press, and surge forward to fulfill the tasks of the new revolutionary stage. The press and other mass information media have assumed an increasing important role, and are the assault forces on the ideological front, designed to make propaganda and to motivate, organize, and educate the people in the struggle to carry out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. The press is duty bound to thoroughly understand the party and state policies and lines, be very realistic, and truthfully reflect life along with its achievements, difficulties and contradictions, and the good examples and experiences of various individuals and advanced units.

The press must be alert in citing what is new, progressive, and positive, and be courageous in the struggle against mistakes, backwardness, sluggishness, and all other negative manifestations. The press must direct public opinion, and the intelligence and energy of all the people, into a movement for revolutionary acts to build and defend the country. The press must profoundly analyze all domestic and foreign events and socioeconomic phenomena; build new men and healthy life; promote the working people's collective mastery, and put forth constructive petitions on many social issues.

With their vivid creativity, alertness, and sense of responsibility and with their simple, easy-to-understand, and heartfelt writings, the contingent of press workers help advance society and the revolution. Our press workers must also participate in the daily and hourly struggle against the political, ideological, and psychological warfare conducted by the imperialists, expansionists, and other reactionaries in order to help defend our revolutionary gains and protect the socialist community and all the progressive and peace movements in the world.

The party's character, popularity, militancy, loyalty, and persuasiveness must be the principles of the party press. The press and other mass information media have not fully met the above-mentioned requirements and still have shortcomings. The quality and effectiveness of the press work remains low.

The struggle to implement the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution on eliminating the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidy-based management and shifting to socialist economic accounting and business, and many other important resolutions of the party on accelerating production, practicing thrift, and improving distribution and circulation along with the struggle to fulfill the 1986 socioeconomic plan, the drive of self-critisism and criticism, and the conduct of party congresses at various echelons in preparation for the sixth national party congress constitute the burning issues in the information, propaganda, and educational tasks of the press.

Following respected and beloved Uncle Ho's examples and being well aware of their glorious responsibility, our press workers are forging in the struggle to enhance the quality and effectiveness of their work, score outstanding achievements to greet the sixth national party congress, and make realistic contributions to building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

ARROYO CALLS U.S. AID 'RENTAL MONEY' FOR BASES

HK240605 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 24 (AFP) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be simply handling over rent for two U.S. bases here, not offering any new aid to the Philippines, when he signs 200 million dollar economic aid package here this week, Philippine officials said. Mr Shultz arrives here later Tuesday and will be signing the 200 million dollar package under the Economic Support Fund (ESF) with Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel Wednesday, a U.S. spokesman said here.

But "before we react with joy like jumping chimpanzees, we should know that what Secretary Shultz is bringing is rental money for the payment of the two bases," a palace spokesman quoted presidential executive secretary Joker Arroyo as saying. Under a 1983 agreement with the government of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, Washington pledged to provide 900 million dollars in military and economic aid to Manila from fiscal 1985-89, in return for maintaining the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base near Manila.

The U.S. Embassy here said the 200 million dollar package comprised 119.6 million dollars allocated for 1986, plus about 80 million dollars due earlier but not yet discussed. The aid had been delayed as the United States pressured Mr Marcos for economic and military reforms.

The Philippines may receive some new aid this week, however, as European Economic Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson of France is expected to bring an aid offer with him, diplomatic sources here said, although no figures were immediately available. Both Mr Shultz and Mr Cheysson will be in Manila for talks between foreign ministers of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and key developed trading partners. The others are Australia, Canada, Japan, and New Zealand.

COMMUNIST ENVOY DENIES CEASE-FIRE TALKS UNDERWAY

HK240755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 24 (AFP) -- Top Philippine communists are seeking a coalition government with President Corazon Aquino, but deny that ceasefire negotiations are now underway, the BUSINESS DAY newspaper said here Tuesday. President Corazon Aquino said Friday the talks were underway aimed at a short-term ceasefire and an eventual poltical solution to the 17-year-old communist New People's Army (NPA) rebellion that has claimed thousands of lives. But the daily quoted communist negotiator Satur Ocampo as saying in an interview: "The government has not told us officially who its emissary is. How can the talks be underway? All we know at the moment is that a cabinet minister will serve as emissary."

If the talks went ahead, the insurgents might seek a political settlement in the form of power-sharing with the Aquino government. They would have to have minority representation "because the Aquino government is in place. But for the present, we are looking for some way out of the impasse," the paper quoted top communist leaders as saying.

"President Aquino has already stated that she will not have communists in her government. ...but we believe that if we are able to lay down the basis why it is a necessary solution to the problem, it will be understood in a different light."

The rebels also foresee a "coordinated relationship" between a reformed armed forces and the 16,500-strong NPA, or "integrating it as a group," the daily said.

BUSINESS DAY columnist Ninez Cacho Olivares said she conducted the interview Friday and Saturday somewhere in the Bicol region southeast of Manila. Antonio Zumel and Jose Luneta, reportedly the top two of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), were also present.

Meanwhile, General Fidel Ramos has said violent clashes between the Philippine armed forces and Communist guerrillas have declined but casualties remained high, press reports here said Tuesday. "The first contact has been made and right now, I believe both parties are negotiating about positions, namely safe conduct guarantees and others," Manila newspapers quoted the armed forces chief as saying.

Gen. Ramos reportedly said an average of nine people, equally divided among security troops, the NPA and civilians, were killed daily in the past few weeks. He described the situation as a "temporary semi-lull." The military's current "defensive stance is in line with the reconciliation thrust of President Aquino and we intend to maintain this until she orders otherwise," he added. Military spokesmen could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

(Meanwhile in the central city of Cebu, provincial NDF leaders said they have declared a slowdown on armed operations in line with their "critical support" for the Aquino government. "We have been holding back our horses," Tomas Magtanggol, a communist spokesman said Monday in an interview with the Cebu press. Rafael Flores, an NDF Cebu spokesman, also denied local reports that the Cebu rebels were holding local-level talks towards amnesty and surrender. He confirmed that "liaisons" were being maintained with Cebu Archbishop Richardo Cardinal Vidal, but explained that all negotiations for a ceasefire with the Aquino government were "centralized" on the main island of Luzon. "It is the policy of the NDF not to conduct negotiations on the local level," he added. The powerful Roman Catholic Church has had other local-level talks with provincial NPA commands. Bishop Antonio Fortich is known to be conducting peace talks with rebels in the nearby island of Negros.)

(In another development Tuesday, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden reportedly said his country was closely watching the ceasefire talks between the government and communist guerrillas. The state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Mr Hayden as saying in Cebu that Canberra hoped the government will be able to bring the rebels back into the mainstream of Philippine society. Mr Hayden, who arrived in Manila Monday, was in the central Philippines to review the economic situation in the region and to visit Australian aid projects there.)

NPA FORCES SEIZE MILITARY CAMP IN NEGROS

HK201123 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 20 (AFP) -- At least three people were killed and some 20 injured in clashes Friday after communist rebels seized a military camp at Hinobaan, military officials and eyewitnesses said. All but one of the reported casualties were soldiers. Rebel losses could not be immediately determined.

Military helicopters were seen shuttling between Bacolod and Hinobaan, a mining town located on southern Negros island some 580 kilometers (350 miles) south of Manila.

Military officials said two soldiers and a civilian were killed when a borrowed vehicle they were riding in ran over a land mine placed by the guerillas some 10 kilometers (six miles) from the detachment.

Colonel George Moleta, commander of the detachment seized by the communist New People's Army (NPA) in an early-morning attack, said 80 guerillas took part in the operation, correcting earlier reports that 300 rebels were involved. The takeover itself was bloodless, but clashes followed as reinforcements faced a blocking force put up by the rebels. A radio reporter broadcasting from a military position near the detachment counted at least 20 injured soldiers in live coverage monitored here.

The attack came two days after the NPA issued press statements here warning the military not to stage further operations in southern negros, a hotbed of the 17-year-old insurgency led by the NPA, armed wing of the communist party of the Philippines. The NPA command in the island is currently engaged in peace talks with bacolod Roman Catholic Bishop Antonio Fortich.

It was the first known major NPA attack since Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile confirmed Wednesday that informal talks between government emissaries and CPP representatives were under way in the main island of Luzon to pave the way for ceasefire talks.

Colonel Luis San Andres, the armed forces spokesman, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Manila they have not received any reports of the attack. President Corazon Aquino's Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, the chief architect of the ceasefire talks, could not be reached for comment on the attack's impact on the peace talks.

More on Negros, Other Clashes

HK240325 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Cecilio Francisco, Jr.]

[Text] Eight persons were killed, including a baranggay captain, two militiamen and five dissidents in separate encounters over the weekend, reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

In Baranggay Kanibong, Tulunan, South Cotabato, 40 dissidents raided the Tulunan town hall and took six rifles, and a submachinegun. Baranggay captain Enigo Calud and CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] Romulo Vicente who resisted were killed during the raid.

In baranggay SIPA, Abulog, Cagayan, Army Rangers encountered about 20 dissidents and killed three of the rebels after a gunbattle.

In Negros Oriental, combined elements of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and the CHDF encountered seven NPAS at the boundary of baranggay Tambilan and Cambaye, Tayasan town. One NPA was killed.

In Kalantukan, Bayawan militiamen clashed with nine terrorists, killing one dissident.

In Hinobaan, Negros Occidental, three soldiers were wounded in an early morning rebel attack on a detachment of the army's 7th Infantry Battalion. The raiders, numbering about 50, engaged the troopers in an hour-long firefight.

After the battle, the troopers recovered from the scene explosives, dry cell batteries, electronic wire, time fuses and foodstuff. The troopers lost to the raiders two rifles.

In Camarines Sur. PC Recom [Regional Command] 5 commander Col Eduardo Taduran reported the killing of Julian Marcayda, a CHDF who was shot dead by seven terrorist. The NPAS took Marcayda's rifle and a 38 caliber revolver.

In Sitio Mibasia Bulos Pt., Gattaran, Cagayan, elements of the army's Scout Ranger Company with three teams of CHDF found an abandoned NPA warehouse which yielded a generator, color television set, a typewriter, Betamax with 17 cartridges, a chainsaw, medical and dental kits and subversive documents.

In Paradahan, Calbayog City, three members of the NPA's Sparrow Unit led by one "Commander Peping" surrendered to the Army's 52nd Infantry Battalion.

NPA on Negros Clash

HK231328 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 23 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas said Monday that an attack on a military camp last week was not meant to wreck ongoing talks with the government. New People's Army (NPA) rebels seized a military camp near the town of Hinobaan on the central island of Negros Friday, the same day President Corazon Aquino confirmed that ceasefire talks were under way between rebel and government emissaries. Two soldiers and a civilian were killed in the ensuing gunbattle for control of the camp, which the guerrillas later abandoned.

But the NPA Negros Command said in press statements received in this central city that the insurgents were "not out to torpedo the ceasefire and peace negotiations being undertaken " They claimed the raid was "a long-due punishment for the heinous crimes against the people" allegedly committed by the army company encamped in the area.

The attack triggered the evacuation to the town of some 4,000 people from outlying districts who feared being caught in the crossfire, Negros Oriental province Governor Daniel Lacson told reporters. Buses plying the Negros Occidental route continued to refuse to enter Hinobaan Monday and asked passengers bound for the town to disembark in Sipalay, some 20 kilometers (12 miles) away, witnesses said.

The military command here said the guerrillas had planted land mines along the road to Hinobaan to deter the advance of troop reinforcements.

(Meanwhile, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reportd Monday that a militiaman was wounded Friday when heavily armed NPA guerrillas attacked a military camp inside a coconut plantation in sorsogon Province, southeast of Manila. The raiders set fire to a warehouse filled with 8,700 kilos (19,140 pounds) of coconut meat, and seized high-caliber firearms, the state-run agency said. Military spokesmen in the capital could not immediately confirm the attack near the town of Pilar.)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CLASH OUTSIDE CAMPS

Marcos Supporters Disregarded Warnings

HK230459 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Police let off smoke bombs and used truncheons and water cannons to disperse 2,000 stone throwing supporters of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos who blocked the road outside Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo yesterday [22 Jun]. Witnesses said at least one person suffered gunshot wounds while 3 were injured in the melee.

Marcos supporters began assembling outside Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo in the afternoon and disregarded policy warnings to leave the area. Some demonstrators commandeered buses and deflated their tires to block the busy highways. Marcos loyalists have held demonstrations regularly on Sundays to demand his return to the country.

Capcom To Investigate Incident

HK231137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Many Marcos loyalists were injured when a Capcom [Capital Command] anti-riot squad supported by police twice attempted to disperse demonstations along EDSA [Epifanio De los Santos Avenue] between Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame. Police used teargas and truncheons and fired Armalites in dispersing the demonstrators. A radio reporter from DZXL was hit by a bullet from an Armalite while seeking cover behind a military car. Demonstrators retaliated by throwing stones, bottles and Molotov cocktails.

Meanwhile, soldiers guarding Camp Aguinaldo almost had a shoot out with police dispersing the demonstrators. Soldiers allegedly pointed their guns at the police who were pursuing Marcos loyalists demonstrators fleeing into the camp. Colonel Pedro Juachon, camp commander, explained that his men were merely trying to defend the camp.

Meanwhile, Capcom commander Brigadier General Ramon Montano said he would order an immediate investigation of the incident.

Marcos Loyalists on Incident

HK230615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- Diehard supporters of the former president denounced Monday the violent dispersal of pro-Marcos demonstrators in front of the armed forces headquarters on Sunday. They also demanded the resignation of alleged communists from the cabinet.

Two people suffered minor gunshot wounds and 20 others were injured during the clash that erupted when some 10,000 Marcos loyalists demonstrated in support of Mr Enrile and paramilitary constabulary troops. Twelve people were arrested.

"We will not stop these protests until there will be resignations among these communists," Nemi de Pedro, an official of a pro-Marcos group, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. He labelled the break-up of Sunday's protest as "crude."

He said the loyalists had no quarrel with Mrs Aquino but they considered her "too weak" to run the government.

Further on Enrile Remarks

HK240325 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in Engish 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile advised "Marcos loyalists" yesterday to obey the law in the conduct of their rallies and demonstrations and to help in every way they can to contribute to national stability and calm.

In a meeting with the officers of the Ako'y Pilipino Movement (APM) and their legal advisers Rafael Recto and Fiscal Felizardo Lota at the Manila Intercontinental Hotel, Enrile told the group that he (Enrile) does not want to be drawn into partisan politics.

The defense chief added that he and the military intend to serve as a buffer zone between contending political forces to insure stability in the country.

"If the demonstrators are engaged in a lawful exercise of their rights and they can police their own ranks, the military and the police should stay away from demonstrations," Enrile said.

Enrile also asked the group to write a formal letter regarding their complaints against alleged abuses committed by the military and the police against their members so that his staff at the defense ministry can evaluate the complaints for appropriate action.

MILITARY TO ARREST UNAUTHORIZED DEMONSTRATORS

HK240455 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The military vowed yesterday to arrest supporters of former President Ferdinand Marcos who gather for unauthorized rallies. The stiff new policy came 1 day after police fired teargas and bullets to disperse a demonstration by Marcos loyalists in Quezon City. Seven people were treated in hospital for injuries in Sunday's clash, including four who suffered gunshot wounds. Thirteen people were arrested.

The demonstration occurred on the same strip of highway where Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces chief Geneal Fidel Ramos launched the revolt that ousted Mr Marcos in February.

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ANNUAL ASEAN MEETING CONCLUDES

OW241151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 24 Jun 86

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Manila, June 24 KYODO -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Tuesday approved an emergency oil-sharing scheme in a bid aimed at insulating the noncommunist regional bloc from the energy crises.

The agreement came at the end of a two-day conference of the foreign ministers from the six-member group, in which they renewed their call to Vietnam to pull its 140,000 troops out of Kampuchea and seek a political settlement between the warring parties there. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, ASEAN also called on the developed world, particularly its six "dialogue partners" -- Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community -- to lift restrictive trade measures and stabilize world commodity prices -- major foreign exchange earners for the region. The document also raised the question of trade friction with Japan, saying that the foreign ministers "expressed grave concern" over the trend of declining Japanese investments in ASEAN and the continuing structural imbalance in ASEAN-Japan trade.

This year's conference, the first major diplomatic event in Manila since Corazon Aquino became president last February, however, was aimed at injecting a sense of purpose into the 19-year-old regional organization.

"Our deliberations during the past two days reveal that the ASEAN spirit is alive and well", said Deputy Thai Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong in his closing remarks Tuesday. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel also underscored harmony in his closing remarks as chairman of the conference, asserting that the group attained "unanimity in all points" raised during the conference. The upbeat remarks contrasted with the acid comment from Aquino in her keynote speech Monday in which she described ASEAN as a group still mired in "endless discussions on how to get it off the ground."

Aquino's call for greater economic cooperation within the region was materialized in two pacts signed Tuesday -- an umbrella agreement to cooperate in energy and related fields and a scheme to share oil supplies. The oil-sharing plan calls for the three oil producing ASEAN members -- Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia -- to give top priority in selling petroleum to the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- the three oil importers -- in times of shortage, with the oil importers agreeing to buy from the oil-producing partners in times of glut. The two agreements "would ensure that (ASEAN'S) industrial development would remain unhampered by energy shortages," Laurel said.

As in previous years, Kampuchea was taken up extensively in the joint communique with the ASEAN foreign ministers expressing their "deep concern" on Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, now in its eighth year. ASEAN called for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea and reiterated its support of an eight-point proposal put forth by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in March calling for a phased pullout of Vietnamese forces in a fresh bid to resolve the political impasse.

The proposal "offers a constructive framework for negotiations and addresses all aspects of the Kampuchean problem," the communique said. While Hanoi has already rejected the proposal, Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan said "we are waiting for Vietnam to respond."

The ASEAN foreign ministers reaffirmed their determination to promote a so-called "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" in Southeast Asia, but admitted that the Kampuchean problem remains an obstacle to the ambitious concept. The concept "cannot be realized until the Kampuchean problem is settled," Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said at a news conference following the meeting.

Turning to economic issues -- the other major topic of discussion in the meeting -- the ASEAN foreign ministers decided that the group should tap its vast potential for regional economic cooperation. On international economic issues, the ASEAN group expressed "grave concern" over accelerating protectionist pressures in the developed countries against their manufactured goods as well as over depressed commodity prices. These topics are expected to be addressed in a series of talks the ASEAN foreign ministers will have with the six dialogue partners over the next two days.

In Tokyo, Foreign Ministry sources said Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is expected to pledge Tokyo's continuing economic assistance to ASEAN during his talks with his ASEAN opposite numbers. Abe, who is facing crucial parliamentary elections in Japan, will arrive in Manila Wednesday for a brief one-day visit.

Japan is ASEAN's largest trading partner, but two-way trade declined to 31 billion dollars in 1985, down from 36 billion dollars the year before. ASEAN as a whole piled up an 8.9 billion dollar surplus with Japan in 1985, but the black ink came almost exclusively because of Japan's imports of crude and raw materials, and the group wants better access for ASEAN's manufactured and semi-manufactured products to the Japanese market. The share of Japan's overseas investment in ASEAN has also fallen in recent years. The group once absorbed nearly a third of Japan's foreign investment but the amount shrank to a mere 7.7 percent of the 12.2 billion dollars Japan invested overseas in 1985. Diplomatic sources here say the ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to press Japan for more investment during their talks with Abe.

Energy Plan Agreed Upon

BK240634 Manila PNA in English 0609 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Manila June 24 (PNA) -- The member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), through their foreign ministers, today signed an agreement on energy cooperation.

The agreement which will take effect 30 days after the last country has ratified it, calls for the cooperation in the efficient development and use of all forms of energy whether commercial, non-commercial, renewable or non-renewable, in modalities that may be appropriately designed by them.

The range of cooperation, the agreement provides, will span planning, development, manpower training, information exchange, efficiency and conservation, supply and disposal, where appropriate in any of the following energy sub-activities:

-- Resource investigation, exploration, assessment, planning and development.
-- Technological research, development and demonstration.

-- Transfer of technology.
-- Upgrading of environmental impact assessments resulting from different activities in energy production, processing, handling, transport and utilization.
-- Standardization of energy related facilities.
-- Manpower development and safety programs in various energy fields, including production, processing, handling, transport, and utilization.
-- Energy security arrangements for emergency situations.
-- Exchange of technical information on personnel, technology transfer, operational experience, research publications, as well as program policy and implementation experiences.
--Maintenance of a conducive environment for trading and investment opportunities in relation to energy fuels, materials and equipment.

Under the agreement, the senior officials of the ASEAN economic ministers on energy cooperation will act as a consultative committee to promote and keep under review the various cooperation activities envisaged in the framework agreed by the member countries.

The six foreign ministers who signed the agreement for their respective governments are Prince Mohamed Bolkiah of Brunei, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen of Malaysia, Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel of the Philippines, S. Dhanabalan of Singapore, and Arun Phanupong, deputy foreign affairs minister of Thailand.

Communique Condemns SRV

BK241417 Manila PNA in English 1313 GMT 24 Jun 86

[By Miguel Rocha]

[Text] Manila, June 24 (PNA) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today condemned Vietnam for its continued occupation of Kampuchea and urged other nations outside the regional bloc to continue pressuring the Soviet-backed Vietnam Government to withdraw its troops from the area.

In a joint communique at the close of the two-day 19th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting here, the regional grouping of six countries declared that Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea now on its eight year, poses a grave threat to the peace and stability not only of Southeast Asia but to the whole world. ASEAN urged Vietnam to confront the United Nations - recognized tripartite resistance group called the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in proximity talks to find a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The foreign ministers of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the countries which comprise ASEAN, deplored Vietnam's continued pursuit of a military solution to the Kampuchean problem saying this would only result in unnecessary loss of lives and destruction to property. The ASEAN foreign ministers reiterated their call for a durable political settlement in Kampuchea and in this context, reaffirmed ASEAN's appeal for the independence of Kampuchea and the achievements of national reconciliation in the country.

Vietnam's continued military operation in Kampuchea is causing massive dislocation of the Kampuchean people. The oppressive conditions inside Kampuchea, particularly the practice of compelling Kampuchean civilians to work in the war zones, have caused numerous casualties, the ASEAN ministers said. They also noted Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory where hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean refugees are sheltered in UN-supervised refugee camps.

Despite the absence of military targets along the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, Vietnamese troops continued mounting military operations against civilian camps in the border area, the most recent of which was in May, 1986, which resulted in deaths and casualties among innocent Kampuchean civilians and Thai villagers near the border. Vietnam's recent so-called annual partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea, the ASEAN ministers said, was a "mere rotation intended to mislead the international community, the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people themselves."

The foreign ministers reaffirmed their support for the CGDK under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, whose continued leadership of the coalition is vital and crucial in the Kampuchean people's struggle to restore the independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned status of their nation.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also backed the CGDK's eight-point proposal for a political settlement to the problem saying the proposal offers a constructive framework for negotiations and addresses all aspects of the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam rejected the proposal leading the ASEAN members to view this as an illustration of continuing inflexibility in its position on the Kampuchean problem.

ABE ARRIVES IN MANILA FOR TALKS

OW250625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT 25 Jun 86

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Manila, June 25 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe flew into Manila Wednesday and immediately entered a series of talks aimed at leaving an imprint of his "creative diplomacy" in Southeast Asia. The short 24-hour trip culminates Abe's three-and-a-half-year career as Japan's top diplomat, and he intends to mark the occasion with an "Abe Doctrine" designed to spell out Tokyo's political and economic commitment to the region. Abe is here to attend a conference which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is holding for its "dialogue partners" of developed economies in the Pacific rim plus the European Community.

Abe's tightly packed schedule here Wednesday calls for separate meetings with President Corazon Aquino, her Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen. Rithauddeen is acting as the ASEAN coordinator with Japan. Six members of the ASEAN group are: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Abe, who took time out for this whirlwind tour from a busy election campaign in Japan, is expected to set out the "Abe Doctrine" in a speech he will deliver at a meeting with the six ASEAN foreign ministers Thursday before he flies home. The Manila trip is Abe's 39th overseas tour since becoming foreign minister in Novembver 1982, and he plans to use the occasion to highlight his "creative diplomacy" -- a search for a more positive role in Japan's external relations. The ASEAN-Japan meeting is part of a series of talks ASEAN is holding with its dialogue partners following its annual foreign ministerial conference, which ended Tuesday. Japanese diplomatic sources say Abe is expected to pledge continued economic assistance to the region and assistance to promote the flow of technology transfers.

In response to requests from ASEAN countries, the Japanese government is considering relief measures to lessen the growing burden of interest payments on yen-denominated credits as a result of a stronger yen. Abe is expected to face pressure from ASEAN to boost bilateral trade and correct what they feel is Japanese reluctance to buy manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the region. The ASEAN foreign ministers signaled their displeasure Wednesday structural imbalance in Japan-ASEAN trade. ASEAN piled up nearly 9 billion dollars in trade surplus with Japan last year, but the surplus came exclusively through Japan's oil and raw material imports. The ASEAN members want Japan to buy more manufactured goods as part of their policy to reduce reliance on raw material exports.

DHANABALAN SPEAKS AGAINST CONSENSUS

HK230503 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- Singaport Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan suggested Monday that Southeast Asian nations should abandon their requirements of absolute consensus for economic decisions. "Innovation is not possible when consensus is based on the lowest common denominator," Mr. Dhanabalan told a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) here. "Now that ASEAN has expanded to six members, we need all the more to consider seriously what we may call a 'six minus x principle," Mr. Dhanabalan said in his opening statement.

If some member countries were involved in a particular activity and the interests of other members were not harmed "then those who agree should be allowed to proceed." This would not divide ASEAN, but would be a way of "propelling ASEAN ahead into new heights of cooperation," because "members would then have the option of choosing the timing of their own involvement," he said.

Hitherto, ASEAN, which groups Singapore with the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, had required full consensus for all decisions. But "bold measures and tough decisions are more likely to be taken if there is greater flexibility and tolerance in ASEAN's system of economic decision-making," Mr. Dhanabalan said.

He said that the high growth rate of ASEAN economies in the past and meant that "we are not particulary concerned with the lack of progress in intra-ASEAN economic cooperation. But current economic problems such as falling commodity prices and increased protectionism by developed countries created the need for more economic cooperation, he said.

At the same time, technological development had meant that "aboundant and relatively cheap labor no longer guarantees competitiveness in the world market." "We should not delude ourselves that the task of increasing economic cooperation will be an easy one, as member-countries have different economic interest," Mr. Dhanabalan said. He called for "a candid dialogue" on the issue.

On the Cambodia problem, Mr. Dhanabalan said that with ASEAN already backing an eight-point plan for a political solution, "I do not... see any need for ASEAN to make new proposals at this ministerial meeting."

EPA REPORTS MINUS GNP GROWTH IN FIRST QUARTER

OW240848 Tokyo Kyodo in English 0824 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 Kyodo -- Dampened by slumping exports, Japan's gross national product (GNP) in the first quarter of 1986 declined 0.5 percent in real terms from the previous quarter for the first minus quarterly GNP growth in 11 years, the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said in a preliminary report Tuesday. The figure translates into a 2.1 percent fall in annual terms, and is the first minus quarterly figure since the first quarter of 1975, when the GNP showed a 0.8 percent quarterly fall.

However, the annual GNP growth in fiscal 1985 ended last March stood at 4.2 percent in real terms from a year ago, unchanged from the government's earlier forecast. It compared with a 5.0 percent annual rise for the previous year, the agency said. In nominal terms, unadjusted for inflation, the GNP figure in the last fiscal year showed a 5.9 percent annual increase, up 0.2 percent from the government's forecast of 5.7 percent, EPA officials said.

Import prices declined on lower prices of primary goods and the higher value of the yen against the dollar but domestic commodity prices have not yet fully reflected the decline, which explains the 1.7 percent gap in the real and unadjusted figures for GNP growth in fiscal 1985, they said.

Itemwise, exports in the quarter fell a substantial 4.9 percent in real terms from the previous quarter, largely due to slow shipments of automobiles, the officials said. Because of Japan's voluntary export restraint, automobile exports were high in the April-June period but the quota petered out in the last quarter of the fiscal year, they said.

Personal spending rose 0.7 percent from the previous quarter on stabilized commodity prices. Private housing investment increased 2.5 percent. The increase in private capital investment shrank to 0.3 percent from 2.5 percent in the previous quarter and its future trend should be watched carefully, the officials said. Private inventories fell 3.7 percent from the previous quarter, compared with a 4.0 percent rise for the last quarter of 1985, as distributors' stocks which had piled up in the October-December quarter sold well, they said.

"Personal spending and housing investment will continue their upswing in the April-June period and the GNP will not further decline in the next quarter," one official predicted. Japan's GNP in nominal terms stood at 321,065 billion yen in the last fiscal year.

Itemwise, private capital investment scored real growth of 12.6 percent from the previous year, but if the newly privatized Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) and Japan Tobacco Inc., are excluded, the figure is around 9 percent, the officials said. Private housing investment rose 3.7 percent and private spending advanced 2.7 percent. However, exports in fiscal 1985 only rose 2.2 percent in real terms from a year earlier, down sharply from a 15.8 percent surge for the previous fiscal year.

Of the 4.2 percent real GNP growth rate for fiscal 1985, the domestic sector accounted for 3.5 percent and the external sector 0.7 percent. Japan's dependence on domestic demand rose from fiscal 1984, when domestic demand accounted for 3.7 percent and external demand 1.3 percent, realizing the 5.0 percent real growth in GNP.

SUMITA RULES OUT ANOTHER DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW250621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Nagoya, June 25 KUODO -- Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita Wednesday ruled out the possibility of making a fourth cut of the year in the official discount rate to perk up the economy following Tuesday's report of an unusual 0.5 percent decline in the country's gross national product in the first three months of 1986 -- the first negative quarterly growth in 11 years. Sumita told reporters during his visit to Nagoya that he does not believe the Japanese economy will continue to deteriorate, judging from the fact that consumer spending and capital investment in plant and equipment by non-manufacturing sector have remained firm.

The central banker said the bank carried out the previous three cuts in the official discount rate in anticipation of the emerging economic slump and that the pump-pricing effects of these lower interest rates will surface from now on. Citing the current relaxed money supply condition, Sumita stressed the need to keep a "lookout" -- meaning for inflation -- in the wake of a recent upsurge in land prices, although the money supply has not yet reached a level of excess liquidity.

Sumita expressed hope that the stable fluctuation of the yen-dollar exchange rate in recent weeks will be maintained. The dollar has remained in a narrow trading range of 166-168 yen in the past few weeks.

STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE TRADE IMBALANCE WITH PRC

OW210553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 Kyodo -- China and Japan took two steps toward reducing China's 6 billion dollar trade deficit with Japan in talks held here this week. Sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Saturday that twin organizations aimed at boosting Chinese exports to Japan have been set up in the two countries.

In the other related move, Japan will set up a "Japan-China Trade Expansion Council" to deal with the problem on a more general basis, the sources said.

The moves were finalized at talks held here Friday between MITI Minister Michio Watanabe and Ji Shia, visiting chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, they said.

The twin groups, established simultaneously in Tokyo and Beijing, will specifically study joint development of Chinese mineral and agricultural resources, with a view to exporting to Japan. The groups will also consider if China's machinery, textile and other manufacturing industries might offer products better suiting Japanese needs, the MITI sources said.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), will lead the Japanese importing group, while Ji himself will head the Chinese exporting group, they said.

The groups were set up in response to a request made by Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping to a visiting Japanese trade delegation last December. Among members of the Japanese group are the heads of some 50 China-related firms, including steelmakers, home electric appliance and nonferrous metal producers, and electric power operations, plus leaders of government corporations and banks, the sources said.

In the other move, Komatsu Chairman Ryoichi Kawai was named to lead the planned Japan-China trade expansion council, which will include over 100 trading houses, transport firms and electric appliance makers, they said. That group will be divided into seven or eight sections, among them textiles and nonferrous metals, for individual consultations on export promotion with Chinese firms, they explained. Kawai led a Japanese trade delegation to China late last month.

More PRC Investments Urged

OW240914 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Osaka, June 24 KYODO -- A senior Chinese official Tuesday asked Japan to expand its investments in China while stressing that its open-market policy will not change. Jia Shi, head of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, who is leading a trade mission to Japan, made the request at a meeting with Hosai Hyuga, chairman of the Kansai Economic Federation, and other business leaders in western Japan.

He expressed the strong hope that Japan will increase its imports from China to rectify the bilateral trade imbalance, which was 6 billion dollars in Japan's favor last year. "We want to correct the imbalance through active expansion of trade," Jia said. He promised to make greater efforts to promote exports to Japan by improving the quality of products, establishing a system of stable supply and construction of production bases.

Hyuga said business leaders in western Japan will send a mission to China in September in an effort to help ease the trade imbalance between the two countries.

NAKASONE ON TALKS WITH U.S.; TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW230515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Showa, Yamanashi Pref., June 23 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he plans to hold working-level talks with the U.S. on structural adjustments to the Japanese economy after the July 6 elections of both houses of the Diet. Nakasone, here on a stumping tour for the double elections, indicated that negotiations are now taking place with a view to holding the talks in late July following agreement reached in his meeting with President Ronald Reagan when he visited the U.S. in April.

Nakasone said Japan will suggest cooperation with the U.S. to help cut its trade deficit with Japan, increase its exports and adjust yen-dollar exchange rates. He said Japan will steadily implement its economic structural adjustment based on a report compiled in April by an advisory panel. Nakasone also said he believes the yen's sharp appreciation will have a remarkable effect on Japan's trade surplus between now and the autumn.

On a controversial high school history textbook problem under fire by China and other Asian countries for its accounts of Japan's military activities before and during World War II. Nakasone said the textbook is now undergoing a final review prior to its authorization. The textbook, compiled by a conservative group called the "National Council to Protect Japan," is expected after its review to get international understanding, Nakasone said.

Referring to the expriation of his term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Nakasone denied he dissolved the lower house for a general election in a bid to achieve a third two-year term as leader, which is currently banned by party rules.

Questioned about his avowed aim to achieve a "settlement of accounts" in postwar Japanese politics, Nakasone said he means to "overhaul" the nation through various reforms to enable it to advance toward the 21st century.

ASIA SEES MORE STABLE TIES POST-NAKASONE

OW240227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO -- If the Japanese July 6 double parliamentary election brings about an end to the Nakasone era, it could result in a more stable relationship between Japan and the East and Southeast Asian region, according to Asian diplomatic sources here. With Japan now embarking on a more active role internationally, any new leader would have to be active in foreign policy, as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been, they said.

Most countries in Asia complain that Nakasone has failed to meet their expectations. "We feel he considered American affairs more important than problems of the developing world," said a senior diplomat from a member of ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) which groups Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei.

A new leader, especially if it is Shintaro Abe, the present foreign minister who is well known in Asia, could mean a more balanced, if perhaps quieter approach, according to the diplomat, who asked not to be named. Serving as foreign minister since November 1982, Abe has promoted what he calls "creative diplomacy" and made much of Asian countries. The "Abe Doctrine" which he delivers in Manila at an ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting will elevate his position among them even more. "We feel that this special pronouncement is a move initiated by Abe himself, even though he is following Nakasone's policy of getting Japan to open up," said another ASEAN official.

Though not expected to bring about wonders, the "Abe Doctrine" is an indication that the ASEAN has become an important region to Japan, he explained. Outlining recent Asian dissappointments over Nakasone, the diplomat said that the May Tokyo summit of the seven main industrial democracies brought no concrete measures to help their badly hit economies.

Nakasone, as leader of the only Asian nation in the advanced world, failed to persuade Western leaders at the summmit to find ways to improve price for Asian primary products or to end the protectionist sentiment now prevalent among the rich countries that is affecting their export markets, he said. "Japan was more preoccupied with international terrorism and the Chernobyl incident," he added.

Yet the Japanese prime minister, with his flair for foreign affairs, has taken positive steps to remedy Asian problems. His policy that Japan must open its markets to ease its trade surplus goes beyond vague promises. Under his leadership Asian imports have been given a boost in the form of lower tariffs and there have been more import promotion events such as fairs as well as encouragement by the government for more Japanese investment in ASEAN, say Asian economic officials.

The "Maekawa Report," an advisory panel's plan for restructuring the economy which Nakasone last month adopted as government policy, and which recommended an increase in overseas aid, singling out the ASEAN countries for specific benefits, was also welcomed by Asian officials.

Nakasone's positive approach to foreign policy, say Asian lobbyists, has brought about historic visits to Japan by foreign leaders and corresponding visits overseas by Nakasone and his cabinet ministers. The visit of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to Tokyo in 1984, in return for Nakasone's Seoul visit in 1983, was historic becaue it was the first such exchange since World War II, and put relations between the two countries on a firmer footing.

His official visits to India and Pakistan in 1984 were the first made by a Japanese leader in more than 10 years, and opened up for Japan a wider area for personal contacts in Asia, extending beyond its immediate neighbors. His initiative brought a return visit to Japan by Indian Prime Minster Rajiv Ghandhi. Both Japanese and Indian industrialists say this has brought about a better business relationship between the two countries.

Under Nakasone, steps to develop Japan-China relations have also been heightened. Technical, economic and cultural exchanges have been increased between them. "But his efforts have not proved he is a genuine friend," said one Chinese political commentator. Although friendship between the two nations has steadily improved under Nakasone's leadership, his philosophy on political and security matters has awakened suspicions that a revival of militarism in Japan is not far from his mind, the Chinese explained.

The new high school history textbook currently arousing controversy, which has yet to be finally approved by the Education Ministry, has been criticized by China and South Korea as containing distortions of the facts about Japanese military actions against them before the during World War II.

Nakasone's official visit last August to Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, which is dedicated to Japanese war dead and at which convicted World War II war criminals are also enshrined, drew such anatagonism from China that he canceled a second planned visit. On the other hand, Abe as foreign minister has particularly stressed conciliation. "When anti-Japan and anti-Nakasone slogans were being shouted by students on the streets of China it was Abe who flew over and met with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian," said the Chinese source.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's foreign policy will not doubt dominate Japan's relations with its Asian neighbors in the future irrespective of whether a new prime minister emerges, say Asian political analysts. But with the recent appreciation of the yen and Japan's growing trade surplus things will have to change. Japan can no longer ignore the importance of playing a role which is fair to every part of the world, they say.

INTERMINISTRY INTELLIGENCE GROUP PLANNED

OW211041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 21 KYODO -- The government will establish a new interministry staff of intelligence officers to study military and security development at home and abroad, officials said Saturday. They said the new group will be inaugurated July 1 when the secretariat of the prime minister's office will be reorganized.

The group will bring together intelligence experts from the Foreign Ministry, the National Police Agency, the Public Security Agency and the Defense Agency. It plans to hold a meeting every month and the first session will be held in early July with Deputy Cabinet Secretary Shoichi Fujimori acting as chairman.

The recent rocket attack in Jakarta following the Tokyo summit of Western industrialized nations and ways to cope with such violent actions by radicals will be discussed at the session the officials said. The Jakarta incident was the first such attack by the radical Japanese Red Army in about nine years -- since the hijacking of a Japan Air Lines plane in Dacca, Bangladesh, in September 1977.

The new intelligence organization is designed to eliminate sectional barriers between government ministries in promoting intelligence activities, the officials said. Establishment of an expert staff to cope with emergencies was proposed in a recommendation made by a council to promote administrative reforms last July.

IAEA INSPECTORS CONTAMINATED DURING TOUR

OW231410 Tokyo KYODO in English 1346 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO -- Twelve people, including a U.S. inspector of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), were exposed to plutonium, the deadly nuclear material, at a facility of Japan's Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. Monday morning, a corporation spokesman said. But the spokesman added that the levels of radiation the 12 people received were not high enough to cause any health problems.

The corporation withheld the identities of the American, another inspector from Japan's Science and Technology Agency and 10 Japanese subcontracted workers. The 12 people were exposed to plutonium while sealing cans which contained the nuclear material. They found plutonium leading from one of the stainless steel cans in the storage room of the corporation's plant at Tokaimura, northeast of Tokyo. The can is 10 centimeters tall and five centimeters in diameter.

IAEA experts inspect the facility once every two weeks to prevent plutonium, the major material used in producing nuclear bombs, from being used for military purposes. The accident occurred at 11:30 a.m. and the 12 people were not using masks at the time because they are not normally required to do so in the storage room, the spokesman for the Tokyo-based corporation said.

He said readings of plutonium absorbed by the 12 people reached up to 170 picocusries. But this is much lower than the maximum permissible level of plutonium radiation et by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), the spokesman added. Corporation officials said they sealed off the storage room and that plutonium did not leak out of the facility.

The IAEA was founded in 1957 in Vienna as an autonomous intergovernmental agency.

Caused by Damaged Covers

OW250759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO -- A plutonium leak which affected 12 people Monday at Tokaimura was found to have been caused by fissures in vinyl covers which sealed a can containing plutonium oxide, the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation said Wednesday. The corporation suspects the vinyl covers developed fissures when they were removed for inspection due to effect of heat and radiation emitted by plutonium.

The 12 people including a U.S. inspector sent by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were exposed to plutonium in the corporations storeroom at Tokaimura, Ibaraki Prefecture. The stainless can containing 2.6 kilograms of plutonium oxide was covered and sealed by three vinyl covers and cracks up to 10 centimeters long were found in two of the covers, which hardended and stuck to the can, the corporation said.

The accident raised the possibility of the corporation's neglect in safety control on plutonium. The corporation said the life of such vinyl covers is five years under its safety standard but the covers in questions have been used for only one and a half years. The corporation will examine all other cans containing plutonium oxide in the storeroom at the Tokaimura plant.

NEW ENVOYS TO HUNGARY, TURKEY NAMED

OW240133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO -- Ryozo Mogi, currently envoy to Panama, succeeds Kazuo Wachi as ambassador to Hungary, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. Wachi replaces Shinichi Sugihara as ambassador to Turkey.

Mogi, 62, has been ambassador to Panama since March 1982, after serving as embassy minister in Bonn and consul general in Toronto.

Wachi, 60, has been envoy to Hungary since January 1983, after serving as consul general in Karachi and ambassador to Nigeria.

The former ambassador to Turkey, Sugihara, is returning to Tokyo.

KPA PROPOSAL SEEN AS STEP TO SAVE NATION

SK250339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0930 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Unattributed talk: "A Measure for National Salvation To Remove the Danger of War and Open the Road of Peace and Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The state of military confrontation between the North and South and the strained situation should be, above all, removed to improve the relations between the North and South of Korea and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea.

As has already been reported, the KPA Supreme Command proposed that talks among persons in military authority involving the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Koran defense minister, and took the measure of sending letters, containing concrete overtures, to the other side in connection with the proposal.

The DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces sent a letter, containing the proposal to discontinue military exercises and arms buildup -- a direct cause of the aggravation of tension and the danger of war -- the proposal to reduce military forces and armaments, and the proposal to abide by the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by its original text. In addition, it emphasized to both the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces, and the South Korean minister the position of mutual discussions of any questions raised if they help to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

Our new proposal of peace has become an epochal nation-saving measure to remove the danger of war from Korea and open the door to peace and peaceful reunification. The reason is, above all, that our proposal of peace is the most reasonable way for realizing alleviation of military tensions at present.

As everyone knows, the armed forces confronting each other over the Military Demarcation Line have reached the highest number since the truce. Mutual distrust and military confrontation caused by this are entering the most serious phase. The U.S. troops in South Korea and the South Korean Army are assuming a higher combat-ready posture than ever before on all fronts along the Military Demarcation Line so that they can launch a war at any moment. A precarious situation, in which the spark of war can be touched off by even a slight accident, is being created in the frontal area where a huge number of armed forces of the North and South confront each other in an acute manner.

War is not a problem of tomorrow, but an imminent danger of today on the Korean peninsula. There is no doubt that, if war breaks out in Korea, it will not only plunge all of Korea into nuclear calamity, but will also drive Asia into a war disaster and destroy world peace.

The strained situation on the Korean peninsula should be eased promptly and war should be averted at any cost. Our people in the North and South should live peacefully and our country should certainly be reunified in a peaceful way. This is the unanimous desire of the Korean people who suffered from immeasurable disaster in the 3-year war and have lived amid the pain of national division and the constant danger of war for 40 years.

Easing the intensely strained situation and removing the danger of war in Korea has become the key question whose solution can no longer be delayed. A measure for alleviation of tension must certainly be adopted in the military field to solve this acute question. To this end, those who have real military power in the North and South should sit at the same table and hold sincere talks. Only then can practical measures to ease the strained situation and remove the danger of war be taken.

Proceeding from this, the KPA Supreme Command set forth a new epochal peace proposal to ease the strained situation in Korea. As clearly recognized through the letters of the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, all questions that we intend to discuss at talks among persons in military authority are directly connected with the causes of aggravating tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea.

Therefore, if such questions are solved through talks among persons in military authority, an epochal phase can be opened in removing the strained situation and the danger of war in Korea. This graphically shows that our new peaceful proposal becomes an important nation-saving measure to ease tension and to remove the danger of war in Korea.

Another reason why our new peaceful initiative becomes an important nation-saving step is that it is an effective way to make it possible to restore the presently suspended North-South dialogue in various areas and turn from the atmosphere of mutual distrust to the road of peace and peaceful reunification.

As shown by historical experience, in an unstable situation ride with the danger of war distrust and hostility cannot be abated, and no advance in North-South dialogue or settlement of the question of reunification can be expected.

We have consistently made all sincere efforts to advance the hard-won North-South dialogue and, this year, decided to step large-scale military exercises and discontinue all military exercises during the period in which dialogue is under way. This was done to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue and active endeavors were made to implement this policy.

Having laid artificial obstacles in the way of dialogue through shooting incidents and war exercise rackets in the past, however, the United States and the South Korean authorities plunged North-South dialogue again into a serious state of suspension by replying to this policy with "Team Spirit-86," the largest-scale war exercise in history, while vociferously clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This clearly shows that alleviation of military tension is a primary condition for advancing North-South dialogue in a favorable atmosphere and on the basis of mutual trust and peacefully solving the Korean question. Therefore, our peaceful initiative becomes an epochal nation-saving step which makes it possible to remove the danger of war in Korea and begin a favorable phase for solving the problem of peace and peaceful reunification by realizing reduction of military tension.

At present, our peaceful initiative is arousing great support and welcome at home and abroad because it fully reflects the aspirations of the Korean people and the world's progressive people for peace and peaceful reunification and because it is a most reasonable and aboveboard proposal.

The United States and the South Korean side should respond positively to our peaceful proposal and sincerely solve the question of easing tension together with us at the site of talks among persons in military authority.

The world's people are keenly watching what attitude the United States and the South Korean side will take toward our peaceful proposal and, through this opportunity, will clearly test again, whether the United States and the South Korean side want peace or war.

NEED FOR DIALOGUE, REDUCTION OF TENSION STRESSED

SK241310 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0837 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Unattributed talk: "Halting Military Exercises and Military Buildup Is a Precedent Demand for the Alleviation of Tension"]

[Text] As has been reported, the KPA Supreme Command has proposed the holding of talks of military authorities to be participated in by the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the minister of national defense of South Korea.

In accordance with the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command, the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK sent to the opposite side letters which contain the specific content proposed for the talks.

In the letters, our side has proposed the discussion of the question of halting military exercises and military buildup, which are the direct cause of the aggravation of the situation and of the danger of war; the question of reducing troops and armaments; and the question of respecting the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by the original agreement.

Discussing all these questions at the talks between military authorities is urgently needed in order to prevent the danger of war and alleviate tension. The proposal to halt military exercises and military buildup alone fully shows this. The urgency of this question of alleviating tension in the country is clearly shown by the historic experience in the past dialogue and contacts between the North and the South.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the circumstances in which the North and the South confront one another with the muzzles of their guns directed against each other and the danger of fratricidal war is looming, no North-South dialogue and contact can achieve positive result, and genuine unity and reunification of the nation cannot be achieved.

Various dialogues and contacts have been held in the past between the North and the South. However, no substantial achievement was won. This is attributable to the insincere attitude that the South had adopted toward dialogue and because the U.S. imperialists and the puppets had indulged in maneuvers of confrontation and war.

As has been made known, thanks to our positive and persistent efforts, North-South economic talks were arranged in the fall of 1984, and the contact between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South was resumed.

Nevertheless, because of the Panmunjom firing incident by the United States and the South and because of the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise commotions, the North-South dialogue which had been arranged with so much effort was suspended for a long period. In addition, the North-South economic talks, Red Cross talks, and preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks held last year through our sincere efforts were all suspended at the beginning of this year because of the large-scale joint military exercise between the U.S. imperialists and the puppets.

In reality, under the circumstances in which provocative war exercise are staged against the opposite side to dialogue by mobilizing huge armed forces and even nuclear weapons, how can dialogue be held?

For successful North-South dialogue and contact, a measure of alleviation is necessary in the military field. Only when tension is eliminated and a measure of alleviation is taken in the military field can dialogue be held in a favorable atmosphere and a clue to peace and reunification be found in which the opposite side in dialogue is continually threatened military, face to face discussions are not suitable and no success can be expected, even if face-to-face contact is realized.

The reason that the question of halting military exercises and military buildup is presented as a priority demand is also because of the tense situation in our country. At present, the situation of our country has been extremely aggravated. Last year alone, the United States introduced new nuclear weapons and chemical weapons into South Korea and stockpiled war material reserves worth nearly $400 million. At the same time, it extensively hurled into South Korea marine combat troops specialized in landing operations and mobile tank units for ensuring the speed of offensive operations.

The operational combat plan of the puppet army and their command system have been reorganized for a war of northward invasion, all puppet armed forces have been strengthened for offensive operations, and 180,000 commandos have been organized. At the same time, 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. and puppet troops have been deployed forward in the areas close to the Military Demarcation Line, and underground tunnels have been dug toward the North in some places. In addition, in South Korea, even following the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, war exercises such as "Ttangbol" and "Flying Tigey" continued. Recently, a so-called joint naval exercise between the U.S. 7th Fleet and the puppet navy was also staged in the East Sea of Korea.

All these undisguised war maneuvers in South Korea are extremely aggravating to the situation of the country. As a result, in our country, the danger that even a small accidental incident could ignite a new war -- a nuclear war -- is being created. This situation urgently demands that military exercises and military buildup be halted on the Korean peninsula and tension be alleviated there.

The concerned parties who should settle this urgent question are those who hold real military power in the North and the South. If the military authorities in the North and the South get together at the same place and hold sincere discussion from a peace-loving stand, the state of confrontation between the North and the South can be ably eliminated a new prospect for peace and peaceful reunification opened.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should positively respond to the peace initiative which we have put forth this time.

VNS URGES SUPPORT OF KPA TALKS PROPOSAL

SK240247 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Today we are going to talk about the North's proposal for talks among military persons in authority.

As has already been reported, in accordance with the initiative of the KPA Supreme Command, the North's minister of the People's Armed Forces, O Chin-u, on 17 June proposed holding talks between the North and South among military persons in authority and the commander of the United Nations Forces in South Korea to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to end the state of military confrontation, to solidify peace, and to create a good atmosphere for peace talks. Letters were sent to Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek and Commander Livsey.

Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u noted that [words indistinct] and that this has brought all North-South dialogue to a state of a deadlock, created a tense situation in which a war could again break-out, and caused deep concern among all fellow countrymen and the entire world. He stressed that to remove the imminent danger of war created in such a situation and to provide a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification, it is desirable that the parties discuss and probe the urgent measures and reasonable ways to help ease tension, if not to bring about a fundamental solution to the problem of peace. He proposed holding tripartite talks among military persons in authority, including the North's minister of the People's Armed Forces, the South's minister of National Defense, and the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, to discuss and solve pending problems, such as a halt to military exercises and arms buildup, a reduction of troops and armaments, and an observance of the armistice agreement. In the letter the North also made it clear that the talks can also cover any proposal put forward by the U.S. and South side if they serve to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula.

This proposal of the North is important as it is designed to probe for realistic steps to alleviate tension, prevent the danger of a new war, and open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification and the resumption of North-South dialogue. It is a reasonable and persuasive proposal that everyone can accept; no one should have any reason to reject it. In other words, the North's proposal for tripartite talks among military persons in authority is a remarkable proposal which reflects a serious position and sincere attitude to provide a basis for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and to alleviate tension and bring about a breakthrough toward reunification.

It is natural that opinion at home and abroad reacted with enthusiastic sympathy toward the North's letters as soon as their contents were revealed.

As the entire world knows, the problems of the Korean peninsula essentially concern reunification. Bringing an end to the tragedy of division and reunifying the country peacefully is the greatest task and vital interest of the nation and cannot be put off any longer. However, the danger of war in this land blocks the road to reunification. The great precondition for solving the problem of reunification is to alleviate tension, to eliminate the danger of war, and to guarantee lasting peace in our country.

Vast armed forces have been deployed by the North and South along the truce line, and the recurrence of war is an imminent threat. On the Korean peninsula today, a serious problem is more of war and peace than [words indistinct], because the problem of war and peace is directly related to the life-and-death problem of the nation upon which the survival of the people and the fate of the nation depends. Without peace, the survival of the nation cannot be guaranteed, the reunification of the country cannot be realized, and we cannot hope to resume dialogue for reunification.

The most acute problems before us in the grave situation which prevails is alleviating the acute tension and bringing an end to confrontation. Above all, a step to alleviate tension should be contemplated between the North and South in military fields, so that we can find a way to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and open the bright prospective of dialogue which is now in a state of deadlock. It is for this reason that the North, on 11 January, proposed that large-scale military exercises be called off and that all military exercises be stopped during the entire period of dialogue, and called on the South Korean and U.S. authorities to affirmatively respond.

Under the current tense situation, to prevent the danger of war recurring, the military steps that give vitality to alleviating tension between the North and South and ending confrontation should be urgently considered, even though a complete and comprehensive solution to the issue of peace may be difficult to achieve. Also during circumstances in which MAC is not able to perform its function sufficiently, a practical step should be probed to solve the problems outside its periphery as well.

Therefore, the North's proposal for holding tripartite talks among military persons in authority to discuss and quickly solve the most pressing and urgent problems to prevent war and alleviate tension is a just and peace-pursuing initiative.

Our people and the world's peace-loving masses are closely watching the attitude of the South Korean and U.S. authorities toward the North's initiative. If the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group really desire peace, peaceful reunification, and realistic progress in alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, they should affirmatively respond to the North's proposal for talks among military persons in authority without delay.

U.S., SOUTH SCORED FOR 'SLANDERING' INITIATIVE

SK231024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The United States and the South Korean side are slandering our peace initiative on holding talks between the military authorities, babbling that it is a "propaganda" and "not constructive", far from deeply studying it and giving a positive response to it. A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today brands this as a base trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

Noting that if our proposal is realised, it will undoubtedly make a great contribution to easing the tension and removing the confrontation on the Korean peninsula, it says:

But the United States and the South Korean side are speaking ill of the DPRK proposal even before discussing it with us at one table. This is not a stand and attitude to solve the problem.

Whether the United States and the South Korean side respond to our proposal for talks between the military authorities ot not will be a touchstone showing whether they want peace or war in Korea. They must nor carp on our fair proposal for talks between the military authorities but respond to it at an early date.

KIM IL-SONG REUNIFICATION WORK CITED IN ARTICLES

SK231048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicated editorial articles to the 13th anniversary of the publication of the historic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" (June 23 1973).

President Kim Il-song in his work put forward the five-point policy for national reunification as a new nation-saving step to smash the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to keep Korea divided permanently and promote the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The main content of this policy is to remove military confrontation and lessen tensions between North and South, to realize many-sided cooperation and interchange between North and South, to convene a great national congress comprising representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations in North and South, to institute a North-South confederation under the single nomenclature of Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the United Nations under the single nomenclature -- Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Along with the three principles of national reunification, indpendence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, this policy constitutes a powerful motive force in accelerating our people's cause of national reunification, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

We have made all efforts to realize this policy, but failed to reap desired fruit.

This is directly ascribable to the "two Koreas" plot and confrontation policy of the U.S. imperialists and the group of Chon Tu-hwan who has emerged as a military fascist dictator of South Korea under their patronage.

In recent years our people are exposed to the danger of a new war plus sufferings of division, owing to aggressive and war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges which have become extremely unscrupulous.

It is a pressing task to remove the acute military confrontation and lessen tension between the North and the South.

Only recently the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army took an important peace initiative to have talks between the military authorities involving the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean defence minister.

Our proposal is to do work helpful to detente even though the fundamental solution of the Korean problem is difficult at present and it is that those who hold real military power meet face to face and find out ways of solving questions as the Military Armistice Commission does not discharge its function and responsibility properly.

As those responsible for the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, the United States and the South Korean authorities must respond to our new peace proposal for detente.

VNS VIEWS KIM IL-SONG WORK, KPA PROPOSAL

SK242241 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Special article from the "Feature Program": "Let Us Achieve the Reunification Cause Under the Banner of the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence"]

[Text] The date 23 June is a significant day marking the 13th anniversary of the publication by the great President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, of the immortal classical work "Let Us Prevent National Division and Reunify the Country." This work was published at the time when the Pak Chong-hui ring, the previous dictator, refused to implement the three principles for national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity -- clarified through the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, and came up with the policy of the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of the North and South in a bid to legalize its two Koreas plot, thereby creating a new obstacle on the road of national reunification.

In this work, the great leader scientifically analyzed the complicated situation created by the splittist maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean rulers and presented the 5-point policy for national reunification as a new measure for national salvation to prevent division and to promote reunification. Thus, he elucidated a shortcut to reunification.

The great President Kim Il-song has taught: The content of our 5-point policy for national reunification includes the elimination of military confrontation between the North and South, alleviation of tension between them, realization of multilateral collaboration and exchange between the North and South, convocation of a great national conference composed of representatives of the people of all strata, political parties, and public organizations in the North and South, enforcement of a confederal system between the North and South under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and the entry of the North and South into the United Nations under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The 5-point policy for national reunification, which clearly elucidated ways to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to eliminate distrust between the North and South, to preserve peace, and to achieve national unity, was an epochal measure for national salvation to remove the barrier of national division and to open the way for national survival by embodying the three principles -- independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

Because of its justness, the 5-point policy for national reunification, which reflected the aspiration of the nation and the demands of the times, won active support not only from our masses but also from the international community. The 5-point policy for national reunification was also a powerful driving force encouraging the patriotic zeal of the brethren and promoting the cause of reunification.

The 5-point policy for national reunification dealt a serious blow to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who were attempting to permanently divide the nation through their proposal of simultaneous entry into the United Nations for the North and South. The 5-point policy also vigorously encouraged our masses' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. This was a firm proof of the justness and vitality of the 5-point policy for national reunification.

For our nation, which has lived under the protracted tragedy of national division, there is no more vital demand, nor a more ardent task, than national reunification.

Even after the announcement of this 5-point policy for national reunification, the North, proceeding from this ardent demand of the times, repeatedly advanced numerous patriotic policies for national reunification: These included the new policy to reunify the country by founding a democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the condition that the North and South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems. Since then, the North has made all possible sincere efforts for their realization.

The North, which has consistently maintained the stand of resolving the question of the Korean peninsula peacefully through dialogue and negotiations, also put forward a proposal that tripartite talks be held among the North, the United States, and the South to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to preserve peace there, and to preliminarily arrange the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In addition to this, the North also put forward a new peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and for announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression.

In particular, on 9 June, as a new peace initiative to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, the North proposed that military authorities' talks be held among the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the North, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the national defense minister of South Korea.

Such a stand of trying to resolve the national problem proceeds from the patriotic stand to ease the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, to achieve reunification peacefully, to eliminate the brethren's sufferings caused by the national division at the earliest possible date, and to build a prosperous reunified fatherland independently and on the basis of our nation's efforts.

Therefore, there is no doubt that if these realistic and reasonable policies for national reunification are realized a new aspect in resolving the reunification question will be opened. However, because of the war maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean rulers and their antireunification policy, the danger of war -- not peace -- is still increasing and national division -- not reunification -- continues on the Korean peninsula.

Declaring South Korea as the frontline of its strategy toward Asia, the United States, which has regarded South Korea as a crucial military strategic point for its domination of Asia, has continuously introduced military equipment, including armed forces and nuclear weapons, and, thus, has turned South Korea into a military fortress and nuclear base, the largest in the Far East. The United States has also aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula by staging large-scale South Korea-U.S. joint exercises such as the "Team Spirit" exercise annually. Thus, it has created obstacles on the road toward national reunification.

Under the manipulation of the United States, the South Korean rulers, too, have further intensified their fascist rule in this land. Brutally suppressing the patriotic struggle of youths, students, and the masses of all strata who call for independence, democracy, and reunification, the South Korean rulers are today scheming to perpetuate the national division in collusion with foreign forces.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has further aggravated the situation by inspiring North-South confrontation through the anticommunist rackets and war exercise rackets for northward invasion while begging for the permanent stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea and increased military aid from the United States on the pretext of a nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

The increasing confrontation and danger of war on the Korean peninsula and the continuation of national division there result totally from the policy of war of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and their maneuvers against reunification. Peace and the peaceful reunification of the country can be achieved only by withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea; by ending the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the culprit of the United States; and by achieving independence and democratization of society.

The struggle against the U.S. policy of aggression and its fascist rule in South Korea is being waged among broad sectors of the South Korean youths, students, and people. In particular, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of our masses is being deepened and further developed organizationally. The struggle of workers for the right to existence is also being strengthened. This is an expression of the firm and resolute will of our masses not to tolerate the colonial fascist rule of the United States and the South Korean rulers and their maneuvers for aggression and national division.

Eliminating the danger of war and confrontation on the Korean peninsula and providing a firm guarantee for peace there is a pressing problem that should be resolved without delay. Only when peace is solidly preserved can a favorable prospect for resolving the reunification question be provided. Therefore, in addition to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, in order to preserve peace, the basic factors causing the aggravation of tension and war should be eliminated completely. Misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South should be removed through dialogue and negotiation, not through confrontation and war; and an atmosphere of understanding and trust should be created.

Therefore, the North's peace proposals for tripartite talks, North-South parliamentary talks, and military authorities' talks are aimed precisely at resolving this pressing problem. If the North's peace proposals were realized, the state of tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula would be removed and a new aspect would be successfully opened on the road of the independent and peaceful reunification.

Those who want peace and peaceful reunification should firmly unite under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and join the struggle for the cause of reunification.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY SUPPORTS TALKS

SK210425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 20 (KCNA) -- We hail the peace initiative taken by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on holding talks between the military authorities to reunify the North and the South of Korea in a peaceful way.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, said this at a press conference on June 19. Giving answers to questions raised in connection with the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on holding talks between the military authorities, he said that Yugoslavia's stand is to positively estimate the efforts to solve all problems by means of talks.

COMMUNIQUE ON PROBLEMS FACING NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK211212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on June 20, 1986, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the chair.

At the meeting President Kim Il-song scientifically analyzed the present international situation and made an important concluding speech on the question of principle arising in developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement.

According to the communique on the joint meeting, it clarified the stand of the DPRK Government on important problems arising in developing and strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement with the 8th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries ahead.

The joint meeting pointed out in part:

The U.S.-led imperialists are ceaselessly committing armed intervention, subversion and sabotages against non-aligned and developing countries, and craftily using border issues, the consequence of the colonial rule, and various other complicated problems, to drive wedges between them and create antagonism and confrontation between them and make them fight each other to fish in troubled waters.

It is an urgent demand of our time to fight against imperialism and for global independence.

The peoples of the nonaligned countries and all the progressive people of the world should vigorously wage the struggle against imperialism and for independence in firm unity.

To this end, firstly, an anti-imperialist common front should be formed and the struggle against imperialism intensified throughout the world, secondly, the struggle against imperialism and for sovereignty should be persistently waged in an all-round way in all fields of politics, military, economy, ideology and culture and, thirdly, a struggle should be waged vigorously for the independence of the whole world.

It is a pressing problem facing mankind at present to avert a nuclear war and defend world peace and security.

We consider that the non-aligned countries should pay attention preferentially to realising disarmament, the abolition of nuclear weapons in particular, in the preparations for the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and thereby make this summit a new occasion in preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and easing the international tension.

In recent years the United States brought forward even the adventurous "star wars" programme and tries to extend the arms race into outer space and to produce binary chemical weapons and deploy them in many parts of the world.

It is the Korean peninsula where there is the greatest danger of nuclear war today.

If nuclear war breaks out in our country, it will easily expand into a global nuclear war, and then the Korean nation and the entire mankind will suffer a nuclear holocaust.

The Non-Aligned Movement should take it as its important duty to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace, and strengthen its activity in every way.

Firstly, it should actively fight to realize the stoppage of the arms race and general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

The non-aligned countries should give priority to the abolition of nuclear weapons and turn out in the struggle to prevent the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and abolish nuclear weapons completely and for good.

The non-aligned countries should play a catalytic role in ensuring that international legal steps are taken for totally prohibiting all forms of tests of nuclear weapons.

They should force the nuclear nations to commit themselves not to threaten the non-nuclear nations and press for an early adoption of steps for stipulating the abolition of nuclear weapons in an international law.

The non-aligned countries should actively support all initiatives to build nuclear-free peace zones. The countries possessing nuclear weapons should respect nuclear free, peace zones, and not deploy nuclear weapons there.

The government of our republic and the Korean people will actively struggle to convert the area of Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and create such zones in various parts of the world and expand them, uniting with the peace-loving people of the world.

Positive proposals and initiatives have been put forward to realise a general and complete disarmament. Among them are the proposal to totally abolish nuclear weapons stage by stage by the end of the present century and the proposal to ban arms race in the outer space. They are significant proposals and initiatives in removing the danger of a nuclear war and defending world peace and security.

The non-aligned countries should make all efforts to carry into practice the positive proposals and initiatives to remove the danger of a nuclear war.

Secondly, struggle against the imperialists' policy of military blocs and policy of building military bases should be waged.

The non-aligned countries should strongly demand the withdrawal of agggressive foreign military bases and troops from the territories of other countries and should not offer their territories to big powers as military bases and supply bases.

The imperialists are now trying to form new military blocs in various places including the Asian and Pacific region, maintaining and strengthening the existing military blocs. The non-aligned countries should resolutely oppose the moves of the imperialists to form new military blocs and actively struggle to dissolve all the aggressive military blocs.

If the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists are dissolved, the military bloc of socialist countries will not be necessary any more.

We strongly demand that the United States stop its nuclear war provocation moves in and around South Korea and promptly withdraw its forces, military bases, nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons from South Korea.

Thirdly, the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement should be energetically waged.

The non-aligned countries should roundly expose and denounce the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and adventurous nuclear war provocation moves and bind them hand and foot in all parts where they have stretched their tentacles. And they should not act as their war servants.

All the non-aligned countries should more powerfully struggle to finally liquidate colonialism and racism and accomplish the cause of national liberation and support and encourage in every way the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and independence.

To this end, firstly, the common struggle to put an end to the racial system of South Africa should more energetically be waged; secondly, the expansionist aggressive ambition of the Israeli Zionists be smashed; and thirdly, solidarity should be strengthened with the peoples struggling for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

The non-aligned countries should give all forms of support including political, diplomatic, material, financial and military support to the fighting southern African peoples including the South African and Namibian peoples and take positive steps to totally isolate the South African racist regime internationally.

They should regard the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples as their common cause and actively take a joint action to reject Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural domains and sea and air transport in accordance with the resolution of the 7th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

The United States must stop giving political and diplomatic support and military and economic aid to the Israeli Zionist and take its hands off the Middle East, abandoning its ambition to dominate this region.

South-South cooperation is a noble work of the developing countries to increase the independence of the national economy and achieve a complete economic liberation through close economic and technical cooperation.

In order to free people from backwardness and poverty, famine and diseases and attain an economic independence, the non-aligned and developing countries should conduct brisk cooperation and exchange, starting from urgent problems which are realistically possible.

To this end, firstly, South-South cooperation should be expanded and developed in the food and agricultural domain; secondly, external cooperation and exchange be realised in health services; and thirdly, the work of expanding and developing cooperation and exchange between non-aligned and developing countries be carried into practical action according to the already adopted action programme of economic cooperation.

In realising cooperation in the building of irrigation setups, it will be rational for the non-aligned and developing countries to jointly work out "a 10-year plan of irrigation construction in developing countries" and "a 10-year plan of irrigation construction in Africa" and the like, set up an organ to coordinate cooperation in irrigation construction and form irrigation construction companies of joint venture.

They should also closely cooperate in improving farming methods, in seed selection and production and in agricultural scientific research and actively introduce joint ventures in agriculture.

Medical science should be developed through a proper combination of modern medicine with traditional medicine, and modern remedies with folk remedies and cooperation be strengthened in this field.

It also can be an effective means of cooperation in health services to create pharmaceutical enterprises of joint venture and open and operate joint venture hospitals. The non-aligned and developing countries should make joint efforts to set up a global system of preferential trade as early as possible and mature relevant conditions for discussing South-South cooperation on a high level and taking practical steps.

The non-aligned and developing countries should actively fight to establish a new international economic order in accordance with the joint strategy already mapped out.

To this end, firstly, continued patient efforts are needed to step up negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order; secondly, efforts should be directed to establishing a fair and stable international financial and monetary system; thirdly, an active struggle should be waged to establish a new trade order.

The non-aligned and developing countries should jointly map out a strategy of negotiation suited to the demand of international economic situation, explore procedures and ways of negotiations and effectively coordinate the policy and stand of negotiations so as to place the position of negotiations still higher. A realistic measure for this is to set up a permanent committee of ministerial level of the non-aligned and other developing countries as recommended by the Foreign Ministers Conference of the Coordinating Committee held in New Delhi.

The non-aligned and developing countries should hold at an early date an international conference on international finance and currency for development to provide an occasion for setting up a new international financial and monetary system. They should prevent the fluctuation of the prices of primary products and increase exports revenue by reorganizing the unfair price system in trade and establishing a fair and profitable price system for the primary products.

The developing countries should not allow the developed countries to use the ordinary preferential system as a means of putting pressure on them but instead should actively struggle against any encroachment on their permanent sovereignty over natural resources. All the non-aligned countries should energetically strive to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement so that this movement may discharge with credit its heavy duty to time and mankind.

To this end, firstly, they should remain faithfully committed to the idea and principle of the movement which was confirmed at the previous non-aligned summit conferences; secondly, they should uphold and develop the tradition of unity; thirdly, ways for further enhancing the action capacity and effectiveness of the non-aligned movement should be explored through joint efforts.

The non-aligned countries should always stand firm by chajusong in all their activities. They should consistently maintain the basic principle of remaining outside any bloc and resolutely struggle against every attempt to alienate the non-aligned movement from its original principle and purpose.

They should not antagonize or fight each other, falling a prey to imperialists' instigation and deception, but meet their manoeuvres of division and alienation with a strategy of unity.

The members of the Non-Aligned Movement must not resort to force against each other or do act leading controversial issues to a military conflict. [sentence as received] The non-aligned countries should not let the disputes among some non-aligned countries continue indefinitely, but take decisive measures to end them.

They should not support or oppose one side in the disputes between newly-emerging countries but actively help the parties concerned solve the disputes through negotiation on an unbiased stand.

The joint meeting expressed the belief that the 8th Non-Aligned summit Conference will be a conference of historical significance in solving important problems arising in the non-aligned movement at present and further strengthening and developing this movement.

NODONG SINMUN ON EFFORTS IN KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

SK202158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 19 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Jun editorial: "Let Us Continuously Effect Innovations in the Preferential Areas of the People's Economy"]

[Text] The mining, metallurgical, and power industries and railway transport are the priority areas of the people's economy.

Only when innovations are effected in these areas, which are responsible for raw materials, fuel, energy, and transport, can all sectors of the people's economy progress actively and a decisive turn be made in attaining the long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

Giving firm priority to the mining, metallurgical, power industries and railway transport over other areas of the people's economy is our party's unchanging principle. This year, in particular, great efforts are being concentrated on these areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, in economic construction, while actively waging the struggle to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction put forth by the party, preferential efforts should be particularly placed on developing the major industries and railway transport.

Steps have been taken to develop the major industries and railway transport, and the working class and functionaries of these areas, who turned out by wholeheartedly upholding the appeal of the party, have vigorously struggled. As a result, railway transport and power production have reached a high stage, and innovations are being effected in the production of steel, ore, and coal. This invigorates production and construction in many sectors of the people's economy.

However, at present, all sectors of the people's economy have set forth new goals and are raising the furious flames of production. This reality demands that the major industries and the railway sector make even more positive efforts. This is precisely why our party is placing great emphasis on the preferential areas of the people's economy, and has set forth the coal, steel, and power production goals and the railways transport goal, which should be attained as quickly as possible. These are the urgent tasks which should be accomplished without fail by the concerned sectors. When these preferential areas of the people's economy bring the production of coal, steel, and power and railways transport to a stage desired by the party and advance ahead of others by holding banners aloft, new gains will be achieved in overall socialist economic construction.

The goals set forth by the party are high. However, the experience of the railway sector and the power industry, which have almost approached the goals and are continuing to advance vigorously, shows that any task can be accomplished if great efforts are determinedly made. Thus, it is important for the functionaries and working people of these sectors to make efforts with the determination to unconditionally accomplish the tasks assigned by the party, with the belief that they can accomplish the tasks.

The world-famous Nampo Lockgate is being built in a very short period of time. This is not attributable to conditions and experience. The firm faith, lofty loyalty, and unyielding fighting spirit of the construction workers of the lockgate, who possess the spirit of unconditionally fulfilling the order and direction of the party and the leader, have created miracles in the construction of the Nampo Lockgate.

By following the spirit and courage of the construction workers of the Nampo Lockgate, who have performed heroic feats, the coal, steel, and power producers and the railway transport workers should overcome the mounting difficulties and completely accomplish the tasks assigned by the party. To this end, all functionaires and working people of these areas should realize the significance of their missions to advance the preferential areas of the people's economy, and accomplish the given tasks responsibly.

The functionaries and working people should clearly realize that their given tasks are for the purpose of fulfilling the intent of our party to advance the development of the people's economy. By so doing, they should effect ceaseless upsurges and attain the daily, 10-day, monthly, and quarterly targets without fail.

One of the important methods for reaching the goals set forth by the party is to wage an active campaign to dig out hidden potential. In the course of the campaign to dig out hidden potentials of resources being waged in accordance with the appeal of the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a large amount of hidden potentials are being mobilized and utilized everywhere in the country.

In the campaign to dig out hidden potentials of resources, the major industrial sectors and the railway sector should take the lead. The functionaries and working people of these areas should regard it as their major task for the development of the preferential areas of the people's economy to dig out hidden potentials in materials, resources, and transport. By so doing, they should participate in the campaign with an attitude worthy of masters.

At the same time, in using materials and facilities, the functionaries and working people should always think of ways to conserve and, if necessary, boldly improve and modernize production processes, facilities, and methods. By so doing they should increase production with fewer resources.

Success in production and transport largely depends on the organizational guidance work of the functionaries. At present, innovations are being effected in the area of railway transport. This is importantly linked with the improvement of transport organizational work.

Our party trusts the functionaries of the coal, metallurgical, and power industries and the railway sector, and has assigned them to the important guardposts. The functionaries of these areas should deeply realize the significance and responsibility of their missions for the development of the people's economy and should organize and command production of the people's economy and should organize and command production and transport in a revolutionary manner.

As the heavy and difficult tasks are assigned, the functionaries should make even more positive efforts, rack their brains, and meticulously plan organizational work. The functionaries of the mining, metallurgical and power industries and the railway sector should go into the masses, should work out with them measures to attain the goals set forth by the party, and should fully mobilize hidden potentials and possibilities. By so doing, they should stabilize production in accordance with the authorized capacities with less materials and resources and attain their production targets without fail.

In particular, the functionaries of the complexes in these areas should realize that currently success in production largely depends on their roles. In so doing, they should establish correct contracts and execute them in conformity with the prevailing situation. At the same time, they should make positive efforts to mobilize and utilize raw materials, resources, and facilities in a rational manner.

To continue to effect innovations in the preferential areas of the people's economy, even greater emphasis should be placed on these areas. Reality shows that our party's decision to put priority efforts into developing major industries and railway transport has been entirely correct.

Functionaries of the State Administration Council and the concerned commissions and ministries should know that the rapid development of the major industries and railway transport is presently an crucial need arising from the development of the economy of our country. By so doing they should increase the state investment in the mining, metallurgical, and power industries and the railway sector, and should guarantee the supply work for these areas.

The might of the masses is endless and there is no task which cannot be accomplished by the masses. The question of bringing the production of the major industries and railway transport to a level desired by the party can also be settled only through the efforts of the masses. Party organizations and the members of the three revolutions teams of these areas should fully explain among the party members and working people the significance of the question of bringing production to the level desired by the party and should mobilize their revolutionary zeal. By so doing, they should make all people effect ceaseless innovations with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader and with self-conscious enthusiasm.

Today the efforts of a unit or two are not enough to win success in the struggle to bring the production of coal, steel, and power and railway transport to a level demanded by the party. Only when everyone in the concerned areas, including individual workers and the funcitonaries of the concerned commissions and ministries of the State Administration Council, actively turn out can this task be successfully accomplished.

The party organizations and members of the three revolutions teams of the mining, metallurgical, and power industries and the railway sector should adhere to the task of bringing production and transport to the level set by the party and carry out organizational and political work persistently. In doing this they will bring about new upsurges in socialist economic construction.

'STRONG PROTEST' ON PROVOCATIONS' MADE TO MAC

SK251016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Kaesong Jun 25 (KCNA) -- A security officer of our side at a meeting of security officers of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission held today at Panmunjom lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against its provocations and violations in the joint security area of Panmunjom.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side, at around 8:25 June 21, guards of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet Army at the observation post of the enemy side southeast of the conference room shouted at personnel of our post on the opposite side and spoke rude words and made a nasty gesture wantonly insulting their personality. As personnel of our side made no reply to this indecent behaviour, they turned a searchlight twice onto personnel of our side. Similar provocations were committed around 13:49, 20:15 and 22:55 that day.

Such provocations are a grave violation of the points of agreement between the two sides and a reckless act which might aggravate the situation and cause conflicts between the two sides in the joint security area.

Meanwhile, the enemy is bringing into the joint security area more armed personnel than the designated number practically every day.

Since our side proposed to take steps for full security in the joint security area the enemy's provocations and violations have numbered as many as over 220.

The security officer of our side lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against its wanton provocations insulting personnel of our side and against such acts as hampering them in the conduct of their duty and introducing more armed personnel than the disignated number and automatic rifles, and strongly demanded it to punish criminals and take responsible measures so that similar incidents might not occur again.

LAO PREMIER SUPPORTS COHOSTING, KPA PROPOSAL

SK221128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier, said when he met the DPRK ambassador to his country on June 19 that Laos firmly supported the just and reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea and the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on holding talks between the military authorities.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Lao and Korean parties, governments and peoples have developed, he said that these relations would continue to develop favorably in the future, too.

Laos has always supported and will invariably support in the future, too, the proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of the country and the struggle of the Korean people for their realisation.

The ambassador conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of the Korean People and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

JAPAN POST CITED ON SOUTH'S DEBT, OLYMPICS

SK242204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- The Japanese magazine JAPAN POST stressed that the Asian and Olympic Games would lead South Korea to a catastrophic situation, making it impossible to pay foreign debts, which will mean its "national bankruptcy", the magazine noted, and said:

The foreign debt of the South Korean puppet clique amounted to 52,670 million dollars kas of the end of last year. This is the "world's largest" debt which surpasses the "line of danger" by far.

South Korea had suffered a deficit of 480 million dollars in trade in the first five months of this year, not getting rid of chronic deficit, which aggravates its international payments.

For the Asian Games in Seoul, the puppet clique is inducing foreign capital to cover their expenses.

This sharply increases South Korea's foreign debt and makes the burden of its payment heavier.

FILM SHOWN AT SOVIET EMBASSY FOR WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK210446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a film show at his embassy on June 20 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War.

Among the guests were General Kim Kwang-chin and Maj. General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Kang Tok-so, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Song Pong-sun, deputy director general of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other officials concerned and military attaches of foreign embassies here.

Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, and embassy officials were present.

The attendants appreciated a Soviet film.

MESSAGE TO PRC COMMEMORATES FATHER OF WAR MARTYR

SK221140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces sent a message of condolence to the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China on the death of Comrade Luo Diekai, father of internationalist martyr Luo Shengjiao.

The message said that Comrade Luo Diekai not only excellently brought up internationalist martyr Comrade Luo Shengjiao and sent him to the Korean front to bring into fuller bloom the blood-sealed friendly relations between the two peoples but also devoted his whole to the struggle for the development and strngthening of the Korea-China friendship.

Although Comrade Luo Diekai died, the feats performed by him and his son Comrade Luo Shengjiao on the road of the Korea-China friendship will remain forever in the hearts of the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers, the message noted.

The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association sent a message of condolence to the China-Korea Friendship Association. Luo Shengjiao was a soldier of the Chinese People's Volunteers who bravely fought on the Korean front and died after saving a Korean boy from a frozen river in the period of the past Korean war (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953).

REPLIES TO NORTH REJECT TALLES PROPOSAL

Yi Terms Call 'Unreasonable'

SK250239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek Tuesday turned down a North Korean proposal for defense ministers conference, and blamed North Korea's "reckless military buildup" for tension and war threats on the Korean peninsula.

In a reply to the letter sent to him by North Korea's Armed Forces Minister O Chin-u on June 17, Yi said that North Korea has dampened the entire nation's aspiration for peaceful unification of the divided country by unilaterally cutting off all existing channels of inter-Korean talks.

"Under the circumstances, it is utterly unreasonable for North Korea to call for a meeting of military authorities of South and North Korea. Neither the South Korean people nor peace-loving people of the world will believe North Korea's sincerity in the proposal," Yi said in the reply.

Yi urged North Korea to immediately respond to Seoul's call for the resumption of inter-Korean economic talks and Red Cross talks for the reunion of dispersed family members in both sides.

Yi said that Seoul's proposed four-point formula concerning the observance of the armistice agreement should first be discussed at the Armistice Commission to ease military tension between South and North Korea. The four points include the demilitarization of the buffer zone, the mutual notification of major military exercises, the mutual issuance of invitations to observe major military exercises and the establishment of a joint monitoring and confirmation system in the joint security areas.

Yi also called upon Pyongyang to "unconditionally" agree to Seoul's proposal for talks of the highest authorities of South and North Korea, if Pyongyang truly wants to ease tension on the peninsula and realize territorial unification peacefully.

Livsey Says MAC Proper Forum

SK240344 Seoul YONHAP in English 0332 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP) -- Gen. William Livesay, commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command (CINCUNC), in response to a recent letter addressed to him from North Korea, has reaffirmed the UNC's longstanding policy that the Military Armistice Commission will handle armistice-related matters while inter-Korean issues should be dealt with through direct South-North dialogue.

Gen. Livesay's reply to the supreme commander of the North Korean People's Army was passed at the regular noon joint duty officers meeting on June 21, according to the press release on Tuesday. The reply noted that the matters raised by North Korea in the letter concern the South-North dialogue and other subjects properly discussed between the two Koreas, according to the press release.

Livsey also noted, "The UNC stands ready to discuss military tension reduction issues and other armistice-related matters." He stressed, "The appropriate venue for such discussion is the Military Armistice Commission, where the UNC has a number of significant tension-reduction proposals on the table."

Livsey informed the North Korean supreme commander in his reply that North Korea's letter had been referred to appropriate Republic of Korea (ROK) Government authorities.

South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek also earlier received an "unprecendented" letter from his North Korean counterpart, O Chin-u, on Jun 17. O's letter sent through the truce village of Panmunjom, was picked up by South Korean officials there at noon. South Korean Defense Ministry authorities said that through due procedures, they will deliver Yi's reply to North Korea on Tuesday.

CHON URGES SHARPENED SENSE OF NATIONAL SECURITY

SK250157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-wan urged the people yesterday to sharpen their sense of national security in unity to deter war on this peninsula remembering the tragedy of the 1950-53 Korean War. "We know the bitter lesson from the war that the North Korean Communists attempt invasions on us when our society is unstable and national opinons are not united," Chon said at a tea party for exemplary soldiers.

Sixty-six exemplary soldiers and their wives were invited to the Chongwadae party on the eve of the 36th anniversary of the Korean War.

"We are engaged in a war with the North in the areas of the military, ideology, diplomacy, and the economy. Our military has to play a leading role in guiding the public to win over the North Korean Communists in the four-pronged war," Chon emphasized.

Particularly referring to the ideological war, President Chon said that all people should take the anniversary of the Korean War as a good occasion to get a correct perception of the true nature of the Communists.

Attending the party were Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek and the heads of three armed services.

CHONG IL-KWON WARNS OF 'ILL OMEN' FROM NORTH

SK250302 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Chong Il-kwon, former National Assembly speaker, said last night that North Korean Communists are feared to trigger a serious provocation at the time of the Asian Games and the Olympics in Seoul.

In a impromptu speech at a gathering of Korean War veterans, he said that the recent peace offensives by North Koreans seem to be an "ill omen" that they might cause a tragedy as they did 36 years ago.

Hundreds of veterans, war correspondents and social and political celebrities gathered at the Ambassador Hotel on the eve of the Korean War anniversary. The meeting was arranged by Kim Pong-ki, former lawmaker and present adviser of the hotel as an event to remember the war.

Among the participants were Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon; Min Pok-ki, former chief justice; Yi Se-ho, former Army chief of staff; Chang Chang-kuk, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; top comedian Ku Pong-so; actress Hwang Chong-sun; and Paek Tu-chin, former National Assembly speaker.

Chong said that whenever Pyongyang launched peace propaganda offensives in the past, the Communists attacked the south or committed military provocations. He particularly cautioned about the recent overture by the north to hold military talks among South and North Korea and the United States.

The participants talked about their memories of the war and information on what happendend to their comrades in war.

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS YOUTH TO RECALL 1950 INVASION

SK250315 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Lessons of Korean War"]

[Text] Today marks the 36th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War which raged through the length and width of the Korean peninsula for three years before ending in history's longest armistice. In commemoration of the occasion, public rallies and other events are scheduled in Seoul and other cities across the country as in previous years.

Few nations in the world have continued to commemorate the outbreak of a war annually for nearly four decades in so grim and earnest a manner as Koreans do. Outsiders may find it hard to understand that we have compelling reasons to do so.

Nightmarish and tragic as they may be, we cannot and should not forget our bitter wartime experiences and the precious lessons they taught us. To remember them, and in remembering be prepared for any recurrence of war, is all the more important now as the next two to three years represent a crucial period for the security of the nation.

The people in this Republic, all freedom-loving peoples in the world for that matter, must always bear in mind that Communist North Korea, which triggered the 1950-53 fratricidal war by launching a surprise attack on the totally unprepared South, the capability for invading the South again, without outside help, and is highly likely to do so if and when we ever show signs of weakness, and thereby remove the deterrence to war.

It was the removal of the deterence to war -- the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea in 1949 -- that prompted Kim Il-song, the Communist dictator in Pyongyang, to mount an all-out predawn attack across the 38th parallel the following year, in an attempt to unify the divided nation by force of arms.

Thanks to the swiftness of the United Nations in sending a 16-nation expditionary force to the aid of the beleaguered Republic of Korea, we were able to repel the Communist aggressors who had pushed the southern defenders into the southeastern corner of the peninsula.

When the guns fell silent after the signing of an armistice on July 27, 1953, more than two million people on both sides, including many civilians, were left dead. The fighting also wrought enormous havoc on the country, destroying nearly half of the industrial facilities and almost a third of the houses in the South. In the course of the war, the Communists committed countless atrocities against the people in the South.

Now that more than three decades have passed since the shooting stopped, some people are apt to think that there is no possibility of North Koreans invading the South again. They tend to regard calls for stepped-up security preparedness against the military threat from the North as false alarms aimed at maintaining the ruling group in power. Most startling are slogans shouted lately by some radical student activists that demand the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

A recent survey of collegians by a Seoul university professor revealed that a great majority of the students see little likelihood of a renewed war on the Korea peninsula on grounds that the North Korea Communists are, after all, fellow Koreans who would not want to kill compatriots again in a fratricidal war, and that unless they are absolutely sure of victory they would avoid a war which would cause them great damage. This trend of thought appears to be growing in the postwar generation of Koreans who now make up about two-thirds of the entire population.

These young people who never experienced the miseries of war and the brutality of the North Korean Communists fail to see the truth that behind the smokescreen of peace gestures, the Pyongyang regime has intensified its offensive military strength in recent years for the obvious purpose of striking South again whenever it sees the decisive moment arrive.

They should realize, however, that what keeps the North from attacking the South again is the high level of defense preparedness on our side, backed by the presence of U.S. troops.

It is incumbent upon the adult generation to make earnest efforts to awaken the young from their illusions about the Pyongyang Communists and the security situation on the peninsula.

U.S. ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK250310 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 86 p 1, 2

[Text] Korea has been assured by the United States that it will continue to receive GSP (Generalized System of Preference) benefits until 1993.

The assurance was provided during the fifth Korea-U.S. Economic Consultative Meeting which closed its two-day sessions yesterday, according to an official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He added, however, that the U.S. side urged Seoul to take more positive market-liberalization policy in order to help avoid reductions of GSP benefits to Korea in the future.

Korea has benefited from the U.S. CSP program, designed to exempt customs taxes for certain export goods from developing countries, since 1976. Last year, about 15 percent of the Korean exports to the United States received such a preferential treatment. Recently, there have been moves in the U.S. legislature to "graduate" Korea from the list of GSP beneficiaries.

Briefing reporters on the outcome of the two-day talks, the official also said the meeting has helped foster a favorable atmosphere for realizing Seoul's bid to extend Korean Air's flight right to Chicago.

The Korean delegation "strongly" requested that the United States give serious considerations to such Korean civil aviation concerns, he said.

In return for accepting some of U.S. demands for market opening in Korea, the government will continue to press Washington to accept such an aviation bid the official added. The U.S. party took note of the Korean request and agreed to convene a meeting of aviation officials "in the near future" to discuss the issue.

Both delegations also agreed to bring the negotiations under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act to an early conclusion, said the official. A negotiated settlement may be reached by next month on trade issues stemming from U.S. demands for increased access to the Korean market and full protection on intellectual property rights, according to government sources.

The two sides are expected to agree to include three U.S. which firms will be fire insurance companies and the remaining one life insurance company.

Both sides are also said to have ironed out their differences on U.S. demands for the protection of material patent rights, copyrights and other intellectual property rights.

During the annual economic consultative conference, the Korean delegation also requested that the United States increase fishing quota allocations to Korea for 1986. The U.S. side promised to give full consideration to the Korean demand and reciprocally called on Korea to increase its import of U.S. seafood products.

Other highlights of the meeting are as follows:

-- The two sides agreed that the New Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be launched as soon as possible.

-- The Korean side expressed concerns over U.S. moves to freeze imports of Korean textile products.

-- The U.S. side urged the Korean Government to expand the scope of liberalization and further improve its investment climate.

-- The U.S. side requested that Korea hike its imports of coal and examine the prospect of importing LNG (Liquified natural gas) from the United States.

Both delegations also agreed that it is in their common interest to manage trade and other economic issues in a "predictable, efficient and programmed manner."

In addition to regularly scheduled consultations, the two sides agreed to make full use of all available channels of communications and to hold formal or informal meetings as often as both sides deem necessary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FORMED TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

SK250214 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly barely managed to establish a special committee to draft an amendment to the Constitution yesterday after many months of tough negotiations between rival parties.

The formation of the panel, the crucial question pending since the opening of the 12th-term Assembly in April last year, was resolved by a unanimous vote on an inter-party resolution.

The resolution gave three months for the panel's activity but it can exist, if necessary, till the end of this year according to the progress of its work.

The panel, named the "Special Constitutional Amendment Committee," is to be composed of 45 or less members. The resolution also provided that the members shall be evenly balanced between the ruling and opposition parties, excluding the panel chairman who is to be a member of the majority party.

However, the rival parties failed to clarify the composition ratio of the members among parties in the resolution. Floor leaders will continue negotiations over the question. They were arguing over whether lawmakers belonging to splinter parties should be given membership of the panel.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party opposed the participation of such splinter groups as the 12-member New Conservative Club and the Democratic Korea Party which has three seats in the Assembly. Desspite earlier agreements made by party leaders, the rival parties had difficulties in initiating the joint resolution in the Steering Committee due to the issue of political prisoners who had been arrested in the course of struggling for constitutional amendment. The NDP demanded that the parties present a joint recommendation to the administration for the release of those "political detainees," as a precondition for the panel creation. As the demand was flatly rejected by the DJP, the NDP held various meetings of party members, including a caucus, to finalize its policy on the panel.

Party lawmakers decided to consent to the formation of the panel because "constitutional revision is the call of the people that makes the panel's creation imperative." They also decided "to trust the promise of the ruling camp to make utmost efforts for the release of the prisoners." However, they threatened in a resolution that "without the release of all political prisoners, the House panel will be unable to achieve its mission."

They vowed that the NDP would make continuous efforts for a sweeping release, and party leaders, including President Yi Min-u and floor leader Kim Tong-yong, should vouch for the release.

Before the opening of the plenary session, floor leaders met on four occasions to set concrete terms for the panel's creation, including the drafting of the joint resolution.

Instead of drafting a new resolution, the parties modified drafts separately submitted earlier by the three major parties respectively.

Explaining the joint resolution in the plenary session, Rep. Yi Se-ki, floor leader of the DJP, said, "This resolution is the expression of our wish and the people's desire to open a new political era." "Let's pledge here to make this 12-th term Assembly a georions [as published] historic forum by giving birth to a new constitution embracing the people's will in the coming regular session," he said.

He stressed that the parties should show infinite courage and patience and pool their wisdom in order to produce a "constitutional revision satisfactory to all."

Until the rival parties finally agreed to act on the joint resolution, the plenary session was postponed several times from 2 p.m. The vote was taken at 10:30 p.m.

The House panel is expected to begin full-fledged work next month, as the rival parties have to settle the issue of distributing members among parties.

The rival parties are sure to dispute how to rewrite the basic law with regard to the form of the government.

The DJP, which has yet to bare its idea about the power structure has only expressed its opposition to the direct presidential election formula.

ACTIVISTS RAID NKDP OFFICE, HOLD SIT-IN

SK240106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Five university students and two fired workers have been holding a sit-down rally in the office of No Sung-hwan, a vice president of the New Korea Democratic Party, as of early this morning, demanding the party clarify its position concerning a rumor that the moderates would form a coalition in a "grand compromise."

They raided the unguarded office at around 11 a.m. yesterday, chanting anti-government slogans. Five of them were learned to be members of the unauthorized hardline student organization "Minmintu."

They distributed leaflets titled "Why We Oppose the Conservative Coalition," warning that the main opposition party should stop any attempt to wrest power by riding on the struggle of the populace against the incumbent government.

They demanded the abolition of the constitutional revision committee, projected to be set up at the National Assembly today.

They maintained that instead of the House panel, a constituent assembly representing all the people should be established to hammer out a new constitution oriented to "genuine" democracy and economic equality, among other matters.

Upon entering the office, they closed the door and set up a barricade with desks and chairs, to prevent police from storming in to arrest them.

They began a hunger strike in protest against the party officials' reluctance to arrange a meeting with party President Yi Min-u, and with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

OFFICIALS ON MEETING WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

BK231215 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Thailand's deputy prime minister and foreign minister informed U.S. Ambassador William Brown of the effect of the Farm Act on relations and suggested that both sides adopt a friendly approach. It's been reported, meanwhile, that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will raise the issue of the Farm Act in discussions with the U.S. secretary of state in Manila next week.

"I told the (U.S.) ambassador that there must be some friction in U.S.-Thai relations as we are also trying to protect our national interests, especially when trade protectionism has been affecting our people at the grass-roots level," Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said in an interview with NAEO NA on 20 June.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said this in answer to a question about his opinion on the report by Thai officials that the U.S. ambassador had threatened retaliation if the Thai Government fails to take measures to protect U.S. intellectual property, which is a current problem.

On 18 June, the U.S. ambassador and the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of nine European Economic Community countries and Switzerland called on Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan to present to him a memorandum expressing concern over Thailand's to-be-announced median prices of pharmaceutical products, which might be too low, thus making their investments in this field uneconomic. The memorandum also calls on Thailand to adopt a law to protect trade marks and patents.

According to a report by Thai officials concerning the 18 June meeting, ambassadors and charges d'affaires discussed with Thai authorities ways and means to resolve the problem. However, the U.S. ambassador made a clear-cut demand, saying that Thailand will face several forms of retaliation if it fails to solve the problem immediately.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said the Foreign Ministry is facing difficulties after hearing such a report. It must try to protect national interests. The matter also involves Thai laws, and a discussion on this dilemma should be held.

Commenting on the U.S. ambassador's attitude as reported, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: "An ambassador can adopt a positive approach to an issue if he wishes. It is easier to deal with problems if the approach is a friendly one. But if it is otherwise, things become difficult to tackle."

U.S. Embassy spokesman Larry Thomas later told NAEO NA that Ambassador Brown met with Thailand's deputy foreign minister on the protection of intellectual property only. The concern over Thailand's median prices of its pharmaceutical products was discussed at a separate session with a group of ambassadors led by the Netherlands ambassador. The matter was mistakenly reported due to the fact that the U.S. Embassy is a large one and the U.S. ambassador was at the meeting.,

The U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the embassy took up the matter because of requests from drug companies. It considers the matter a trade problem rather than one of diplomatic or bilateral relations. He expressed the hope that the problem will be resolved through proper channels according to existing laws and agreements.

The Thai deputy prime minister and foreign minister is scheduled to attend another round of Thai-U.S. talks in Manila on 26 June. He will discuss with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz the impact of the U.S. Farm Act on Thailand's rice exports. A source told NAEO NA that for the first time he will present to George Shultz figures showing facts about the situation.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will again propose to the United States possible steps to help reduce the impact on Thailand. The source added that the meeting is at the request of George Shultz himself, and it is believed Shultz will bring up for discussion with the Thai side the problem of the protection of intellectual property and Thailand's garment exports.

INTERIOR OFFICIAL GIVES LATEST REPORT ON PHUKET

BK241454 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Interior Ministry Permanent Secretary Phisan Mulasatsathon said at the military airport this evening, after returning along with the police director general and a team of officials from a trip to Phuket Province, that the situation there had improved and the disturbances had been put down. The authorities are trying their best to restore peace. He believed the state of emergency there can be lifted soon.

He said authorities yesterday arrested over 40 suspects, some of whom have confessed. Authorities charged them with drunkenness, bullying, and theft. Concerning the chargeon creating disturbances, the police director general said this will depend on the result of the investigation.

Asked about the masterminds behind the disturbance, the interior permanent secretary said the authorities are investigating and will try to determine whether individuals, organizations, or the business sector was responsible. He said not only were residents of Phuket involved in the disturbance, but also people from other provinces, including Nakhon Si Thammarat and Phang-nga. He said the people in Phuket now realized that the situation has returned to normal. On the losses at the Tantalum plant, he said no estimate could yet be made. He gave assurances that the plant will not operate at all for the time being.

CHAWALIT BEGINS TO DISMANTLE NORASING FORCE

BK200129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has begun efforts to dismantle the Norasing Task Force, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday. It is understood Gen Chawalit feels that the presence of the task force in the centre of the city creates an atmosphere of apprehension.

The Norasing Task Force was set up immediately after the April 1-3 coup attempt in 1981. The force, whose task is to maintain peace and order in the city and to act as a deterrent against coup attempts, is under the jurisdiction of the Capital Security Command.

Gen Chawalit has expressed his views to Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who remains in charge of the Capital Security Command, which includes the task force.

While the function of the task force is to maintain peace and order, Gen Chawalit considered it doubtful that it could act swiftly and effectively in a real emergency.

It has been reportedly agreed with Gen Athit that the task force be reduced on a stage-by-stage basis, with various elements, including the tank corps, returning to their original units.

Gen Chawalit is also said to have plans to restructure the Internal Security Operations Command into a more compact and efficient organisation, but time is needed for careful implementation.

The Army chief is to set about his policy to "turn enemies into friends" in the military by adhering strictly to principles, rules and regulations in appointments and promotions.

He will not eliminate from important and influential posts those officers who were close to Gen Athit and will not place those close to him in positions of stength for personal reasons. However, he will take good care of those who have served him loyally, though not at the cost of proper procedures.

In restoring regular practices, he intends to reunite the army and further develop it into a highly capable and effective professional defence force operating with in the costitution.

Biding his time, he plans to work closely with Gen Athit, whom he succeeded and who will remain supreme commander with overall authority over the forces until his 61st birthday on August 31.

Wherever necessary for achievement of certain objectives in cooperation with Gen Athit and other high-ranking officers, Gen Chawalit will aim for an acceptable compromise. However, if he feels it essential to do so, he will exert his authority and make a hard decision for whose consequences he will accept full responsibility.

Although he rose through the staff line rather than from troop command, Gen Chawalit feels he has learned thoroughly about command decision-making through having been engaged in drawing up strategic, tactical and contigency plans for battle situations to ensure maximum attainment of objectives at minimum cost in lives and material.

The Army chief has ordered that he would not need special escort motocade with flashing lights when he goes out but if security regulations require, a lead car could be provided. He has also reportedly informed all regional commands that after his initial formal visit there should be no more honour guards for him when he makes a call. He would prefer to have the soldiers out on duty, in the field or in operation, or resting when it is their time off.

Gen Chawalit reportedly insits that he retires in two years, five years before he reaches the regular retirement age of 60, because he believes he will have achieved what he desires for the army and because he would like to make way for the upward mobility of promising officers all down the line. Although he has maintained close contacts with all major political parcies, he has declined to discuss the possiblity of his becoming involved in politics after his retirement. For the two-year duration he reportedly wishes to concentrate on working for the army.

Need To Restructure ISOC

BK250149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday stressed the need for restructuring the intelligence gathering network of the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] and to make the best use of limited funds to combat communist activities.

In his first policy statement as the director of communist suppression operations, Gen Chawalit also censured ISOC's Santi Nimit units for engaging in too much entertainment activities and for lacking in playing a more constructive role for the benefit of the people.

Addressing ISOC officials at Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy yesterday, General Chawalit stressed the need for all ISOC intelligence units to restructure their intelligence network and intelligence gathering efforts to meet changing situations.

The Intelligence Coordinating Centre will control, direct and coordinate the efforts of all intelligence units of ISOC, Army and Capital Security Command for maximum beneift, said Gen Chawalit. Only resourceful and experienced officers should be recruited for intelligence work, and sophisticated equipment must be acquired to increase the efficiency of operation as a whole, he said.

Gen Chawalit said ISOC's role should be limited to coordinating, planning and administering the budget, and its role as the executor of anti-communist activities will be taken over by units directly concerned with suppression.

The government's policy to scale down paramilitary forces and permanent staff at every level of ISOC, from the directorate down to tactical units, would continue to be observed, he said. But Gen Chawalit said on the other hand, efficiency must be improved with emphasis on the urban struggle.

Touching on the activist groups formed by ISOC, namely the O Pho Po [People's Volunteers for Development and Self Defense] and Tho So Po Cho [Volunteer Defense Corps] as part of its mobilization of the people, Gen Chawalit said the groups had been in conflict with one another. To restore unity, he advocated an educational programme to set up a mass group dedicated to the promotion of democratic institutions with His Majesty the King as the head of state.

"The crux of the political offensive means that we have to resort to every means to make our people aware that they are a part of this land, have a part as the real owner of this country. And apart from being the owner of this land, they are also owners of every level of administrative system in this country...," said the Army chief.

To fulfil government policy to defeat the communists with a limited budget, Gen Chawalit said a committee consisting of representatives from all ISOC units should be set up to look into the arrangement and allocation of funds for anticommunist efforts.

Pointing out the wastage problem in all ISOC units, he called on ISOC to be more economical and make maximum use of the equipment provided.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Issues Communique No 1

OW241253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Communique No 1 of 11th session of 7th National Assembly]

[Text] The 7th SRV National Assembly began its 11th session on 24 June at 0900 [0200 GMT] at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Workers' Palace in Hanoi. Attending were Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other party and state comrade leaders.

After paying tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, the National Assembly held its opening meeting. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, chairing the meeting, made the opening speech. The National Assembly heard Nguyen Thi Dinh, head of the Committee to draft the Marriage and Family Law, entrusted by the Council of Ministers, read a report on the draft law on marriage and family; Tran Kiem Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee, read the committee's report on the views of groups of National Assembly deputies on the draft law on marriage and family; Pham Hung, president of the Supreme People's Court, report on the work of the court sector; and Tran Le, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, report on the control sector.

National Assembly Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem chaired the afternoon session. The National Assembly heard Hoang Guy, minister and first vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, report, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, on the implementation of the state budget for the first 6 month, of 1986, and Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report on the situation in the implementation of Resolution no 8 of the CPV Central Committee on prices, wages, and money, as well as on urgent measures for the continued implementation of Resolution No 8 in the coming period.

25 June Proceedings

BK251022 Honoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The 11th Session of the Vietnamese National Assembly, 7th legislature, continued its work on Wednesday [25 June]. The session heard the explanation made by the chairman of the Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee on the two reports by the Council of Ministers delivered at the Tuesday session. The reports are on the implementation of the state budget in the 1st half of this year and on the implementation of the resolution of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee on prices, wages, and money and on urgent measures to carry out this resolution in the coming period. The session also heard a report by the foreign minister on the world situation and the diplomatic activities of the Vietnamese state in the 1st half of this year.

Issues Communique No 2

OW251201 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT Jun 86

[Communique No 2 of 11th Session of 7th National Assembly]

[Text] On the morning of 25 June, the Nationalities Council and Standing Committees of the National Assembly convened.

In the afternoon, the National Assembly met in plenary session at the conference hall, with National Assembly Vice Chairman Nguyen Xien chairing the session. The National Assembly heard Nguyen Dang, acting chairman of the National Assembly Economics, Planning, and Budget Committee, read a committee report on the reports by the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, report on behalf of the Council of Ministers on the world situation and the foreign relations of our party and state during the first 6 months of 1986.

HO CHI MINH CITY DAILY SAID 'OVERLY OPTIMISTIC'

BK211350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 21 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, June 21 (AFP) -- The Vietnamese media paints an overly optimistic picture of the country in wooly language which obscures reality, Vietnamese readers and journalists complain. Newspapers should print information "which startles leaders and makes them sweat," one reader suggested in a letter to the editor published in the Ho Chi Minh City newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG. Complaints about the Vietnamese media have appeared in the newspaper over the past two months in line with a criticism campaign being carried out around the country. It published further selections Saturday on the occasion of "Vietnamese media day," a celebration of the 61st anniversary of the appearance of the first Vietnamese "revolutionary newspaper' published by Ho Chi Minh.

For the most part, readers praised SAIGON GIAI PHONG for its courage in publishing the often virulent letters to the editor. But readers condemned the Vietnamese press as a whole for lacking the independence and courage to publish negative information about the country's leaders. "The general opinion is that the press only criticizes negative aspects at the lower end of the hierarchy, sparing the upper ranks," one reader said. "Many facts about high-ranking officials are not published at all," the reader continued. Another reader urged the media to provide more statistics in its articles, which he said tended to give too much weight to good news and did not reflect reality most of the time.

A SAIGON GIAI PHONG journalist wrote that there were a "large number of part officials who do not tell the truth." He denounced the "mania of painting everything rosy" which he said afflicted journalists who were fearful of being accused of denigrating the country. He cited several instances in which he was forced to publish information generally military and economic news, which he knew was false. Faced with intimidation and pressure, journalists generally restrict themselves to criticizing "those who urinate in the street or sleep in public parts," he said. Free speech is generally more respected in southern Vietnam, he said. Observers in the capital agreed, noting that the Hanoi press has not followed the example of SAIGON GIAI PHONG in publishing critical letters from readers. Articles on the criticism campaign in Hanoi newspapers have been virtually idential from one day to the next, limited to singling out instances of corruption among lower-rnaking party officials.

NHAN DAN, the official communist party newspaper, began printing critical letters when the campaign began, but their publication ceased abruptly. And while the Ho Chi Minh City newspaper Saturday printed letters criticizing the press, NHAN DAN published an editorial extolling the "glorious mission" of the mass media. The press should "rigorously stress the positive, promote the new-style man and participate in the daily struggle against imperialism," NHAN DAN said. The editorial listed the three duties of a journalist: communication, propaganda and education.

ARROYO: SHULTZ BRINGING 'RENTAL MONEY' NOT AID

HK250355 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived yesterday bearing $200-million as rental money for payment to the Philippine government for the United States Government's use of its two military bases in the country. The $200-million is not being appropriated as US aid to push the Philippine economy under the Aquino government out of the doldrums, but as "rental money which had been budgeted but which the US Government did not disburse for the year 1985-1986," Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told newsmen. He said, "It (the $200-million) is debt owed by the US Government to the Philippines for the use of their (the US) bases here; and is being released now." Arroyo also underlined that since President Corazon C. Aquino assumed office, the US Government has yet to appropriate a single cent in support of the Aquino administration's effort to rebuild the economy left ravaged by the excesses of the past administration.

Meanwhile, Justino Bernas, executive director of the Economic Support Fund [ESF] secretariat, explalined yesterday that $119 million of the $200-million check handcarried by Shultz to Manila represents money already allocated to the ESF for release early this year but "was withheld by US Congress because it did not want the money to be used by expresident Marcos in the last February's president election."

Bernas claimed that without the ESF funds, the ousted president dipped his fingers into the general fund and passed off the money he got as ESF money, intending to reimburse these with money to be later gotten from US aid.

LAUREL ON TRADE WITH PRC; DENG CITED ON CPP

BK200431 Manila PNA in English 0353 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (PNA) -- Prospects are bright for an expanded trade ties between China and the Philippines following the three-day visit here early this week of Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang assured Laurel here that China was taking steps to help push the Philippines' economy recovery program. Zhao said China had agreed to buy more products from the Philippines that includes fertilizers, copper concentrates, bananas and copper cathodes.

Laurel said China's contracts would about to some 50 million U.S. dollars. He said China had also agreed to review its 20 million U.S. dollar credit line to the Philippines, in addition to another 20 million U.S. dollars in trade facility. China has likewise committed to send an investment mission to the Philippines soon to study possible areas for expansion in trade between the two countries. These include mining, wood and paper pulp. In exchange, Laurel said, the Philippines will buy from China 430,000 metric tons of crude oil at a price favorable to the Philippines. China used to sell crude oil to the Philippines at friendship prices.

During his three-day official visit here, Laurel and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian agreed to set up more consular offices in each other's country to facilitate trade exchanges. China will open a consulate soon in Cebu City and the Philippines in Xiamen, one of China's major capitals. Laurel and Wu likewise committed to hold an annual meeting of their Foreign Ministry officials to promote closer bilateral relations between China and the Philippines.

During his stay here, Chinese Chairman Deng Xiaoping assured Laurel that China will not make trouble for you. China's policy towards the Philippines, Deng told Laurel, is non-intervention, non-interference and non-involvement.

Deng also said that China has ceased contacts with the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). He described as purely an internal problem the communist insurgency problem in the Philippines.

ENRILE SAYS COMMUNISTS EXPLOITING SITUATION

HK250349 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Over in Makati, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has warned that the communists are exploiting the ongoing partisan conflict in their bid to infiltrate all levels of society. At the same time, he warned that the subversives have set up propaganda on the alleged rift within the armed forces to erode the people's confidence in the military.

Enrile told members of the Rotary Club of Makati, Guadalupe that [words indistinct] driving wedge between the civilian and military components of the government.

RAMOS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE AT CAMP AGUINALDO

Reports Decline in Clashes

HK250353 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 18

[Text] A decline in the number of violent encounters between the Armed Forces and the communist-backed New People's Army (NPA) during the past two months breathes new hope to the ongoing negotiations with the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] leadership for a ceasefire. Armed encounters declined considerably during the past two weeks ever since government emissaries started a secret dialog with their counterparts in the CPP hierarchy, New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) chief of staff, Gen. Fidel Ramos told newsmen yesterday at Camp Aguinaldo.

"The first contact has been made and right now, I believe both parties are negotiating about positions, namely, safe conduct guarantees and others," Ramos said. The chief of staff said as of the first 110 days of the new government, there has been an average on only nine casualties [per day] from encounters between government troops and the communist insurgents.

These are broken down as follows: three military personnel (soldiers, CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] and police members), three NPA and three civilians and other government functionaries. "Compared to the same period in 1985, which had an average of 14 casualties per day -- four soldiers, six NPA and four civilians -- the number of casualties has gone down," Ramos said.

Ramos noted that the NAFP has been suffering more casualties than the rebels during the post-revolution period mainly because of the present "active defensive stance" of the military in the countryside. "Our present defensive stance is in line with the reconciliation thrust of President Corazon C. Aquino and we intend to maintain this until she orders otherwise," Ramos said.

The chief of staff reiterated that no informal ceasefire between the military and the NPA as of yet exists. He admitted, however, that the "temporary semi-lull" in hostilities between the two sides is most welcome and can give a boost to the government's ongoing efforts to achieve a halt in the fighting. "We've been encouraging local commanders in the field to take the initiative insofar as reducing violence in the countryside," Ramos said. "The only condition I ask of these field commanders when they take such initiatives is they first get the commitment and support of the people in their respective localities before attempting anything."

Meanwhile, Ramos directed yesterday military and police units in Metro Manila to coordinate their civil disturbance control operations "to insure harmony" during dispersal operations against rallyists. Ramos ordered an immediate joint investigation of the reported violance that erupted in the loyalist rally at EDSA [Epifina de los Santos] fronting Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City last Sunday. In that rally some troopers, policemen and civilians were reported inured.

Warns Against Coalition

HK250345 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterdawy said that based on the communists' pattern of revolutionary warfare in Southeast Asia, any coalition entered into by the communists resulted in the collapse of democracy. General Ramos made this statement during a press conference in Camp Aguinaldo yesterday [24 Jun].

He said any coalition entered into by communists where there was no sincere renunciation of violance and terrorism with the armed struggle by them, always resulted in the collapse of the democratic system in those countries. Although he did not mention names, Ramos was obviously referring to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. He said one must examine the pattern used by the communists to gain power. At the same time, he said the Communist Party of the Philippines is the broader organization which utilizes the National Democratic Front as one of its many front organizations.

Concerning the Civilian Home Defense Force, General Ramos said the military has been given by President Aquino until the early part of July to jutify the retention of the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF]. There are about 75,000 CHDF all over the country who directly support the regular armed forces in the fight against communist insurgency. He said the 150,000 strong armed forces cannot do it alone in fighting the rebels scattered all over the country. Ramos said abusive CHDF will have to weeded out. He said about 5 percent of the CHDF forces have been identified as abusive.

Warns of Increased Attacks

HK251042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Speaking at a news conference, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said that communist rebels are expanding their aggression all over the country. He said that it should be noted that the New People's Army has increased and continued attacks against civilians, and government offices and installations in Mindanao, Bicol, Bulacan, and other Provinces. In addition, Ramos mentioned the discovery of a large gravesite where government informants were said to have been buried alive. He said the body count totalled 62. The mass gravesite is situated some 830 kilometers south of Manila.

'SOURCES' CITED ON STATUS OF CPP LEADERSHIP

HK241555 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[By Roy S. De Guzman and Ed Perpena]

[Text] Two top-ranking leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), although clipped of broad policy making powers, were never eased out of the party hierarchy. This was revealed to the INQUIRER by senior party sources who, at the same time, denied there were ongoing official talks with the Aquino government.

Contrary to earlier reports, CPP chairman Rodolfo Salas and party secretary-general Rafael Baylosis have neither resigned nor been forcibly made to quit their top posts, sources said. Salas and Baylosis, advocates of the boycott policy cadres who openly criticized the snap election boycott which has been described as "a major tactical blunder."

The two retaind their posts and their seats in the executive committee of the CPP Central Committee, which has been expanded. More seats were added to the previously five-man body, although this was not thoroughly explained by our sources. The new executive committee member are identified with the "moderate" faction which favors negotiations with the government and a review of the war tactics employed by the CPP in its 18-year struggle for state control.

The sweeping powers by which Salas and Baylosis -- recognized CPP military tacticians -- ruled over the party since the arrest of the first crop of leaders almost 10 years ago, were clipped. Also, the new leaders' sentiments "neutralize" the "intransigent" views held by the two CPP hardliners.

The moderate view -- represented by executive committee members Jose "Pepe" Lueneta and Antonio Ma. Zumel, and official CPP emissary Satur Ocampo -- has reportedly gained greater influence in the CPP's ruling circles. "As a result, the CPP is now more open about holding talks with the government representatives," said one of our sources, who requested that he not be named and his position in the rebel movement not be revealed. But he denied government allegations that ceasefire talks between the official representatives from both camps are not underway.

"Messages are received," he said, but so far, no offical meeting between representatives of the CPP and the government have been held. He said, however, that "preparations are being made so as to facilitate the holding of the discussions."

As a matter of policy, no official announcements are made by the CPP regarding its leadership structure and composition. The party source further revealed that even as the demotion, even expulsion, from the CPP of Salas and Baylosis were demanded by a considerable number of underground CPP cadres and fulltime NPA guerrillas, the question of who takes over can only be resolved by a party congress. "That congress would come only in a year's time," he said, as he revealed that plans are afoot for the holding of national party congress soon, the first to be held since the CPP's founding on Dec. 16, 1968.

He also confirmed reports that there is now a thorough review of CPP policies, particularly the Maoist principle of a protracted people's war in the countryside, which through the years has caused the deaths of thousands of civilians and combatants from both the insurgents and government's side.

Meanwhile, the Laguna provincial government could achieve a breakthrough in its effort to open a dialog with Communist guerrillas operating in several Laguna towns. A ceasefire between the New People's Army and the military is also seen as possible even without policy guidelines on truce being issued by both the government and the CPP, said Isidro Hildawa, a member of the Laguna provincial board.

In recent talks with some regular NPA members, Hildawa and Samuel Bueser, another board member, said they were asked to "just shows good faith in dealing with the people" as a pre-condition toward the start of a dialog. They said a certain "Kumander [Commander] Ireneo" had asked them to institute "some concrete changes" to help Laguna farmers. Ireneo was also quoted by the two officials as requiring the government to construct farm-to-market roads.

Immediately after the talks, the provincial board passed a resolution appropriating P300,000 for the construction of a feeder road in Bgy. San Antonio, of this town. Also, the military authorities in Laguna also committed their engineering brigade to help in roads construction.

OCAMPO SAYS CEASE-FIRE TALKS NOT UNDERWAY YET

HK241450 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 5

[Report by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Coimmunist Leaders Air Views: Peace Is a 'Theoretical Possibility'"]

[Text] Peace between the government and the insurgents continues to be viewed by responsible representatives of the extreme left as a "theoretical possibility." But is a coalition government, that is to say, joint rule by representatives of workers, peasants, the bourgeoisie, capitalists also a "theoretical possibility?"

If ceasefire negotiations push through, the National Democratic Front (NDF), the umbrella organization of the underground movement and the communists' official negotiator, political settlement, to the insurgents, may ultimately mean the sharing of political power with the present government. [sentence as published]

If the "theoretical possibility" becomes a reality, theirs will have to be a minority representation "because the Aquino government is in place. But for the present, we are looking for some way out of the impasse." This was the view expressed by three top-ranking communist leaders during an interview conducted over the weekend by BUSINESS DAY at a guerrilla camp in the mountain ranges of Bicol.

The projected peace negotiations are looked upon by the officers of the extreme left as a step forward, but only if the talks are held on a national level. Regional talks, the laying down of arms and the surrender of arms to government are out of the question, according to Antonio Zumel, Satur Ocampo and Jose Luneta, who asked to be referred as "responsible officers" of the communist organization. "Peace talks on regional levels are divisive," says Satur Ocampo, the NDF emissary.

Antonio Zumel, a newsman who went underground when martial law was declared and is now an important communist party leader, explains why the communist underground organization won't lay down their arms. "The only defense of the masses are the arms of the NPA. If we lay down our arms, the exploiting class will just come back and regain whatever they might have lost."

And to the extreme left, the gains are manifold. The NDF-CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] -NPA's minimum program of its "genuine revolutionary land reform program has been implemented. The share of the tenants has been increased. There has been a reduction of land rent and in some areas, "technical confiscation" has been realized as some lands have been taken over by 'people's organizations'."

"Even the NDF program has been adjusted to accommodate landlords who are supportive of the maximum program," Jose "Pepe" Luneta, a high-ranking member of the CPP's central party committee, said.

But Zumel adds that what is more important is for both parties to address the problems of our society. "(President) Cory (Aquino) acknowledges that the root of our problems is structural. She says she wants to address the root of the problem. What we should do is to get together, jointly, with cooperation on both sides, and in good faith address the problems of our society."

Satur Ocampo adds, "We are now looking for a settlement to the problem without the full revolutionary method and program we advocate. It will have to be an accommodation to what government wants and the government accommodating to some of what we want. A cmmon ground should be found. Supposing we agree on the implementation of an aspect of any program that we agree upon or we agree to help implement an aspect of the program the Aquino government offers, there should be a mechanism through which we can join rcommendations."

As for the ceasefire, Jose Luneta looks upon this as one that is mutually agreed upon and means just that -- "Tigil and putukan. Walang patayan," [The firing stops. No killing] and a search for a political solution during that period of negotiations.

Is a peaceful, political solution to the problem possible and are peace talks between the leftist guerrillas and the government under way? The Manila dailies reported Saturday that, according to Mrs Aquino, peace negotiations between emissaries of the government and the NDF-CPP-NPA were already in progress and that proposals for regional ceasefire were under study. But this was denied by communist leaders during the interview last Saturday. Ocampo told BUSINESS DAY that ceasefire talks had not even begun. "The government has not told us officially who its emissary is. How can the talks be under way? All we know at the moment is that a Cabinet minister will serve as emissary."

On the part of the communist organization, however, consultations with the party cadres, the NPA, its militia and the peasant organizations have started. The question of a ceasefire agreement has been tossed to the peasantry through consultative discussions. The issue is thoroughly discussed and free debate is encouraged by party members. Whatever consensus is arrived at is relayed to the party. "At this point, we are still at that preliminary stage," Ocampo told BUSINESS DAY.

At one such consultative meeting BUSINESS DAY was invited to listen in. Party members and sympathizers voiced the opinion that a ceasefire agreement may not be the solution to the problems they face. They also claimed that while government speaks of peace, it nevertheless continued to step up its counterinsurgency operations. The ICHDF (Integrated Civilian Home Defense Forces), as claimed by them, is still intact and fighting between the NPA and the armed forces has not abated. For the peasants present, the general sentiment was that the Aquino government has done nothing in the past four months to alleviate their condition. In that camp, the consensus seemed to be that of ignoring the ceasefire proposal and continuing with armed struggle as a solution to the problems of society.

The AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) and the ICHDF are sore points with the armed left and its peasants-sympathizers. How are hostilities between the armed groups expected to vanish?

"Perhaps what is needed is a total reorientation process for the AFP," says Zumel. "But from what we hear, the AFP is being strengthened for counterinsurgency purposes to maintain the present system. That means physically suppressing the New People's Army and all other armed opposition forces."

But from government's view, isn't suppression of all armed opposition forces necessary for the defense and protection of the state?

That, to Zumel, is a matter of interpretation. "Ours is generally referred to as the hidden government. This may be hidden to the state, but to the people out here in the consolidated areas, the government is not hidden. Ours is the actual government."

A CPP official takes a slightly different slant. "We may be jumping much too forward, but I think it (the ceasefire agreement) will ultimately get to a point where part of the military solution to the problem is precisely that -- reorientation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and maintaining the integrity of the New People's Army and either putting it in a coordinated relationship with the new reformed armed forces or integrating it as a group.

"Of course there has to be a political basis for such an arrangement and that would be in terms of a political settlement that would be arrived at between the Cory government and the NDF, (one) that would partake the character of a coalition government."

The idea, party officials said, has already been floated and reactions have been received. "President Aquino has already stated that she will not have communists in her government, that coalition is not acceptable. These are publicly stated positions. But we believe that if we are able to lay down the basis why it is a necessary solution to the problem, it would be understood in a different light. Reason must prevail and then we can arrive at a negotiated solution."

Luneta says: "We have to go through a process whereby positions are clarified. First, we must establish the sincerity of the parties that want to talk and negotiate. Then, after that has been established, what do we talk about? Here is our program and we want this to be open to the people and we want this, our program, to be considered by the government. The government has its own program. Saan ba puwede tayong magsalubong dyan? [Where can we compromise?] ...but definitely, we are open to the possibility of a ceasefire." He jokingly adds, "We won't ask the AFP to lay down its arms."

Is peace possible? The party officials seem to think it is possible, now that the channels of communications are open. They see certain solutions to the impasse. But these may not be the answers government has in mind, making peace elusive once again.

Can there ever be a meeting of the minds? The government sees insurgency as a problem. But the other side sees it as something else. Zumel stresses: "Insurgency is not the problem. It is the solution."

NDF SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK200811 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18-19 Jun 86 pp 13-14, 13

["Features" column by Rosario A. Garcellano: "Interview with Antonio Zumel: 'Ours Is a Civil and Civilized Movement'"; Part I]

[Text] While researching for her forthcoming book END GAME: THE FALL OF THE MARCOS REGIME, expatriate writer Ninotchka Rosca met with some underground resistance leaders, including Antonio Zumel, spokesperson of the National Democratic Front (NDF), the umbrella coalition of clandestine revolution forces. Being old colleagues in the press, the two discussed many things, including the ceasefire talks. Realizing the immediate significance of this portion of the interview, Rosca asked for and was granted permission to release it to PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES.

On Zumel, Rosca reports: "Antomel (old nickname conferred on Zumel by media people) looked no different from the last time we met -- 1972. Still very much an El Greco figure, lean and ascetic. Still chain smoking, though conscious of it now. Once or twice, he slipped into the old media lingo, saying mahal (dear) which, because it dated both of us, was rather mortifying. However, his grasp of the intricacies of politics and of the national situation has deepened. One could sense in Antomel a profound identification with that amorphous collective called the people, the masses. It was obvious he felt the terrible burden of responsibility -- perhaps, a sense of the historicity of his pronouncements -- at this critical juncture of national developments. Sometimes, when speaking of how complex the problems were, both facing nation and the underground movement, he'd make a delicate gesture of restlessness, as though groping for -- well, maybe readier solutions. (Or then again, maybe for a gun.")

Ninotchka Rosca (NR): What will be the NDF's role in the ceasefire talks?

Antonio Zumel (AZ): This is one issue to be discussed. In the beginning, the Cory government did not specify what body it wanted to deal with. Then, later, Cory herself said she wanted to talk to the Communist Party of the Philippines' (CPP) top leaders, or there won't be any talks. But we in the NDF -- we're the ones prepared to face the government panel. The CPP, on the other hand, is prepared to execute a document to the effect that the NDF will represent them and the New People's Army (NPA). Whatever agreement will be reached with the NDF panel will be binding on the CPP-NPA.

NR: But (former newsman and political prisoner) Satur Ocampo has been named....

AZ: We will have to communicate with the government on this. True, the movement committed Satur to the ceasefire negotiations but as part of the NDF panel. Perhaps Cory wanted to include this (breakthrough) among her hundred-days achievement, so she made the announcement. But there was some misrepresentation -- whether waittingly or unwittingly, we don't know.

NR: That Satur will represent the CPP?

AZ: Yes, not the NDF. We're not yet in the panel negotiations proper, we still have a lot to discuss. Technical matters, mostly, relating to the logistics of the actual panel talks.

NR: So the "rebel" negotiating panel will be NDF?

AZ: You see, even though the CPP is big and its army large, both are still only a portion of the national democratic movement. Now, the NDF represents all, including sectoral organizations...

NR: If the government refuses to accept the NDF panel?

AZ: That, too, will have to be discussed. I understand they're thinking of variations like the NDF-CPP or CPP-NPA-NDF...

NR: If the NDF is not directly involved...

AZ: The other NDF affiliates won't feel bound by the agreement. That's a factor to consider.

NR: On the other hand, meeting with you would be granting NDF a belligerent status.

AZ: Again, that's one factor to consider. I understand that Tony Tupas's group is raising the view that while the CPP is simply a political party, the NDF is a proto-government.

NR: Why make a distinction between NDF and CPP when, according to your detractors, you are Party-dominated, anyway?

AZ: I was one of those who first served in the NDF's Prep-Com (preparatory commission) so I know a little of its history. I was present during is conceptualization in 1972.

NR: I thought the NDF Prep-Com was set up in April 1973.

AZ: That's the start of its official history. But there were initial meetings even before martial law, when it seemed there was no basis even for such an organization. Voltaire was with us.

NR: Enrique Voltaire Garcia II (past chairman of the University of the Philippines Student Council and delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention)?

AZ: Yes, I say this now in recognition of his contributions to the national democratic movement, which should be acknowledged. He was not a Party member but nobody can beggar his defense of the national and democratic interests of our people.

Anyway, in those first meetings, the Front was to be a gathering of patriotic and revolutionary classes and organizations. It was conceived to be the center of different organizations which -- so long as they were opposed to foreign and domestic exploitation and were for the defense of the national and democratic interests of our people. The NDF was to function as their alliance.

In '73-'74, we issued our 10-point program without elaboration. Later, the points were elaborated upon. In the last few years, those 10 points became 12, with some elaboration, because of the changing situation and because of suggestions from our friends. The draft has been everywhere, even to the U.S. We're that open to criticism and suggestion.

NR: It's been said that the program is simply a rehash of Mao Zedon's own program.

AZ: Our starting point was the requirements of our local situation then we had copies of the programs of different liberation movements. Latin American, Vietnam's NLF (National Liberation Front).... Some ideas came from these but the basis was still our anlysis of our own society. The 1984-1985 program will again be revised. Not substantially but in response to suggestions from allies and friends. This will be the first order of the day at the NDF congress.

NR: Wasn't that supposed to be in June last year?

AZ: No. Not yet. But all the mass organizations under the NDF are already in place. Among the oldest is the Christians for National Liberation. We have the Kabataang Makabayan [National Youth] the health workers -- doctors, nurses, dentists, a rather large group, the Kaguma [expansion unknown] of the teachers, then our peasant and workers organizations. We also have an organization for members of the bureaucracy and another for nationalist businessmen. Then, the minorities [as published] The Cordillera People's Democratic Front is an affiliate.

Over the years, we have not been lacking in perseverance when it comes to establishing relations with the MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front). Although there are no relations between our and their higher councils, in Mindanao, there is de factor alliance between commanders of both sides. We offered to set up a still broader coalition where the NDF will only be a body within and with which the MNLF could relate. Then, there are other relatively small socialist groups...

NR: The charge is that the NDF is only the CPP in alliance with itself. I understand this is the reason for the reluctance of, say, the Coalition of Marxist-Leninist Groups (MLG) to join the NDF.

AZ: Not true. We have many non-Marxist groups which join because they agree with our program. All member organizations have independence and initiative; all plans are discussed democratically. You mentioned the MLG. We presented our program to some friends there for comment. They said it was fine, it was correct, it was a good program. But they said they would just relate with us, without joining. That's okay. As long as today and in the future, we will be helping each other. Organizations like this are progressive and revolutionary.

Now, our member organizations implement the national democratic program. The CPP does so, with the NPA. But we also encourage the formation of other armed groups. The CPP and the NPA also offer their assistance toward this end. The NDF does not have weapons to spare but we're ready to train such forces in our guerrilla zones.

NR: Is this a policy -- encouraging all groups to form their own armies?

AZ: We not only encourage this; we're ready to help. I envision a future when we will have a national revolutionary army, of which the NPA can serve as the core. All the military forces of progressive and revolutionary organizations can be integrated into this. Then, whatever we can win over from the Armed Forces of the Philippines -- I have no doubt this will happen. The truth is that some in the AFP are with the movement -- the result of Victor Corpuz's and Crispin Tagamolila's example. Over the last 13 years, we've had defections from the AFP -- sergeants, soldiers, who became NPA guerrillas.

NR: With the ceasefire negotiations, your bottom line demands are....

AZ: Dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), dismantling of private armies, withdrawal of military encampments and outposts from our territories back to the military barracks.

NR: I thought that has been rejected.

AZ: We haven't talked.

NR: How do you expect the CHDF to be disbanded when it was set up by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos himself?

AZ: The CHDF's track record is terrible. Lumpen elements in the barrio were recruited into the CHDF. You pay such a person P200; you give him authority and a gun... And he's the village thug. So he uses his gun to extort and oppress others. The CHDF record is not defensible. Cory herself in her Davao speech said she'd ask Ramos to explain why the CHDF should be retained. And (former Sen. Jose) Diokno's human rights commission has recommended the disbandment of the CHDF.

Of course, this question stems from a larger one: Has Cory consolidated her control over the AFP? Will they bind themselves to the agreement that will come out of the negotiations?

We guarantee that whatever our panel binds itself to will be binding on our forces to the lowest level.

NR: I heard that Ramos and (Defense Minister) Enrile want to talk to Commander Bilog (alleged to be Rodolfo Sales, purportedly CPP chairman).

AZ: We say that the ceasefire question is a political problem, not a military one. We will not talk to the AFP; we will negotiate with the Cory government. Cory herself has excluded Enrile and Ramos. But it is not improbable that they will have an officer sit in when it comes to military technical matters. In which case, we will have a military cadre with us -- either from our Military Commission or General Staff.

NR: What do you expect personally? Is a ceasefire really possible?

AZ: Instead of a full-fledged ceasefire, we can have a standstill. So long as their soldiers don't enter barrios, neither will we go to the towns looking for trouble. You stay there, we'll stay here. We don't raid municipal halls and military camps. Now, a true ceasefire will mean delineating territorial boundaries and a monitoring of violations.

NR: Do your communication facilities have the capacity to do this?

Az: That's one objective problem we have to overcome. When the mayor of Gonzaga (Cagayan province) was punished by comrades, Enrile raised such a fuss you'd think this person was a saint. But the details of this man's record -- which had to come from the Cagayan comrades -- to show that his punishment was just and correct reached us late. It took a long time to get here. So monitoring will be a problem. The NDF panel delegation will have to have such reports almost immediately.

NR: How long -- if ever -- do you expect such an agreement to last?

AZ: We should place in a larger context Cory's call for lasting peace, principled peace, enduring peace. You ask what is a meaningful ceasefire? It means removing the root causes for the people's taking up arms against government. Feudalism is still the biggest domestic issue. Majority of our people are tied to feudal and semi-feudal exploitation. If this problem is not addressed, there will be no peace in this country. Unjust structures will remain. Even though the probability is very, very small that Cory's government will turn away from foreign domination and implement genuine land reform, still we're ready to try. If we can convince them. If they can accept our proposed solutions (to our social problems), then the fighting will stop. If we can resolve our society's basic problems in this manner, why bother shooting at anyone?

On the other hand, Cory's own class interests operate. If you remember the PDP-LABAN land reform position, it revolved around technological aid, marketing assistance -- nothing on land distribution.

I do not doubt Cory's sincerity, but will her reactionary colleagues allow the process of land reform to push through?

NR: If she insists on it?

AZ: If she allies herself with the people aha! We will support her and all of us, hand in hand, can confront these reactionary forces. If she wants a meaningful peace, sooner or later, she will have to meet these problems head-on. But here are the factors to be considered: the AFP, US imperialism, American big business here, reactionaries like Jobo Fernandez and Jimmy Ongpin who wish the Philippines not only within the spirit but the letter even of International Monetary Fund-World Bank impositions. These oppose even the smallest of democratic measures coming from Cory and the progressive bloc in her government. It is not improbable that if Cory proceeds with championing the people's interests, these forces within and without government will move to destabilize her thoroughly.

NR: What about seemingly independent initiatives of church groups -- like Sr. Gemma in Samar?

AZ: I understand that Sr. Gemma's order is a conservative one; it was never politically active until last February -- unlike other orders whose members joined the parliament of the streets way, way back. That we all desire peace is fine -- but Sr. Gemma's group's approach to the problem of armed struggle was simplistic. Our society's problems are complex. Yet they offered no solutions. All they wanted was for the comrades to lay down their arms.

Now, they entered the guerilla zone, saying they came in peace. Our comrades were polite -- ours is a civil and civilized movement. So, they received the visitors well and listened. Then, they told her: "Ceasefire, sister, is being discussed by our movement and the government right now. First of all, laying down arms is not part of the discussion. --"

NR: Is this an absolute?

AZ: Absolute. What, surrender? (laughs). We have historic experience of the ruling class' bad faith when dealing with people like us. If we lay down our arms, what will happen? The landlords will return with their private armies and take back what has been won under our revolutionary land reform program. Lay down arms -- never, not even at the moment of liberation itself, because we have to protect the gains of our revolution, paid for with so much hardship, so many lives.

NR: And from the AR [Armed Forces of the Philippines], what do you expect?

AZ: They may not really be interested in a ceasefire. All throughout the time Cory was uttering sweet words of reconciliation, the AFP was hitting us relentlessly. Enrile himself said all's fair in war. The irony was that all the time they were hitting us -- they're still attacking us -- they were and are coddling Marcos loyalists, treating warlords like Dimaporo and Singson with kid gloves. You can see here the direction of their main blow -- it was against us.

We greatly fear that, based on their past moves, (the military) will either block or sabotage these (ceasefire) efforts. Perhaps, even before we discuss the possibility of discussing, our people should be aware of the fact that here (in the AFP), we have possible obstacles, serious obstacles.

Despite this, we will talk with the government. Don't however, lose sight of efforts within and outside the AFP to derail these talks, of attempts by forces like the U.S., for instance, which are only interested in crushing our movement.

NR: Are you going to be in the panel?

AZ: I don't know. Should I be? What do you think?

NR: Ulp....

AZ: I can't imagine how it will be after 14 years underground, 14 years in the guerrilla zones. Aside from your concerns in the negotiations, there will be invitations to speak here, speak there you have to meet the press to apprise them of the situation. We may see each other at....

NR: ...the Press Club!

AZ: It will take some adjustment.

NR: I'll bet you a Black Label though the NDF panel will be all-male.

AZ: Done! you're going to lose!

CPP TO MAKE CORDILLERAS MAIN GUERRILLA BASE

HK240307 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan -- A senior military officer Friday said communist rebels are planning to convert the huge Cordillera ranges into a guerrilla base. Brig. Gen. Manuel Ribo, Cagayan Valley Regional unified commander, said Mountain Province is being eyed by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as the main guerrilla base of operation by the New People's Army (NPA), its military arm.

He said the guerrilla base will be under the centralized leadership of the Northern Luzon Commission (NLC) of the CPP to promote the so-called people's war against the government. According to Ribo, NLC has been organized into three supra-provincial committees. The first supra-provincial committee is composed of Cagayan, sub-province of Apayao and Ilocaos Norte; second comprises the provinces of Abra, Kalinga subprovince and Mountain Province and the third is composed of Ifugao, Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya.

During his briefing at the regional peace and order council in Tuguegarao presided over by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, General Ribao said the NLC envisions in two years time to link all CPP-NPA provincial zones in Ilocos and Cagayan Valley regions. These are Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Abra, Isabela, Nueva Vizczya, Kalinga, Mountain Province and Ilocos Sur.

Ribo said if the organization will push through, these areas will serve as bases for NPA guerillas to launch company size to undersize battalion attacks. Ribo also said the rebels are planning to establish guerilia encampments in Sierra Madre mountain.

He said the CPP/NPA selected the Cordillera and Sierra Madre ranges for economic reason, considering that these areas are where the lucrative wood industries owned by logging operators are located. The NPA imposes a "progressive tax" on logging firms in Cagayan by as much as P50,000 each tractor, P15,000 per truck and P5,000 for each chainsaw owned by loggers. Enrile said he will ask President Aquino to cancel all logging operations in Cagayan to stop "tong" collections by rebels.

MAGNO SAYS NPA BEHIND TROUBLE IN LANAO DEL SUR

HK230755 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMt 23 Jun 86

[Text] Rebels disguised as Ali Dimaporo's men are responsible for violence and trouble in Lanao del Sur, says Major General Jose Magno, Southern Command chief. According to Magno, NPA rebels disguised as members of Dimaporo's Barracuda army. He added that some 60 so-called Barracuda men who attacked some barangays in the province were actually rebels. They were able to seize some 10 (rifles) during the attack.

AQUINO WANTS DETAINEE ISSUE RESOLVED

HK200759 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] All military cases filed against some civilians will now be transferred to civilian courts. This was the order given by President Corazon Aquino following her meeting with representatives of human rights groups. The groups said that some 650 political prisoners are still languishing in different military camps nationwide. Present at the meeting was Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos.

The president's spokesman reaffirmed that the president wants the issue resolved. At present there is still no exact figure of all political detainees arrested during the time of former President Marcos. Nonetheless, President Aquino has already released 563 political detainees.

Presidential aide Rene Saguisag said the government is determined to free all political prisoners on the condition that it is proven that they are indeed political prisoners. Meanwhile, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said his ministry continues its efforts to study the cases of said prisoners still in detention, adding that they would like to find out exactly what kind of assistance is needed. He also stated that justice is being dispensed accordingly in the country today.

On the other hand, Ramos said that, like all other countries, violence also takes place in the Philippines.

AQUINO DEFERS PROMOTION OF SEVEN GENERALS

HK201522 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[By Jose De Vera]

[Text] President Aquino appeared to have struck a discordant note in her relationship with the military organization for her failure to act on promotions recommended by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff. The President had deferred the promotion to he two-star rank of seven of eight brigadier generals recommended by Enrile and Ramos to fill up the table of organization (TO) of the armed forces.

Those left out were Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff whose TO position calls for a lieutenant general but whose promotion was recommended only to two-star rank; Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Caniezo, commanding general of the Army; Brig. Gen. Ramon J. Farolan, Air Force Chief: Brig. Gen. Renato S. de Villa, chief of Constabulary and integrated National Police [INP]; Commodore Serapio Martillano, Flag Officer in Command of the Navy; and two others who were not identified. Sources said, however, that the two were the AFP deputy chief of staff and the commanding general of the Capital Regional Command.

Under the set-up, the AFP vice chief of staff is second in command to the chief of staff, followed by the AFPO deputy chief of staff. The commanding generals of the Army, PC [PHILIPPINE Constabulary]-INP, PAF [Philippine Air Force], and PN [Philippine Navy] come next, in that order.

Southcom is a subordinate command which is now headed by a two-star general as a result of Magno's promotion. How can the AFP vice chief of staff, whose rank is now lower than that of the Southcom commander, give orders to one who is higher than him in rank, the sources asked?

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ABE ON 'CREATIVE PARTNERSHIP' WITH ASEAN

OW260431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Manila, June 26 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday vowed to keep closer political and economic ties with Southeast Asia to establish a "creative partnership" with the region. Outlining Japan's basic policy approach in what is dubbed as the "Abe Doctrine," Abe also sought to allay any fear among Asian nations that Japan may turn itself into a major military power. "The first pillar of Japan's Asian policy is Japan's contribution as a country committed to peace," Abe said in assuring the ASEAN countries of Japan's non-military intention.

"It is Japan's basic, consistent policy stance and the firm determination of the Japanese people to observe the lessons of history and never again become a military power," Abe declared in a keynote speech at a meeting with the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). "Therefore, Japan will continue to reject a military role for itself in Asia," he said.

The meeting is part of a series of talks the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei are holding with the developed nations on the Pacific rim and the European Community following their two-day annual ministerial conference, which ended here Tuesday.

Abe sought to underline Japan's identity as part of Asia despite its alliance with the United States and close association with other economic powers in the West. "As an Asian, I take personal pride" in the economic strides made by the developing nations in the region, Abe said. Abe argued that ASEAN is facing "a historical turning point" in economic development and Japan wants to "strengthen the creative partnership between Japan and ASEAN." That partnership, Abe said, will be manifested through closer dialogue with ASEAN nations and stepped-up economic aid from Japan.

Abe said Japan plans to strengthen facilities for language education, expand exchange programs for the youth and promote area studies and better appreciation of each other's cultures as part of "heart-to-heart exchange for the establishment of mutual trust."

On economic assistance, Abe pledged to give ASEAN top priority in Japan's official aid program and shift the focus of assistance from project aid to technical cooperation and financial assistance. Addressing the issue of falling commodity prices -- a topic of primary concern for primary industry exporters in the region, Abe promised to help the ASEAN nations diversify their export structure by diversifying the product range of exports. He said he anticipates more Japanese investment to the region as a result of the sharp appreciation of the yen, which tends to prompt Japanese manufacturers to shift production overseas. "Now is the time, when Asia is facing a difficult, uncharted course, that ASEAN and Japan should strengthen their creative partnership and muster their wisdom to realize the peace and prosperity in Asia," Abe said.

The "Abe doctrine" culminates Abe's three-and-a-half-year career as Japan's top diplomat and an emerging shift of emphasis of Japanese policy toward Asia. While Japan is seeking to play a more positive political and economic role in Asian affairs, ASEAN diplomats say they are not sure whether the Japanese feelings are reciprocated.

They point out that Japanese business tends to put their investments in the developed world and Japan has ignored ASEAN interests in market opening measures.

These two points were raised in the joint commuique the ASEAN foreign ministers issued Tuesday at the end of their ministerial conference, in which they expressed "grave concern" over the structural imbalance in Japan-ASEAN trade. ASEAN as a whole enjoys a trade surplus with Japan, which totalled nearly 9 billion dollars last year, but the surplus came exclusively through Japan's oil and raw material imports. ASEAN wants Japan to buy more manufactured goods. Abe was also reminded of the ASEAN position in a series of bilateral talks he had with his ASEAN counterparts since his arrival here Wednesday.

The ASEAN foreign ministers complain that the Tokyo summit of the seven indistrialized nations last month had not adequately addressed the concerns of the ASEAN and therefore dampened ASEAN's enthusiasm on the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations, which Japan has pushed vigorously. "It is difficult for us in ASEAN not to share the cynical view of other developing countries that the outcome of the new rounds would not substantially relieve the economic plight of the Third World countries," Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said in an address at a plenary session of the ASEAN post-ministerial conference with ists "dialogue partners." The dialogue partners also include the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Holds Talks With Schultz, Others

OW251303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Manila, June 25 KYODO -- Japan and the United States agreed Wednesday to throw their financial support behind the new government of President Corazon Aquino, hoping that an improvement in the Philippines' economic health will give greater political stability to the region. The agreement came during a meeting here between Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The two are here to attend a meeting Thursday with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The Abe-Shultz meeting also provided an opportunity for the two to review bilateral economic relations and exchange views on East-West relations and the regional situation in Asia, Japanese officials said. They agreed that the United States and Japan should consult each other on ways to promote economic aid to the Philippines, indicating that the two countries may sponsor joint aid ventures in the Philippines, Japanese officials said. Prosperity in the Philippines is important to the stability of the whole region, Abe told Shultz, and Shultz expressed his agreement, the officials said.

On bilateral economic relations, Abe and Shultz agreed to hold a working-level meeting on July 22-23 in San Francisco to lay the groundwork for talks on reform of Japan's economic structure. The two also agreed that the two countries should start "as early as possible" another round of trade talks to facilitate access of U.S. transport products to the Japanese market, Japanese officials said.

On U.S.-Soviet ties, Shultz said President Ronald Reagan still hopes to hold a second summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev this year, adding that he will be meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when he goes to New York this fall for the United Nations General Assembly meeting.

Touching on international terrorism, Abe and Shultz also agreed that the seven main industrial democracies should hold a follow-up meeting on the issue after their declaration at the Tokyo summit in May to strengthen antiterrorism cooperation. On Kampuchea, Abe and Shultz expressed their support for ASEAN efforts to end military conflict and seek a political settlement there. The meeting with Shultz, held at the Philippine Plaza Hotel, was the last of a spate of bilateral talks Abe began after his arrival in Manila Wednesday afternoon.

In a meeting with Aquino, Abe extended an invitation for the Philippine president to make a state visit to Japan. Aquino accepted the invitation, saying she would visit both the United States and Japan within this year. Abe also pledged to speed up the disbursement of Japan's economic aid to the Philippines, Japanese officials said.

Abe followed up the Aquino meeting with a separate session with her foreign minister, Salvador Laurel, in which Laurel urged Japan to improve market access for three major Philippine export products -- coconut oil, timber and garments. Abe promised to study the matter in the new round of multilateral trade talks, they said.

Bilateral economic ties also dominated another meeting between Abe and Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen, who expressed concern about the decline of Japanese investment in his country and called for relief measures to lessen the burden of yen-denominated debts as a result of the stronger yen, the officials said. While conceding that the appreciation of the yen was the result of market forces, Rithauddeen told Abe that Malaysia has to pay nearly 50 percent more for yen-denominated credit as a result of the yen's upsurge. Abe avoided any immediate commitment, saying that Japan will study the matter and noting that the Japanese economy has also been hit by the yen's upsurge. Rithauddeen urged Japan to maintain the flow of its foreign investment in Malaysia, and assured Abe that Malaysia is trying to improve the investment environment to attract more foreign investors.

HAYDEN PROPOSES KHMER ROUGE LEADERS BE TRIED

HK260515 Hong Kong AFP in English 0507 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 26 (AFP) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden Thursday proposed the creation of a tribunal to try Pol Pot and other leaders of the Khmer Rouge in order to pave the way for Cambodian reconciliation and talks with Vietnam. Mr Hayden made the proposal at the opening of dialogues between foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their developed allies, who uniformly railed against trade protectionism and pressed for an end to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

In his opening statement, Mr. Hayden spoke of "the possibility of establishing some sort of tribunal to determine once and for all the culpability of the Pol Pot leadership," Mr Hayden said. Pol Pot and other Khmer Rouge leaders, whom Mr. Hayden called "mass murderers" and impediments to a solution of the Cambodian problem, are believed to have been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians when they ruled the country from 1975 until being driven out by Vietnamese forces in January 1979. "This would allow the rank and file of the Khmer Rouge to have some hope of participating in a committee of national reconciliation," Mr Hayden said.

On trade protectionism, a central topic of joint and bilateral meetings Thursday and Friday, the developed countries pledged in [an] opening statement to open up their markets and held out hope for ASEAN in the forthcoming new round of multilateral trade negotiations. ASEAN groups the Philippines, Indonesia, Malayasia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei. Their dialogue partners are the United States, Japan, the European Economic Commity (EEC), Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, speaking as chairman of this week's ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, reiterated in his opening statement the regional group's support for an eight-point proposal fo the Cambodian resistance. It calls for a two-stage Vietnamese withdrawal, creation of a coalition government including the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime, and free elections for a new government. He urge ASEAN's allies to show "the political will to bring about a more liberalized and fair international trade regime."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz vowed that the U.S. administration would continue to oppose congressional pressures for protection but asked ASEAN in turn to remove trade barriers, adopt policies attractive to U.S. investments, and protect U.S. intellectual property rights. He said ending protectionism was a "two-way street" and noted that ASEAN's overall trade surplus with the United States rose 4.3 percent in 1985, for a total of 241 percent since 1982. He said their position in dealing with Congress would be strengthened by the reduction of trade barriers in ASEAN.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in his statement that negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should be held as scheduled in September since "should there be any delay in launching the negotiations, it would result in a great loss to the ASEAN countries and their dialogue partners as well."

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister David Lange of New Zealand proposed that the trade negotiations to end the "inequitable treatment accorded to agriculture," a cornerstone of the economies of his country and ASEAN. [sentence as received]

EEC head of delegation Willem Van Eekelen said that apart from agricultural products, the trade negotiations must address products of fishing and services. "We realize the urgent need to raise the EEC's competitiveness" in agriculture and the main solution is to rely on the community's vast internal market expanded by the inclusion of Spain and Portugal, he said.

In his statement, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark held out the prospect of increased Western aid to Vietnam if it withdraws its forces from Cambodia. "Perhaps, as part of the search for peaceful cooperation, the prospect of significant foreign aid in return for withdrawal from Cambodia could facilitate a breakthrough," he said. On economic issues, he stressed Japan's huge trade surplus was contributing to trade pressures but welcomed Tokyo's moves to correct imbalances with its allies.

ROUNDTABLE TALK ON KPA SUPREME COMMAND PROPOSAL

SK250530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0840 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Roundtable talk, "A Just Proposal to Prevent the Danger of War and to Defend Peace," with the participation of Yu Ho-chun, director of Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; Chon Kum-chol, director of Secretariat of the CPRF Central Committee; KPA Major Generals Yi Nung-hun and Kim Se-kwan; KPA Senior Colonel Kim Tok-hyon; and Station Commentator Kim Yong-nam]

[Text] [Moderator] In our roundtable talk today, we will discuss the KPA Supreme Command's peace proposal, which has caused great repercussions at home and abroad. KPA Major General Yi Nung-hun, would you please tell us first about the basic contents of the peace proposal put forward by the Supreme Command?

[Yi Nung-hun] They key points of our Supreme Command's peace proposal consist of holding talks between military persons in authority including the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK and the commander in chief of the United Nations Force in South Korea and the South Korean defense minister, those who hold real power in the military of the North and South, in order to alleviate tension and to bring an end to the state of military confrontation.

In this connection, the Supreme Command has taken the step of sending a letter containing specific proposals to each of these individual on the other side. Accordingly, our country's minister of the People's Armed Forces has sent the other side a letter containing specific contents to be discussed at the talks, including such businesslike matters as the date to initiate the talks, the site of talks, and matters concerning preliminary contacts.

[Unidentified speaker] The Supreme Command's new proposal for peace talks is a very important proposal put forward to alleviate tension in the country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people do not want war, and desire to avoid a fratricidal war by all means and to reunify the country peacefully.

We have proposed that the talks by the military persons in authority discuss a halt to military exercises and arms buildup, the reduction of troops and armaments, and observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement as required by the original contents of the agreement. This shows once again the great interest of the government of our republic in alleviating tension of the country, preventing the danger of war, and defending peace, as well as its sincere efforts toward this.

[Unidentified speaker] Bringing and end to the acute tension in our country and preventing war is the most urgent problem facing the international political situation. As you know, the situation on the Korean peninsula is aggravated continuously so much that a war could break out at any time. The United States and the South Korean authorities have deployed their armed forces in the forward area along the border [kyongkyeson], increased their mobility, built up nuclear combat capabilities, and massively increased their command forces. New offensive military equipment, including nuclear weapons, have been continuously introduced into and deployed in South Korea, and maneuvers to disptach mobile U.S. armed forces from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region to the Korean front are being waged continuously.

Meanwhile, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are continuously waging adventurous war exercises against us, intentionally leading the situation to the brink of war. Such military moves that are taking place in South Korea today show that the threat of war on the Korean peninsula is evolving into an immediate, rather than long range problem.

If a war were to break out in Korea, it would be an all-out war, a three-dimensional war without distinction between the front and the rear, and it is certain that it would spread to a nuclear war. It is also common knowledge today that a war would spread across the border of Korea into a global war.

This situation demands that we should urgently take all steps we can to remove the danger of war in Korea and to defend peace. Therefore, our proposal for holding talks of military persons in authority is an expression of our ardent desire to be faithful to our national duty for the Korean people and to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

[Moderator] Our peace initiative is expected to make an important contribution to resuming the North-South dialogue, currently in a state of suspension [chungdan sangtaee innun], and making progress in the dialogue. Secretariat Director Chon Kum-chol, would you please tell us about this?

[Chon Kum-chol] In a nutshell, unless the state of military confrontation is eliminated, any form of dialogue or negotiation cannot be led to success. As you well know, with our relief step for the South Korean flood victims in the fall of 1984 as a turning point, the Red Cross organizations' contacts were resumed and economic talks were held between the North and South. Last year the preliminary contacts for the North-South parliamentary talks were held and art troupes and home-visiting groups of the North and South exchanged visits. Therefore, the yearning for reunification was heightened among the compatriots in the North and South, and the fellow countrymen were bouyant with expectations and hopes for dialogue.

Howver, the hard-won North-South dialogue had to be suspended because of the war maneuvers and military provocations of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority.

[Unidentified speaker] For instance, as we all know well, there was the Panmunjom shooting incident perpetrated by the United States and the South Korean side in November 1984. The next year, 1985, they conducted the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise.

[Moderator] We can say that those were the direct cause of the suspension of the dialogue, can't we?

[Unidentified speaker] You are right. Precisely because of such war maneuvers and armed provocations, the dialogue, which had continued smoothly, overnight fell into the stage of suspension and the situation has now reached a very gloomy stage where it is difficult to foresee the future of dialogue. The historic experience in the North-South contacts and dialogue shows that dialogue can progress successfully only when military tension is alleviated and a peaceful atmosphere is created.

[Unidentified speaker] That is correct. This time, we have proposed the holding of talks between military authorities to seek practical measures for the prevention of the danger of war and the alleviation of tension. One of the objectives of this proposal is, I think, to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes. Indeed, the stop which the KPA Supreme Command has taken this time is, I think, of great significance in preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, in creating an atmosphere of dialogue and negotiation, and in opening a new aspect for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Supreme Command's proposal for talks between the military authorities in the North and the South has again showed the invariable peace-loving stand maintained by our party and the government of the republic. Our proposal for talks between military authorities is, so to speak, an unprecedented one for talks between those who hold real military powers, the first of its kind in the history of the 36 year division.

[Unidentified speaker] True, it is certainly the first in history.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes. From the beginning, to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to basically settle the question of preserving peace, a peace agreement should be concluded between us and the United States and a declaration of nonagression should be adopted between us and South Korea.

[Unidentified speaker] You are right. However, under the present circumstances in which the United States and the South Korean authorities have not responded to our proposal for tripartite talks, it is difficult to immediately settle the basic question concerning peace on the Korean peninsula. In addition, despite the existence of the Armistice Commisssion, the contents of the Armistice Agreement are not properly respected. Under these circumstances, even this commission cannot settle the question of preserving the peace on the Korean peninsula.

[Unidentified speaker] You are right.

[Unidentified speaker] At the same time, we also proposed the holding of North-South parliamentary talks even before the holding of tripartite talks. However, no substantial progress has been made in this either. Thus, tripartite talks have not been realized, parliamentary talks have not been realized, and the function of the Armistice Commission is not properly realized. Under these circumstances, how can a measure be taken for the alleviation of tension? The way is precisely to hold talks between the military authorities in the North and the South and take military measures. We can say that this is, at present, the most realistic way to settle questions.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, under the present circumstances, I think that there is no other way out than a gathering, at some place, or our minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea, and the minister of national defense of South Korea.

[Unidentified speaker] That's correct. They are the ones who command the armed forces confronting one another. At the same time, in the military field, they are those holding real military power, who are directly responsible for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

[Unidentified speaker] We can say that they have the duty to alleviate tension. Therefore, to take a practical measure for the alleviation of tension between the North and the South, those who hold real military powers in the North and the South should sit face to face. If they hold sincere discussion by sitting face to face and by adopting a peace-loving stand, various practical military measures can be taken.

[Unidentified speaker] Of course, there is no doubt about that.

[Unidentified speaker] In that respect, our Supreme Command's proposal for talks between military authorities is a most rational proposal in full conformity with the actual condition of the Korean peninsula.

[Unidentified speaker] I agree. We can say that the proposal which we have put forth this time is a fair and just one that, because of its generosity, can be accepted by anyone. In putting forth the new proposal this time, we have made no unilateral assertions. As we all know, with regard to the questions to be discussed at the talks, in addition to the questions which we have put forth, we made it clear that we are ready to discuss questions presented by the opposite side as long as they contribute to the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. Thus, we have expressed our flexible and generous stand. Therefore, if the United States and the South Korean side truly desire the alleviation of tension in our country and are interested in dialogue and reunification, I think they should have no reason or excuse for not accepting our new proposal.

[Unidentified speaker] You are absolutely right. Historically, the United States and the South Korean authorities have accepted none of our repeated proposals for peace and the alleviation of tension, not to mention of our proposal for the reunification of the fatherland. Instead, under the facade of southward invasion, they have continued to aggravate the situation. However, because our proposal for discussions between military authroities is a method by which tension can be alleviated through face to face meetings of key officials in the North and the South, the threat of southward invasion cannot be used as an excuse.

[Unidentified speaker] It can be said that they now have no excuse whatsoever.

[Unidentified speaker] Meanwhile, in South Korea at present, the youths, students, and people are demanding the U.S. withdrawal of nuclear weapons. At the same time, they are also strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. What does this mean? This means that, in our country, the danger of war is not produced by the threat from the North but by the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its war policy.

[Unidentified speaker] Our Supreme Command's peace initiative has once again clearly shown, through practical example, that our party and the government of the republic desire not war but peace, and are making all sincere efforts for peace.

[Unidentified speaker] Settling questions in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation is the unchanging stand and policy of our party and the government of the republic. Instead of raving about the threat of southward invasion, which does not actually exist and which no one believes, the United States and the South Korean side should respond to our proposal for talks between military authorities in compliance with the demand of the era.

[Unidentified speaker] You are right. The attitude toward our new peace initiative is, I think, a touchstone that will show whether peace, dialogue, and reunification of Korea are truly desired or not. In the past, whenever chances were given, the United States and the South Korean authorities talked about the alleviation of tension and the North-South dialogue. If what they say is true, I think they should have no reason for not accepting our new peace initiative.

[Unidentified speaker] That is correct. Today, our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world are keenly watching what attitude the United States and the South Korean authorities adopt toward our peace proposal.

[Unidentified speaker] As in the past, our party and the Government of the Republic will continue to make all efforts to settle the question of the peace and reunification of the country though dialogue and negotiation, and make all sincere efforts to realize the talks between the military authorities in the North and the South in accordance with the Supreme Command's peace initiative.

[Moderator] I wish you even greater succeess in your work to successfully implement the Supreme Command's new peace proposal and to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country. We will now end our roundtable talk here. Thank you.

[All speakers] Tnank you.

RALLIES HELD TO MARK KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

Sinchon 23 June

SK252200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A workers rally to expose and denounce the war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and their bestial brutality on the occasion of the 25 June Anti-Imperialist Struggle Day was held in Sinchon on 23 June.

Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and responsible functionaries of central and local party and power organizations, administrative and economic organizations, and social groups, including Kim Pong-chu, Pak Su-tong, and Yu Ho-chun, attended the meeting together with workers.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

[Begin Kim Pong-chu recording] Today, we are marking the 25 June Anti-Imperialist Struggle Day amid a solemn environment in which all workers thooughout the country are vigorously accelerating socialist construction while upholding the party's leadership with loyalty, and in which the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for indpendence and democracy are burning more violently than ever among the South Korean people. On the occasion of this day, with endless curses and burning enmity against the U.S. imperialists, the Korean people's archenemy, we have gathered in Sinchon,the land of indignation, in order to expose to the world and denounce the crimes that the rascals have committed against our people..

The history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Korea, which has lasted for some 100 years, is a history of the crime of flagrantly violating sovereignty and independence in Korea; a history of plundering natural resources in our country; and a history of brigandish human massacre involving the brutal murder of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had endlessly committed armed aggression against Korea since the middle of the last century, occupied the southern part of our fatherland after the liberation, enforced the destiny of colonial slavery on the South Korean people, and were accelerating war preparations with the ambition of swallowing all of Korea. At last, on 25 June, they provoked a war of aggression against our people.

While indulging in the wild dream of destroying our young Republic in its infancy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors submerged the whole area of the northern part of the Republic in a sea of fire by mobilizing large-scale forces of some 2 million men and numerous war devices. The devilish U.S. imperialist killers dropped 450,000 bombs and cannonballs on Pyongyang alone, and showered, within a year, peaceful cities and agricultural villages with some 15 million rounds of napalm, some 500 million rounds of (?ammunition), and more than 450,000 rocket bombs, thus destroying 8,700 production facilities and 370,000 chongbo of farmland. The large-scale brutal massacre of the Korean people was the most shameful crime that the U.S. imperialists committed during the Korean War. We are vividly remembering the brutal slaughter of men committed by the devilish U.S. imperialist killers here at Sinchon.

The U.S. imperialist vampires, who had been trained with the idea of abhoring people, and with inate character of cannibals, burned some 1,600 patriots and pregnant women and some 300 children to death by detaining them in the air-raid shelter at the country People's Committee and soaking them with gasoline, and murdered some 2,000 residents by throwing them into reservoirs and water ponds alive.

The U.S. imperialist jackals, human butchers more brutal than beasts, killed at random an average of 900 innocent residents every day during the period when they were occupying Sinchon county by killing model workers by tearing them apart, murdering those who donated rice by dragging them like animals, and killing the chairman of the Women's League by nailing her in the forehead.

The murderous U.S. imperialist ring earlier unhesitatingly committed such hair-raising murderous acts, unknown in the history of warfare, wherever it imprinted its aggressive steps. By basely discarding publicly recognized international agreements, it has also committed the unpardonable criminal act of wantonly using bacterial and noxious gas bombs.

The subversive, murderous, and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in this land during the past fatherland liberation were felonious crimes that could not ever be erased. Because of the bestial and barbarous crimes committed by the rascals, the misfortunes and sufferings of our people are immeasurable.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the barbarians of the 20th century, the most atrocious murderous ring, and the arch enemy with whom we cannot live under the same sky.

Availing myself of this occasion of censuring the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and on behalf of hundreds of thousands of our parents and brothers who fell, harboring enmity against the yankee aggressors, I bitterly denounce the piratical, murderous, and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialists in our fatherland, reflecting the voices of curse and surging indignation of all workers throughout the country. [shouts]

No matter what lethal weapons and what barbarous method the U.S. imperialists may have used, they have failed to reduce the Korean people to submission and to fulfill their dirty, wild, and aggressive desire.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, victorious and iron-willed commander and great military strategist, our people and the People's Army defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieved historic victory in the fatherland liberation war by rising as one and by struggling unyieldingly.

The brilliant victory attained by our people in the fatherland liberation war clearly demonstrated to the world that the Korean people firmly united around the party and the leader are victorious and invincible and that no force can reduce to submission the people who have risen to protect national unity and sovereignty under the anti-imperialist banner of independence.

By beating and defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people have safeguarded the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains and have gloriously defended peace in Asia and the world. The U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the most powerful nation in the world, were beaten miserably and began to traverse the road of decline.

Although it has been more than 30 years since the U.S. imperialists signed the letter of surrender after being degraded into the pitiful status of defeat, the rascals are still clinging to an attempt to concoct two Koreas and to engage in war maneuvers by nestling in South Korea.

Having designated the Korean peninsula as the front line of U.S. strategy, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have continuously committed military provocations against our Republic, have manuevered to make war preparations and have turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base designed to invade the northern half of the Republic and the Asian continent. [end recording]

The speaker said that instead of naturally drawing a lesson from their disgraceful defeat suffered by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean war, they have greatly increased the military capabilities of the U.S. forces in South Korea and of the puppet armed forces and have daily kicked up war exercise rackets. He then said that because of such maneuvers to provoke a new war, the dangerous situation has developed to such an extent that a war might be touched off at any moment. The speaker said further that the United States and the South Korean authorities should affirmatively respond to the new proposal of the KPA Supreme Command for preventing the danger of war and for easing tension in Korea. In conclusion, the speaker said that instead of recklessly running amok, running counter to the trend of the time, the U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along with them their lethal weapons.

Pyongyang 25 June

SK251128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The United States must draw a lesson from its shameful defeat in the Korean war, stop seeking an adventurous war and go home before they are ousted from South Korea by the struggle of the South Korean people, declared So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, in his speech at a Pyongyang, mass rally which was held at the Kim Il-song Square on June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

He vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the South Korean puppet clique, for having imposed immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes upon our people in the past three-year war and running wild today to impose the scourge of a nuclear and chemical war upon our nation.

Owing to the reckless policy of war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, tension is being daily heightened and the danger of a nuclear war increasing on the Korean peninsula, and this has created a very grave situation which may touch off a war by any accidental incident on the Military Demarcation Line where the two sides are in acute confrontation with each other, he noted, and said. The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army advanced a new proposal to have talks between the military authorities proceeding from the stand to ease the prevailing heightened tension and remove the confrontation on the Korean peninsula. But the United States and the South Korean authorities have not shown any sincerity toward this important peace initiative.

The U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to peace on the korean peninsula and its peaceful reunificationm and the root cause of tension and war, he said, and stressed: The U.S. forces occupying South Korea and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn unconditionally and immediately and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea be brought to an end as early as possible.

The speaker warmly supported and welcomed the June 23 goverment statement of the DPRK on withdrawing nuclear weapons from South Korea and creating a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and extended heartfelt compatriotic support and encouragement of the South Korean people of all walks of life and students who are fighting unyieldingly for the for the independence and democratization of South Korean society under the uplifted banner of anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

Then, representatives of various circles spoke at the rally. After the speeches, more than 100,000 Pyongyang citizens held a demonstration.

Atttending the mass rally were Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Pak Song-chol, Kim Hwan, Kim Yong-nam and O Kuk-yol and other cadres.

NODONG SINMUN and other papers here today editorially stress that peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are a demand of the times and the U.S. forces must immediately withdraw from South Korea.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMEN ENDORSE PEACE PROPOSAL

SK160504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, issued press statements Wednesday supporting the peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to hold talks of military authorities. They declared that the entire working class and agricultural working people fully supported and hailed the new peace proposal.

Kim Pong-chu said the stand of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers slandering and opposing the DPRK's peace proposal was quite surprising. He strongly demanded that they should no longer pursue confrontation and war contradictory to the purpose and desire of the Korean nation and the world people but accept the DPRK's peace proposal and come out to the talks of military authorities.

Pak Su-tong said our agricultural working people earnestly hoped that the talks of military authorities would be convened as soon as possible so that they could be engaged in farming in peaceful and stable circumstances and a new phase be opened for a peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should discard their irresponsible attitude of negating dialogue and respond to our just peace proposal before it is too late, he urged.

TASS ANALYSIS SUPPORTS PEACE INITIATIVE

SK260606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- TASS June 23 in a news analyst's article headlined "Korean Peninsula into Nuclear-Free Zone" supported the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

It said the peace proposal of the DPRK Government is an important new contribution to the struggle to narrow the extent of nuclear war preparations in the Asian-Pacific region. Like the peaceful proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to the United States and the South Korean side to have talks of military authorities for the relaxation of tensions and removal of the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, the statement proves that the DPRK Government is taking a prudent and responsible attitude towards the guarantee of peace and security in the Far East and the Asian-Pacific region as a whole, it emphasized.

PRC SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS PEACE INITIATIVE

SK260543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 25 (KCNA) -- Ma Yuzhen, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, at a news briefing on June 25 expressed support to the peaceful initiative laid down in the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The spokesman said: The initiative of the Korean Government, we consider, reflects the sincere desire of the Korean people for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and realisation of a durable peace there and accords with the fundamental interests of the entire Korean people.

We have consistently held that the United States should withdraw all its troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We hope the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities will sincerely consider the peaceful initiative of the Korean Government to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

FURTHER ON MEETING BETWEEN DJP, NKDP LEADERS

SK220107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 86 p 1, 2

[Text] Rival political parties agreed yesterday to form a special constitutional committee in the National Assembly on Tuesday, the last day of the current 20-day extraordinary session.

The agreement was reached in a meeting between No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. It was reaffirmed in a subsequent meeting between No and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

In their exclusive meeting, the DJP chairman and the NKDP president agreed that ruling and opposition parties would jointly initiate a resolution in a plenary Assembly session Tuesday, calling for the formation of the committee.

No and Yi separately briefed reporters on the result of their two-hour luncheon meeting, which was held in the Assembly restaurant. They shared the view that rival parties should do their best to solve the issue involving "detainees" in a satisfactory manner.

In connection with the detainee issue, the NKDP president demanded that:

-- Those wanted by police for alleged political reasons be dropped from the ongoing manhunt.
-- Those under interrogation be granted a suspension of indictment.
-- Those awaiting trials be granted a dropping of charges.
-- Those serving terms be granted amnesty.
-- Students arrested on account of their demand for constitutional revision be reinstated in their respective schools.

In response, No said the ruling party will consult with the government for a settlement of the issue involving those under interrogation or serving terms. "We, however, cannot intervene in court proceedings. We hope that by trying to create conditions for clemency for those standing trial, a good result will come out," he said.

In reply to Yi's demand for the termination of the manhunts, No said a good result may come out, if interrogation is completed as soon as possible.

The main opposition party leader urged the ruling party to honor a previous bipartisan agreement on amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others. Kim is under a suspended 20-year prison term for sedition stemming from the 1980 Kwangju incident.

At the end of their month-long negotiations over the opening of the incumbent Assembly in April last year, the DJP and the NKDP agreed to make common efforts for the issue.

The ruling party leader responded by saying, "The intensification of political strifes and the behavior of those concerned have made it difficult to consider leniency for them." No also said major political parties should cooperate to prevent "useless political strifes" from impeding possible clemency for them. He further asked Yi to call for their self-restraint.

No made it clear that those implicated in espionage activities cannot be released.

As Yi urged the ruling party to present its constitutional reform bill at the earliest possible date, No said it is desirable for rival parties to produce their own versions to achieve a grand compromise.

Referring to controversial remarks made by Rep. Son Chon-yong of the NKDP Thursday, he said political common sense should have prevented him from making such statements. No asserted that there cannot be rival parties in fighting pro-Communist elements attempting to destroy liberal democracy and the free economic system. He said, "I understand Rep. Song is prepared to apologize (for the remarks). If he seriously repents his mistake, the issue will be smoothly resolved at the Home Affairs Committee."

The opposition lawmaker exasperated the ruling party Thursday by saying national unification is far off, if the Communist dictatorship in the north and the military dictatorship in the south co-exist.

NKDP president Yi insisted on the withdrawal of the indictment of opposition lawmakers connected with the floor violence of last December. Seven NKDP lawmakers were indicted for the violence they perpetrated in a protest against the ruling DJP's unilateral action on a budget bill.

DJP chairman No said efforts are being made to that end.

Yi told No that the opposition NKDP is planning to apply for the bail of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who was recently indicted for "sedition" during the May 3 Inchon incident.

The DJP chairman replied, Let's wait and see."

Talking with reporters after his meeting with the NKDP leader, No said he and Yi agreed to make common efforts to ensure the smooth operation of the forthcoming constitutional committee.

Yi, on the other hand, said the opposition NKDP will delay the appointment of members for the committee, if the government and the ruling party do not show sincerity in fulfilling his agreements with No.

Meanwhile the floor leaders of rival parties will meet tomorrow to iron out differences over the formation of the committee, which will work out a revision bill to the basic law. The current Constitution, which was adopted in 1980 during martial law conditions, provides for indirect presidential election.

The opposition NKDP and KNP have long demanded the basic law be revised to clear the way for the adoption of a direct presidential election system.

At present, the ruling DJP adamantly opposes the direct presidential election system. DJP chairman No said, "As long as we (the DJP) have backed off from our intention to safeguard the current Consititution, the opposition should reciprocate by dropping its demand for direct presidential election."

TWO KIMS SAID DISSATISFIED WITH NO-YI MEETING

SK220120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column: "2 Kims Dissatisfied"]

[Text] After talks with DJP chairman No Tae-u, NKDP president Yi Min-u met with the "two Kims" at a Seoul hotel yesterday, but both of them seemed quite dissatisfied with the outcome of Yi's negotiation with No.

After a two-hour meeting, Kim Tae-chung left the hotel without saying anything and the NKDP adviser Kim Yong-sam only said, "We will meet again Monday at the CPD [Council for Promotion of Democracy] office."

Though pressed by the reporters to say more, Kim managed to slip away from them. Yi said that during the meeting there was a question raised as to "how much effort the ruling party will make for the release of the detainees."

The three previously said that overall release of the "political detainees" is the precondition for the formation of a special Assembly committee for constitutional revision.

An opposition party source said that Kim Tae-chung, who strongly demands the release of the detainees, expressed dissatisfaction that Yi "threw away" the opposition precondition "too readily."

RIVAL NKDP FACTIONS ASSESS YI MEETING WITH NO

SK240109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] Rival factions in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday made different assessments on the results of NDP president Yi Min-u's talks with Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u.

The Tonggyo-dong faction, led by Kim Tae-chung, expressed strong dissatisfaction over Yi's "lukewarm negotiating attitude" with regard to the release of those who were arrested for the "democratization" campaign.

In an Executive Council meeting vice NDP president Yang Sun-chik said, "I have no illusion about No's verbal promise to release political prisoners in his talks with Yi."

Yand and two other vice presidents -- Yi Chung-chae and No Sung-hwan -- maintained that Yi should have had the promise embodied in a document, such as a joint announcement. They strongly urged floor leader Kim Tong-yong to ask the Democratic Justice Party to jointly recommend that the administration release all political prisoners.

However, the Sangdo-dong, faction led by Kim Yong-sam, had a flexible attitude, that the DJP should be given time to prove its sincerity.

Meanwhile, Yi Chol-sung and Sin To-hwan, who lead nonmainstreamers, criticized the party leaders for making unilateral decisions kon party affairs without consulting with them in advance.

EDITORIAL TERMS LEADERS ACCORD 'ENCOURAGING'

SK220125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 86 p 4

"[Editorial: "No-Yi Accord"]

[Text] Certainly, it was encouraging that the leaders of the nation's three major political parties agreed yesterday to set up a special parliamentary committee Tuesday to work out an amendment to the Constitution.

The panel's establishment will undoubtedly mark the first grand procedural step forward in the cause of "grand compromise" that is so precious at the moment to hammer out a solution to the issue of consitutional revision which has placed great strain upon the nation's political theater.

As such, we have been anxious to see the National Assembly form the ad hoc committee under any circumstances before it ends its current special session Tuesday. Otherwise, it would have been necessary to wait at least three months, until the opening of a regular session in September. Little time is left for the nation to carry out the constitutional procedures required to adopt a new basic law in time for a peaceful transfer of power in February 1988.

It was heartening to learn that No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, agreed with Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, in their tete-a-tete to see to it that the projected committee be operated well. A similar accord was reached in another tete-a-tete No held with Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party.

At this moment, we are only eager to see that no hitch be allowed to scuttle the precious momentum provided by the three party leaders. There remain many problems to be solved, such as how to form and name the committee. Still, the great cause must be put before dickering over less important issues.

Noteworthy are the remarks made by No that the ruling party will do its best to create an environment favorable to the release of those detainees who the opposition camp alleges were arrested for political reasons. This should be accepted as an expression of genuine sincerity on the part of the ruling camp, since the matter is ultimately up to the judiciary branch.

Regrettably, however, we cannot help being concerned about some recalcitrant oppositionists who are still inclined to make the release of all "political prisoners" and other unreasonable issues preconditions to establishing the ad hoc parliamentary panel. Should they continue to entertain such demands, they would be unable to avoid criticism for being only intent upon pursuing their partisan interests, catering to some radical activists who even deny our country's liberal democracy itself. It is the rule of party politics that once a decision is made through pertinent channels, party members are obliged to follow it. This rule needs to be applied to the NKDP. This means that politicians must join together to safeguard our country against the dangers facing us by keeping our politics on a right and stable track.

PROGRESS VIEWED IN COMMITTEE FORMATION

SK240134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Political Task Ahead"]

[Text] Based on the weekend reaffirmation by the government and opposition party leaders of their earlier agreement to launch a special parliamentary committee on constitutional amendment, the National Assembly is expected to adopt a resolution to that effect today at the close of its current 20-day extraordinary session.

Though there undeniably exists much apprehension about the future course of undertaking the constitutional revision in time for a democratic and peaceful change of government power in February 1988 when the incumbent President's tenure expires, the progress made in the bipartisan move to inaugurate the parliamentary panel is something that should be lauded for its facilitating the nation's political development.

The progress seems all the more outstanding as, until several months ago, the political theater had been struck on a protracted debate over whether or not an amendment was necessary for the existing Constitution of the Fifth Republic, effected in October 1980.

Such a background -- and, moreover, the relatively short time left for tackling the immense and intricate task of rewriting the basic law -- calls for bona fide dedication, with a keen snese of responsibility and far-reaching political insights, by all political actors to meet the national call for democratization, transcending partisan interests.

But then, one cannot help but be concerned about problems pending the actual formation of the Assembly committee, not to speak of the divisiveness and precariousness that will likely prevail over the forthcoming debate on the constitutional question.

On hand is the tricky issue related to the release of "political detainess," which has thus far hindered the committee's establishment, in spite of the initial accord reached by the rival party leaders last month on the panel.

The lingering issue forced Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, to voice reservations to Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice party, on the committee formation at their latest meeting over the past weekend.

The opposition leader, obviously fettered by intraparty hardliners and dissidents, said that the appointment of his party's members to the committee, essential for the panel's activation, would be dependent on the government camp's "sincerity" in dealing with the question of detainees, disclosing a reserved stand that is feared to have bearings on the future committee function as well.

The opposition forces are once again urged to be realistic and flexible enough to make the best of the recent bipartisan breakthrough to serve the greater cause of national interests, by exhibiting moderation and making compromise when needed.

On the one hand, the government camp is advised to further devise a resilient approach for the sake of renewed national reconciliation, thus creating a favorable climate for attaining a successful constitutional amendment.

DETAILS OF COMMITTEE FORMATION REPORTED

SK250226 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] The labor for giving birth to a special House committee for constitutional amendment was very long yesterday.

At 6:50 a.m., Rep. Kim Tong-yong, whip of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, had his first round of contact with ruling Democratic Justice Party counterpart Yi Se-ki at the Manhattan Hotel near the National Assembly.

Kim reiterated his earlier demand for a joint recommendation to the administration for the release of all "political prisoners." He told Yi, "If the initiation of the joint recommendation is not possible, another kind of document should be made to contain (DJP) Chairman No Tai-u's promise to free the political detainees.

But he only met an outright rejection from Yi who said, "We cannot interfere with the court through any type of form."

Kim reported the results of his contact to the party's Executive Council which was in session.

During the council meeting, Vice President Yi Chung-chae argued, "Why does it encroach upon the judicial right to release those who are under police investigation?"

Senior council member Kim Chae-kwang criticized NDP president, Yi Min-u, shouting, "Once the party decided that the release of all political prisoners is a precondition for the creation of the House panel. Why didn't you say it clearly during the meeting with No?" He said, "You should personally bear responsibility for your agreement to form the House committee."

They decided to delay a party caucus which was scheduled for 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in order to give floor leader Kim time for a second contact with DJP whip Yi.

The rival party whips had their second-round talks at 10:50 a.m. at Yi's office. After the meeting, Yi Se-ki told reporters, "We were like two tape recorders repeating the same assertions."

After lunch, NDP leaders held a second gathering to discuss countermeasures. The Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung maintained that the establishment of the special committee would need to be reconsidered if the DJP rejected the NDP's demand.

On the other hand, the Sangdo-dong faction led by Kim Yong-sam argued that the NDP should struggle for the release of political detainees after the formation of the panel.

Meanwhile, Vice President Choe Yong-u of the Sangdo-dong faction met privately with another Vice President Yang Sun-chik of the Tonggyo-dong faction for about 40 minutes.

While the NDP had meetings at various levels to discuss matters relating to the creation of the ad hoc committee, the DJP was in a relatively calm atmosphere.

At 2:40 p.m., the NDP held a party caucus in which Vice President Kim Su-han reported that party leaders gave party president Yi Min-u, six vice presidents and floor leader Kim freedom to exercise their discretion on what to do about the panel. After the caucus, NDP whip Kim met DJP counterpart Yi again at 4:30 p.m. to discuss concrete matters on the committee composition.

The floor leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party, Kim Yong-chae, also attended the talks.

DJP REITERATES OPPOSITION TO DIRECT ELECTION

SK240053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party made it clear yesterday that it opposes direct election of the president, persistently demanded by the opposition camp. Party chairman No Tae-u said that the election of the president through popular vote would cause extreme social confusion. He made the remarks in a weekly meeting of leading party officials.

The DJP's firm stance is sure to touch off fierce disputes between the ruling and opposition parties in the special House committee to draft an amendment, which is to be inaugurated today.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party seeks to re-introduce the direct presidential election system as its foremost goal in rewriting the Constitution.

The DJP plans to instruct its lawmakers "to make intensive publicity of the drawbacks of the direct presidential election formula among their constituents," according to party spokesman Sim Myong-po. The instruction will be handed down to the party members in a caucus to be held tomorrow morning at the party's Central Political Training Institute.

No said, "All party members are requested to exert themselves to helping the people understand correctly the ill effects of the direct election formula." The party lawmakers were also told to explain to the electorate that "there are many democratic systems in electing the president other than direct election."

Party spokesman Sim explained that the method of electing the president has nothing to do with the form of the government. "We should make a choice among the presidential system, the parliamentary cabinet system and others," he said.

OPPOSITION LEADERS RESPOND TO NO ON ELECTIONS

SK250203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday denounced Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u's remarks opposing the direct presidential election system. After their weekly meeting at Kim Yong-sam's home, the two demanded that the ruling party bare its real intention as to constitutional amendments.

No had told a meeting of party officers Monday that direct presidential elections will be "reinous to the nation."

Kim Yong-sam, a permanent advisor of the New Korea Democratic Party, recalled that No had repeatedly committed himself to rewriting the Constitution "on a blank paper," without any preconceptions.

In the meeting, which was also attended by NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong, the two leaders agreed that the NDP should make every effort for the release of political detainees. They were learned to have agreed on forming a special House panel on constitutional amendment with the DJP yesterday, the closing day of the extra House session.

DJP LAWMAKERS RECOMMEND PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

SK260027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Two lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party suggested yesterday that the presidential system be adopted in the projected new Constitution while none of the four debaters in a party caucus supported the parliamentary cabinet system.

Rep. Yi Yong-hun said that the presidential system is desirable for the nation in light of the present situation confronting North Korea.

In addition, the people are accustomed to the presidential system rather than the cabinet system, he claimed. After pointing out merits and demerits of the two systems, Yi said that the DJP should adopt any government system wanted by the people. Some people suspect that the DJP has been seized with defeatism, Yi said.

In order to take initiative in revising the basic law, the party's decision on the issue should be made in a democratic way through open debate among lawmakers, he said. He went on to say, "We, ordinary lawmakers, should not follow any decision that is made by a few officers only."

Rep. Yun Kil-chung said, "The majority of people want reform of government under stability. In particular, intellectuals have demanded a change in the authoritarian form of government."

KIM YONG-SAM MAKES POSITIVE ASSESSMENT OF PANEL

SK260034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, yesterday made a positive assessment about the creation of a special House panel to work on constitutional revision.

In a meeting of the steering committee of the council at the CPD headquarters, Kim said, "The creation of the committee has considerable significance. It is a promise at home and abroad of common efforts for democratization."

He also noted, "There were some unsatisfactory points concerning the release of political prisoners, but the establishment of the panel was very important."

Kim tried to appease the Tonggyo-dong faction, led by Kim Tae-chung, which had assumed a reluctant attitude toward the committee formation, by saying, "There will be opportunities to deal with the amnesty and political reinstatement of Mr. Kim Tai-chung when the committee starts its business."

Kim Tai-chung did not make any comment on the formation of the special parliamentary panel. Instead, he instructed Yang Sun-chik, a vice president of the New Korea Democratic Party, to explain the process of the bipartisan negotiations to create the panel to the steering committee members.

Yang said, "There are many unsatisfactory things because it is the right order of things to release the political detainees first and discuss democratization afterwards."

'EVILS' OF DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CITED

SK260038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket Column"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has listed "12 evils" of the direct presidential election system demanded by the opposition camp.

The long catalog was handed down to party lawmakers in a caucus yesterday so that they can publicize them for their constituents during the House recess.

The party also provided the lawmakers with a "theory" with which they are supposed to counter the opposition camp's advocacy of the election of the president through popular vote.

The direct election method, according to the DJP:

-- Accelerates dictatorship, as it features confrontation between individuals.
-- Is apt to strengthen the powers of the president who, as head of state and head of the cabinet, is already powerful.
-- Makes the president a dictator under the nation's political culture featuring authoritarianism and the patriarchal system.
-- Makes candidates become charismatic in the course of their electioneering, as they are invented as heroes only for the sake of their election, and makes the successful candidates something like an emperor, such as Syngman Rhee, Marcos, De Gaulle and Sukarno.

-- Enables the president to hold absolute authority on the excuse of a security crisis.
-- Causes a state of internal disturbance during the election campaign, due to overheated competition to seize power, and makes it impossible to maintain order at stumping rallies.
-- Brings about a split in national consensus, a waste of national energy and an administration vacuum.
-- Touches off severe localism and "over issues" of election pledges, designed only to gain public support.

-- Gives rise to serious aftereffects of the election, due to allegations about election rigging and disputes over legitimacy.
-- Impedes the progress of the parliament and political parties.
-- Makes worse the sense of alienation of the loser's forces, as the winner's side monopolizes major government posts.
-- Hampers the real development of democratic politics, as the electioneering is focused on disclosures and agitation instead of policy confrontation.

JOINT EFFORTS PLEDGED TO DEAL WITH TRADE ISSUES

SK241218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and the United States Tuesday agreed to seek solutions to their bilateral trade and other economic issues in the predictable, effecient and programmed manner.

Explaining the outcome of the fifth Bilateral Economic Consultations, a foreign ministry source said that both sides agreed to make joint efforts to prevent two-way trade issues from developing into political issues in both countries.

Both sides also agreed to make full use of "all available channels of communications" and to hold regularly scheduled formal or informal meetings "as often as both sides deem necessary" to reach early solutions to their trade issues, according to a joint press release issued at the end of the two-day Seoul meeting.

The Korean delegation requested that the U.S. Administration take note of "various difficulties" Korea is facing and give continued favorable consideration to Korea in the application of criteia for the renewed GSP (Generalized System of Preferences)

The U.S. side expressed its view that, to prevent the U.S. government from reduction of GSP benefits to Korea in the future, "Korea should take more positive market liberalization policy," according to the 14-point press release.

In connection with this, a foreign ministry source said that the U.S. side pledged to make efforts to extend the U.S. GSP application to Korea until after 1993.

While the Korean delegation expressed its concern about protectionist sentiment in the United States, the U.S. side explained the background of current legislative actions in Congress on international trade and reaffirmed the U.S. Administration's strong position against protectionist legislation. The U.S. side expressed its hope that the Korean Government will continue its trade liberation policy, according to the joint press release.

The two sides also agreed to continue their common efforts to bring the negotiations under section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 to "an early conclusion."

On Korea's request that the Korean Air Line (KAL) be granted rights to extend its flights to Chicago, the two sides said that "they expect their aviation officials to meet in the near future to discuss concerns of each side," according to the press release.

U.S. PRESSURE FOR REVALUATION OF WON SCORED

SK240106 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Pressure Demanding Upward Revaluation of the Won"]

[Text] It has been reported that some economic sector circles in the United States have urged countries who have trade surpluses with the U.S. to revaluate their currencies. Although this demand has been limited to some manufacturers in the United States which have lagged behind in trade competition, we cannot ignore it because we have been harrassed by a series of U.S. offensives in trade and by protectionist pressures.

According to foreign news reports, such pressure demanding the revaluation of currencies can be interpreted in the same way as trying to include the developing industrial countries in the G-5 Group which is chiefly composed of the advanced industrial countries. This demand reflects American-type egoism calling for operating the international currency system to meet U.S. interests. The hidden intention of extensively utilizing tyhe G-5 group proceeds not from the intention of stabilizing the international currency system and of expanding trade through the use of this group but from that of reducing deep-rooted trade deficits through the use of this group.

Of course, we do not believe that the U.S. Administration will accept the simple and unjustifiable demand raised by some business circles in the United States.

Just as they did previously, the G-5 group of advanced industrial countries should more extensively discuss and coordinate comprehensive issues toward developing the world economy and toward stabilizing trade. This group should not be operated in the interest of a certain country alone.
program.

Such a demand by some business circles in the United States reflects the irrational idea of compensating for failure in market competition by having the administration exercise influence. We cannot accept this demand.

Although we have stayed in the black to some degree in trade with the United States, black figures in this regard are very small in comparison with the scale of U.S. trade and with U.S. trade deficit, and rank very low among those countries that have kept in the black in trade with the United States. The scale of the black figures of our country in 1985 in this regard lagged very far behind Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Nevertheless, U.S. businss circles have demanded pressure on our country and Taiwan to upwardly revalue our currencies and include them in the G-5 group. This is by no means pleasant.

Because of the short supply of domestic resources, the value of the Won has always been overestimated the past 20 years and more. There has been almost no time when the Won was judged less than its real value. The value of the Won has been maintained close to the market price in recent years due to steady efforts to maintain the trend of actuality despite concern over inflation in the country. Because the Won floats in close conjunction with dollar and because the maintenance of the market price in exchange rates is an important factor guaranteeing export incomes that are indispensable in repaying foreign debts, the former is not left in the hands of the free market like the currencies of advanced countries. This situation does not differ from those of the newly emerging industrial and developing countries.

Another important factor is that our country should be distinguished from Taiwan, which has annually recorded black figures amounting to millions of dollars in trade, and that the former owes $45 billion in foreign debts.

Accordingly, the external value of the Won should not be determined by a coutry that stays in the black in trade, especially by the influence of the United States. Issues concerning the value of the Won should be handled carefully by comprehensively taking into consideration the currency, international payments, and the prices of goods in the country.

CORRECTION TO U.S. ECONOMIC MEETING CONCLUDES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "U.S. Ecnomic Consultative Meeting Concludes," published in the 25 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page E 5, paragraph three, line one:

The two sides are expected to agree to include three U.S. insurance firms in the pool of Korean insurance companies. Two of the three U.S. firms will be fire insurance companies...(supplying dropped line)

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT URGES BUILDING ARMY POLITICALLY

BK250446 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Strive to Build the KPRAF Firmly in Political Field"]

[Text] An army is an armed force that is well-organized and has power and solid strength. To successfully build an army, it is imperative to strive so that each commander, each soldier, and each unit fight skillfully. To whom do all these armed forces belong? Who leads them? Who are they fighting? Who and what are they defending? And what policy are they pursuing? These are most important questions that must be dealt with first; otherwise, the situation exists in which the better they fight, the worse danger they represent to the people and nation.

Our army is the armed forces of the patriotic people and is led by the KPRP. We fight for revolutionary ideals and goals -- that is independence, freedom, and socialism. Our people have been liberated and have become the masters of their own country and destiny. With arms tightly grasped in our hands, we are always ready to face any obstacle, fight, shed our blood, and sacrifice for the defense of our people, our party, the revolutionary power, fatherland, and peace. We must be ready to mete out the most serious and harsh punishment to Cambodian reactionary groups that have obstinately served imperialist forces and international reactionaries who have tried to destroy our people's peaceful life by claiming to help liberate our Cambodia. We must aim our guns at the war-mongering imperialist clique, the hegemonist-expansionist clique, and the international reactionaries who have arduously attempted to invade our territory. We must criticize and oppose all forms of deceit, exploitation, oppression, and all bad and unhealthy phenomena. At the same time, we support and personally set a good example in building a revolutionary lifestyle to achieve good and noble civilization.

We, the Armed Forces of the party and people, must strictly respect and abide by the party's leading lines, all state laws and policies, and the army discipline. We wholeheartedly love and respect the people. We regard the people as our own parents, brothers, sisters, and relatives. Our Army must be genuinely democratic and strictly abide by our discipline. Cadres and party members must set a good example so that the upper and lower echelons unite and resolutely strive to fulfill all tasks. In particular, we must ceaselessly strive to preserve and strengthen our relations, solidarity, and militant alliance with Vietnam and Laos. At the same time, we must make every effort to enhance our sense of mastery to ensure the successful implementation of our national defense tasks by ourselves. We must strengthen our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the socialist community with the Soviet Union as its bulwark. We must unite with and support revolutionary movements around the world.

Our Army has developed and is developing rapidly beyond our expectation. It has become more modern and is armed with more modern weapons. Its political stand, combat spirit, and sense of responsibility towards its tasks, and organizational discipline have been increasingly enhanced and strengthened. All our basic political issues form the source of the combat strength of the revolutionary Armed Forces. Therefore, our entire Army must strive to build the political foundation in order to increase its combat strength to successfully carry out all tasks for our fatherland and the people.

BOU THANG ARTICLE IN VPA JOURNAL CITED

BK240729 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jun (SPK) -- Following is a passage from an article written by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, for the Vietnam People's Army journal.

The great victories of the Cambodian people and their armed forces in 1985 have left the enemy faced with inevitable total defeat, but by their aggressive and reactionary nature the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, their lackeys, and other forces of reaction have not given up their designs against the Cambodian revolution.

They still nurture the ambition of reviving the reactionary Cambodians, feeding them and pitting them against the Cambodian revolution in order finally to reverse the situation in their favor. But following the heavy losses in the dry season, the reactionary Cambodians have suffered more losses during the rainy season. How can they realize their bosses' dream if they have found it so difficult to survive? The Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the ultrarightist elements among the Thai authorities, while intensifying diplomatic maneuvers, are seeking to distort the correct and good-willed policy of the Indochinese countries.

These countries wish to have a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship in Southeast Asia. The Beijing expansionists cling to the so-called "Cambodian problem" and pressure the United Nations into adopting erroneous resolutions on Cambodia in order to force the people of this country to accept absurd solutions dictated by them. But how can they gain through diplomatic maneuvers something they have not been able to seize on the battlefield after 6 years of frantic maneuverings against the Cambodian revolution?

The situation in Cambodia is irreversible and is developing in the following trend: The enemy is beaten in the main and now goes from defeat to defeat toward total collapse; the Cambodian revolution has won and is winning more brilliant victories with each passing day, for the revolutionary cause of Cambodia shines with justice and bears an increasingly blinding radiance with the passing of time.

The Cambodian revolution enjoys the leadership of the KPRP, a Marxist-Leninist party completely loyal to the interests of the Cambodian nation and working people. This party holds aloft true patriotism and proletarian internationalism, practices a just political and military line, and follows a correct operational orientation, especially in the wake of the Fifth KPRP Congress resolutions.

The PRK has won the confidence of the people who built it in their capacity as masters. The new regime depends heavily on the force of the 7 million Cambodians who manage as the masters the whole of the territory -- from the borders to the interior of the country, in the countryside as well as in urban centers, on the ground, at sea, and in the air -- and is linked with fraternal Vietnam and Laos.

The Cambodian revolution enjoys solid support: The Cambodian-Vietnamese union and alliance and the special alliance among the three Indochinese countries, the solidarity and aid of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, and the support of progressive mankind.

The position and force of the Cambodian revolution became supreme following the great victories in 1985 and grow increasingly.

The Cambodian revolution derives a particularly powerful new strength from the correct resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress and the success of this Fifth Congress marks a new victory of strategic significance of the Cambodian revolution. The revolutionary and scientific resolutions of the Fifth Congress will continue to enlighten the Cambodian people's advance toward greater victories in their national defense and reconstruction tasks and toward the total implementation of the strategic objectives of the Cambodian revolution. Since that congress, the forces of the Cambodian revolution have shown a vigorous development and the Cambodian people are going to bring into full play their right to mastery of the country and of their own destiny within the framework of the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries.

These days, the Cambodian people are entering a new struggle to accomplish the heavy tasks defined by the Fifth Congress. The Cambodian people are filled with ardor and pride in the face of the great victories won last year. More than ever, they are confident of their strength made up of 7 million people in close alliance with fraternal Vietnam and Laos. The Cambodian people are perfectly aware that in order to win the successes of 1985 -- the victory of the dry-season operations and several others, like the success of the Fifth Congress -- the Cambodian people and the Vietnamese volunteers had to endure many sacrifices, difficulties, tests, and trials. The successes of 1985 have offered to the Cambodian people another very timely opportunity and a very advantageous strategic situation. It is the historic mission of the whole party, the whole people, and the whole army of Cambodia to seize this good opportunity, to work toward the three objectives set by the Fifth Congress, to mobilize to the fullest efforts of the whole people and the whole country and closely coordinate them with those of the Vietnamese volunteers, to intensify the all-round defensive position, to deal the enemy more stinging blows, to build the revolutionary forces, to consolidate the Cambodian-Vietnamese alliance, and to bring upon the Cambodian revolution new developments.

KPRP ISSUES CIRCULAR ON KPRAF FOUNDING DAY

BK210804 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jun (SPK) -- The KPRP Central Committee has just issued a circular on the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's founding (28 June). According to the circular, solemn meetings are expected to be held in Phnom Penh and in other cities and provinces of the country. The circular stressed that it is imperative on this occasion to promote relations between the different party organizations and the population in order to firm up the force of the revolution.

BOU THANG MEETS MASS ORGANIZATIONS DELEGATION

BK201219 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's Tradition Day and the Army-People Solidarity Day, a solemn get-together was organized at the Defense Ministry in the afternoon on 17 June between the delegation of mass organizations led by Comrade Ros Chhun, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, and the delegation of the Defense Ministry led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the PRK. Comrade Ros Chhun expressed profound gratitude to and admired the exemplary heroism of the KPRAF which helped save the Cambodian people from the savage massacre of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists. He went on to say that the KPRAF, born of the people and always respecting and serving the people have become an invincible force of the revolution.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Bou Thang highly appreciated the solidarity between the people and army, which is growing steadily and enabling the KPRAF to develop incessantly in quality and quantity and in combat ability, guaranteeing the duty of crushing the enemies of all stripes, defending the revolutionary gains, and ensuring security for the people. Comrade Bou Thang urged all cadres and combatants to further temper themselves and to learn from the model of heroism and proletarian lifestyle and spirit of the Vietnamese volunteer army in order to deserve being an army born of the people.

BOU THANG, CHEA SOTH MEET ISSARAK MILITANTS

BK250749 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] On the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's Tradition Day and the Army-People Solidarity Day, the Party, state, and the Defense Ministry organized a cordial get-together with a delegation of the Issarak militants. The comrades in the Issarak militants delegation talked in detail about the history of the founding and brave struggle of the Issarak army against the colonialists and imperialists and shared many valuable experiences about the linkage between the army and the people and between close internal solidarity and radiant international solidarity.

In a very cordial atmosphere, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense, on behalf of the party, state, Armed Forces, and people expressed deep thanks to the Issarak militants for their great services. As the pioneers of the Cambodian revolutionary movement, these Issarak militants made all kinds of sacrifices to enable our people's revolutionary struggle to overcome all difficulties, tests, and trials and to defeat the colonialists, imperialists, expansionists, and their lackeys, making it possible for the Cambodian revolution, which is now in a position of strength and victory, to advance toward building authentic socialism.

During its visit in Phnom Penh from 19 to 22 June, 1986, the delegation of the Issarak militants toured Angkor Wat [as heard] the Cuu Long orphanage, and several cultural, economic, and national defense centers. Wherever it went, the delegation was warmly welcomed and greatly admired for the feats and heroic actions of the Issarak militants.

FURTHER ON FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ACTIVITIES

Lay Wreaths at Monument

BK190510 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF Tradition Day and the Army-People Solidarity Day, on 19 June at 0700 a delegation of the party, state, and mass organization led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council and a delegation of the National Defense Ministry led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister.

The high-ranking military delegation of the SRV was led by Comrade General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and national defense minister of the SRV.

Wreaths were laid at the monument of fallen Cambodian combatants and the monument to the fallen Vietnamese combatants to pay respect to Cambodian and Vietnamese ancestors and heroic combatants who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberating people and class from old and new colonialist yokes, imperialists, and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime.

SRV Group Departs

BK201418 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] After warmly attending the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF tradition day and the Army People Solidarity Day in Cambodia, at 1400 on 20 June the high-ranking military delegation of the SRV led by Comrade General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, left Phnom Penh for home. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association, and several high-ranking cadres from the Defense Ministry. SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to Cambodia, Comrade Ngo Dien, and the Vietnamese and Soviet military attaches were also present.

Lao, Soviets Depart

BK210611 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] A high-ranking military delegation of the LPDR led by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the LPDR; and a Soviet naval delegation led by Vice Admiral Smirnov, commander in chief of the Soviet naval forces [title as heard], left Phnom Penh safely for home on the morning of 21 June after attending celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's traditional day and the Army-People Solidarity Day. Seeing the delegations off at Pochentong airport were, among others, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the general staff of the KPRAF; and many KPRAF cadres and male and female combatants. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia.

Cubans Depart

BK230630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0504 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh 23 Jun3 (SPK) -- The Cuban military delegation led by Aldo Santamaria, deputy minister of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces, left Phnom Penh this morning after attending the traditional day of the KPRAF. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Koy Buntha, deputy minister of defense and chief of the general staff of the Cambodian Armed Forces, and other Cambodian personalities. Cuban Ambassador to Cambodia Beriato Mora Diaz was also present on that occasion.

THAI 'FABRICATION' ON BORDER CROSSING REBUFFED

BK191308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Unattributed Commentary: "Fabricate Stories To Look for Confrontation"]

[Text] The Thai authorities recently fabricated a story about Lao troops crossing the border into Thailand and fighting with a Thai border defense unit based about 5 kilometers from the Ban Kaeng Muang school in Thali District, Loei Province. The Thai side also accused the Lao force of burning down the school. The Thai authorities also cooked up a story that Laos and Vietnam have been supporting a Thai revolutionary movement by supplying weapons and propaganda documents and that they found some weapons and such documents hidden by a group of Thai people in a forested area in Phon Phisai District, Nong Khai Province. This groundless accusation was publicized by BAN MUANG and NAEO NA newspapers on 31 May and by the BANGKOK POST on 2 June in Bangkok.

This is not the first time the ultrarightist military group in Thailand has blamed and slandered the LPDR. Early this year, the Thai ultrarightists also accused Laos of attacking Thai troops at a village in Ubon Ratchathani Province. These stories are untrue and were fabricated by those making a living through deceiving other people.

Past experience shows that each story they cook up is intended to conceal vicious things they themselves have done in an effort to seek confrontation with Laos and other Indochinese countries. The story against Laos was fabricated by the Thai ultrarightist group while a campaign was being launched to slander Vietnam following the shelling of a Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand. General Athit Kamlang-ek himself made the observation while inspecting the incident that there was no proof that the artillery shells belonged to Vietnam.

After keeping quiet for months, they then cooked up this present story, the fabrication of the story against Laos by the Thai ultrarightist military group took place at a time while the political situation in Thailand was complicated and chaotic. For example, there were rumors about a coup in Bangkok while another rumor on the abduction of Genreal Prem Tinsulanon was spreading, as a result of which offices of various newspapers in Bangkok had to serve as information centers from where the people sought further information about the confused situation.

To lessen the confusion, the Thai ultrarightist military group, therefore, cooked up a story accusing Laos of crossing the border into Thai territory. All this is to turn the attention of the Thai people as well as of world public away from the very complicated and chaotic situation in Thailand at present. The fabrication of the story against Laos by the Thai ultrarightist military group coincides with the U.S. plan to set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand. It also coincides with the acts of the ultrarightists in Thailand, together with the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who are striving to consolidate and equip the Cambodian reactionary forces, as well as sheltering and fostering the exiled Lao reactionaries in Thai territory to create disturbances and to sabotage and subvert the Lao revolution and the revolution of the Cambodian people. This shows that the Thai ultrarightist group wants only a confrontation, and not negotiations and thet they have pursued Beijing's policy by carrying out hostile acts against the three Indochinese countries. They have used Thai territory to serve the strategies of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactioaries in the hope of spilling the blood of the Lao and other Indochinese people, weakening the Lao cause, sabotaging the revolutions of the three Indochinese people, creating a tense situation, and spoiling an atmosphere of peace and security in the region. Such acts are contrary to the aspirations of the Thai people and other people in this part of the world.

The Lao people -- who have just been freed from a protracted war which lasted for 3 decades -- deeply appreciate the value of peace. They desire peacetime in order to build the country and improve their living condition. The Lao people have always wanted Lao-Thai relations become relations of friendship and good-neighborly cooperation. Therefore, there is no reason for Laos to begin an argument or to be at odds with its neighbor. All acts having ill effects on the relations between the two countries have stemmed from the Thai side.

The LPDR has pursued a foreign policy of peace, independence, cooperation, and socialism. The LPDR has, on many occasions, proposed that the Thai side hold talks with the Lao side in order to discuss together means to achieve mutual understanding with a view to normalizing Lao-Thai relations in friendship and cooperation. But, the creative and well-intentioned proposals of the Lao side have been ignored by the Thai side. The confrontationist policy of the Thai ultrarightist group does not conform with the true situation and their allegation against Laos cannot deceive public opinion in Thailand.

THAI SIDE BLAMED FOR ATTACK ON LAO REFUGEES

BK200539 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Station undated editorial: "The Thai Side Must be Held Responsible for the Ban Huai Pong Incident"]

[Text] Dear listeners, on 17 June, Thai authorities alleged that a group of armed men slaughtered refugees at Ban Huai Pong Village in Phayao Province some 830 km north of Bangkok. Earlier on 3 June, Thai authorities also alleged that a unit of armed men attacked a Thai troop unit at Ban Ton Muang village. Earlier, they alleged that a group of men entered Thailand to destroy a school at Ban Keng Muang village, Thali District, Loei Province. On 6 June, they accused Lao soldiers of attacking Ban Huai (?Khun) village. The Thai authorities made those allegations against the Lao Armed Forces by fabricating false stories and accusing other people of committing them.

As everyone is fully aware, the frequent conflicts along the Lao-Thai border in recent years have been solely created by the Thai side, not the Lao side. But every time border tension flares up, the Thai side always blames the Lao side for causing it. Even though the Lao side sometimes has clear-cut proof of such an incident, the Thai side always makes a lame excuse for its wrong-doing. The Thai side's allegation against Laos in the case of the Ban Huai Poing village attack is nothing but a pure accusation against Laos.

An AFP report from Bangkok noted that the attack on Lao refugees at Ban Huai Poing village in Thai territory might have been the work of tribal groups living in Thailand. The report more or less conforms to reality because there are many problems among many tribal groups in northern Thailand whose relationship is still based on the principle of tribal fiefdom. Traditional conflicts of influence among the various tribal groups in this region frequently crop up. Certain groups of people in this region still earn their living by staging robberies and stealing. The 93d Division of the Chiang Kai-shek remnants are actively operating in this region.

Exiled Lao expatriates sponsored and supported by the Thai ultrarightists and Maoist Thai elements are continuing to carry out movements in this area. Clashes between these groups occasionally occur, especially among the exiled Lao elements. As a result, cases of robbery, stealing, burning down people's houses, plundering, smuggling of contraband goods, and swindling have frequently been noted in this region.

Massacres among various tribal groups stemming from rivalry and conflicts of interest, and the swindling in trade transactions which lead to killings are a normal phenomenon in Thai society. An AFP report from Bangkok on 18 June quoted a Western diplomat as saying that attack on the Lao refugees at Ban Guai (?Khun) village actually took place but it was not clear whether it was the work of Lao soldiers or traders. Public opinion in general pointed out that the attack might have been carried out by Thai nationals and that since the incident took place near the Thai-Lao border, the Thai authorities blamed the Lao side as it has frequently done in the past.

It is obvious that since early June the successive allegations against Laos made by the Thai ultrarightist authorities have been simultaneously made with the Thai side's rejection of the Lao side's reasonable proposals to hold negotiations to normalize and improve the deteriorating relations between Laos and Thailand. To justify the Thai side's rejection of the Lao side's proposals for negotiations, the Thai ultrarightists always make numerous groundless allegations against Laos to cover up their insincerity to settle the Lao-Thai problems and to discredit any calls by the Thai people to normalize Thai-Lao relations as soon as possible. Therefore, there is no doubt that the allegation made by Thailand against Laos in the case of the Ban Huai Pong village's attack, which, in fact, was created by the Thai side itself, is but an act of thief crying "stop thief". This is because the Thai people and progressive people throughout the world fully know that every time a tense situation crops up along the Mekong River and the Lao-Thai border, its cause is always engineered by the Thai side.

The pretext for the Thai side to send its armed forces to seize the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, thus causing the brotherly relations between the two countries to deteriorate seriously, was also solely created by the Thai side. The Lao side has never done anything to provoke the Thai side.

There is no reason whatsoever for the Lao side to send soldiers to attack Thai territory which is several times larger than Laos when it has taken the intiative to propose to the Thai side that it assign officials of their Foreign Ministry to hold negotiations with Laos aimed at lessening tension between the two countries. Thus, blaming the Lao side for the Ban Huai Pong incident is nothing but an accusation against Laos and indicates the Thai side's intention to tarnish the image of the LPDR so as to create more tension in Lao-Thai relations and create a pretext for procrastinating negotiations between the two sides.

In his meeting with Thai Ambassador Chaiya Chindawong in Vientiane on 18 June, LPDR deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Souban Salitthilat solemnly denied the groundless allegation made by the Thai side against Laos in connection with the An Huai Poing incident and pointed out that should the Thai side use the incident as a pretext to create tension along the border, it would be held solely responsible for all serious consequences.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR

BK201102 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on June 19, received the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Laos Kim Sang-Chun. The talk proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FRONTIER DEMARCATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH SRV

BK241305 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 24 (KPL) -- Following the two-day 8th plenary session of the joint Laos-Vietnam Commission for Border Demarcation a memorandum was signed here on Saturday.

The document outlines that the two sides will continue to put into effect the treaty signed in July 1977 and the annex to the treaty signed in January 1986 concerning the Laos-Vietnam border demarcation with the aim of making the frontier between the two countries a frontier of lasting fraternal friendship. The two governments will directly guide the work in their respective provinces at the border.

The signatories were Khamphon Boutdakham, deputy minister of interior, head of the Lao delegation for the Joint Commission for Border Demarcation, and Le Dinh Nghia, deputy-head of the Frontier Committee of the Council of Ministers, acting-head of the Vietnamese side of the said commission.

SAMAN VI-GNAKET ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL MEETING

BK251414 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] On the morning of 24 June, Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Board, addressed the annual educational conference for 1986. The conference is being attended by 174 educational cadres from various ministries, departments, schools, and provinces throughout the country.

He praised past achievements by teachers and educational cadres, which constitute an important contribution to the revolutionary cause, particularly the cultural revolution centered in educational work. Then he once again stressed the attention that the party Central Committee and the government are devoting to implementing and improving policies toward teachers and educational cadres. This is to firmly develop a higher-quality education and to contribute actively to building new, socialist men, thus promptly meeting the requirements of the developing revolution in our country and enabling everyone to fulfill jointly two strategic tasks -- defending the country and building socialism.

At the same time, he pointed to the immediate direction needed in educational work. He called on all teachers and educational cadres to train attentively and temper themselves to possess a high level of political knowledge, adopt a correct class attitude, be competent in their specialities, and make themselves teachers of the new system, thus deserving the title given by the party: Teachers are the true men of the party.

SRV, KHMER ROUGE FORCES CLASH NEAR BORDER

BK260832 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Eighteen Vietnamese artillery shells landed on Thai soil this morning during a fierce engagement between Khmer Rouge soldiers and a Vietnamese force inside Kampuchea, about 40 kilometres south of this border district, a field source reported. The source described it as the heaviest clash since the May 30 Vietnamese shelling of a refugee camp at Site 8 in which a large number of Khmer civilians were killed.

A 50-strong Khmer Rouge force from the 320th Division launched an attack on a Vietnamese 519th Division position at the Angkor Bal Pass, about two kilometres from Ban Khao Saraphi on the Thai border, at about 8 a.m. A heavy clash ensued and Hanoi troops retaliated with 105mm and 130mm artillery pieces and 107mm ground-to-ground rockets. As a result, 18 artillery shells landed on corn fields on Thai soil, but inflicted no casualties. Some of them landed about two kilometres deep inside Thai territory.

The Thai military closely observed the fighting from an L-19 reconnaissance aircraft, the source said. Casualties on both sides were not yet known as fighting was still going on at press time.

Earlier on Tuesday morning, a combined Thai Border Patrol Police and Marine force clashed with Vietnamese intruders on the Banthat Range near Ban Thasen, about 14 kilometres East of Trat provincial town. Two BPP men and four Marines were wounded by Vietnamese 105mm artillery fire during the clash. They had been admitted to Trat Hospital. Both sides were still confronting each other on the border, the source reported.

OFFICIAL ON USSR JOINT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLAN

BK201208 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand has rejected establishing a Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce during a meeting between a Soviet delegation led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Yevgeniy Bavrin and Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan on 17 June. Praphat informed newsmen after the meeting that the Soviet side had again brought up the proposal to establish a chamber of commerce during the meeting; but he explained that current trade practices between the two countries are already good and there have been no problems. In particular, the Soviet side can trade freely with the Thai private sector. In any event, both sides discussed ways to further expand bilateral trade, especially now that the Soviet Union is developing Siberia and people who settled there will want to buy more Thai products. The Soviet side also proposed three-party trade involving Thailand, the Soviet Union, and a third country, which the Thai side agreed to consider.

The Soviet minister invited Thailand to participate in an international trade fair to be held in Moscow next year. The Soviet Union will organize a trade exhibition in Bangkok in October this year in accordance with the trade agreement signed by the two countries 15 years ago.

PAPER VIEWS USSR ACTIVITY, 'ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE'

BK221254 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 86 p 9

["Special article" by Jin Buhuan: "The USSR's Big Economic Offensive"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this month, the USSR has launched an unprecedented economic offensive in Thailand. One after another, Soviet delegations and experts have come to Thailand for official and nongovernmental visits.

During its visit to Thailand last week, a Soviet parliamentarian delegation said that the USSR is willing to send technical personnel to help Thailand construct a power plant. Thailand can send its agricultural products in exchange.

A Japanese magazine exposed a Soviet scheme of infiltration which was to provide low interest loans to farmers. According to the report, the USSR has already injected $100 million through Singapore and Hong Kong in the past 3 months. Besides using trade and loans as bait, the USSR also sent 30 "experts" here recently to survey agricultural markets in the north and northeast.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yevgeniy Bavrin launched his offensive as soon as he arrived last Sunday night. He said that in order to increase foreign trade income, Thailand should send trade missions and hold commercial exhibitions in the USSR. The USSR is willing to help Thailand on this matter.

Bavrin came here to attend an ESCAP meeting. According to one source, Thailand may sign a trade agreement with the USSR on 18 June. The trade volume between the two countries totalled $1 billion [figure as published] during the period of 1981 to 1985, double that of 1976 to 1980.

The USSR will hold its biggest trade exhibition ever in Bangkok from 16 October to 2 November. 29 trade organizations from the USSR will participate in the exhibition.

Thailand has not yet officially sent any trade missions to Moscow. Thus, the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister said that in order to strengthen the Thai-Soviet bilateral trade relations, it is necessary for Thailand to send trade missions to Moscow.

On Monday the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister told reporters that his country has decided to set up a Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Thailand because the bilateral trade volume has expanded markedly during recent years. Commerce Minister Surat responded to the Soviet "suggestion," saying that Thailand and the USSR, for their mutual benefit, have agreed in principle to organize trade exhibitions in Bangkok and Moscow as a means to strengthen bilateral trade relations. He said that Thailand has approved the USSR's organizing trade exhibitions in Bangkok. The USSR is interested in Thai garments.

Surat said that the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister informed him of two major trade goals -- one is to expand bilateral trade through barter trade and the other is the setting up of a Thai-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok. The commerce minister said that Thailand has no objection to the latter point, and will support it. However, the USSR will have to discuss it with the businessmen here itself.

He said that Thailand will explore more markets for agricultural products and that political ideologies should not affect bilateral trade relations. He stressed that Thailand could not be overly dependent on certain countries.

A team of Soviet academics and journalists arrived here on Monday, and were scheduled to hold discussions with Thai academics and journalists. The three journalists of the delegation were invited by the Press Association of Thailand. They are Victor Vasilyevich Skopenko, rector of Kiev State University and member of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; Evgeniy Vasilyevich Kobelev, member of Journalist Union of the Soviet Union and vice president of the Soviet-Thai Friendship Society in Moscow; and Vasily Sergeyevich Churmanteev, radio and television announcer in Moscow.

The delegates were scheduled to have a meeting with members of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand at the Dusit Thani Hotel on Tuesday [17 June] and to pay a courtesy call on Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Chan Manutham and to visit Thammasat University on Wednesday. The Press Association of Thailand was to meet with them later in the afternoon. In addition, they were also to meet with academics of Chulalongkon University.

Soviet activities come in many forms; this year they will provide 60 scholarships to Thai students.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TO UN ON LAO INCURSION

BK181512 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced today that on 17 June the government instructed the Thai permanent representative to the United Nations in New York to lodge a protest note with the UN secretary general over the Lao Armed Forces' violation of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. The protest note reads:

On 14 June 1986 at around 2120, about 40 armed LPDR troops crossed the Thai-Lao border and launched a cruel attack on the temporary shelter of 142 illegal Lao immigrants at Ban Huai Pong, Chiang Kham District of Phayao Province, about 10 km inside Thailand. As a result, 35 Lao --- 6 men, 11 women, and 18 children -- were killed instantly. Moreover, 14 Lao were seriously wounded and another 4 injured. The armed intruders set the shelter ablaze before retreating. However, 89 Lao were able to flee the danger. The wounded are under the care and protection of the Thai authorities.

As Laos knows the location of this shelter well, its armed attack on Lao waiting to be transferred to an appropriate refugee center must have been planned in advance. This brutal, cold-blooded, inhuman act is aimed at blocking Lao refugees from oppression in Laos. The criminal act of Lao forces against innocent Lao people also constitutes a serious violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a violation of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, as well as fundamental human rights.

The Thai Government strongly condemns the hostile act committed by the Lao forces. It calls on the LPDR Government to refrain from such military operations. The LPDR must take full responsibility for ensuing consequences.

The Thai Government reiterates that it has a legitimate right to take all kinds of action in defending Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the lives and property of people of all nationalities in Thailand. The Thai Government calls upon the international community to take note of the incident and condemn the brutal and criminal act.

The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Thai permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva to inform the Human Rights Commission on the incident.

Lao Envoy Summoned

BK190612 Hong Kong AFP in English 0608 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 19 (AFP) The Thai Foreign Ministry Thursday summoned the Laotian ambassador to protest the massacre of 35 Laotian illegal immigrants in northern Thai village. In Vientiane a senior official denied that Laos was responsible for the murders.

Thep Thewakun, the Thai ministry's Political Affairs director, protested to Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong against "Laotian soldiers who had violated Thai sovereignty up to 10 kms (six miles) and brutally murdered Laotians who had fled from Laos and live in Thailand," a ministry spokesman said. The Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday that it would be protesting the June 14 incident through the United Nations.

In Vientiane, Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat Thursday called Thai charges a "complete invention." Speaking to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone, Mr Souban said: "We have not provoked the Thais. It is the Thais who provoke us (with their accusations)."

He said he had called in the Thai ambassador in Vientiane to reject Bangkok's assertions that Laotian troops had carried out the massacre. Saying he had "no information" as to who did the killing, Mr Souban charged Thailand with using the impact of the incident to "turn tension among Thai people over economic problems against Laos." "If the Thais use this pretext to increase tension, the Thais will be responsible (for the consequences)," Mr Souban said.

The slaugher in Huai Pong in the northern border province of Phayao, 690 kms (415 miles) north of here is but the latest cause of Laotian-Thai friction. Thai army officials said Tuesday that about 40 heavily-armed Laotian soldiers marched seven kilometers (four miles) into Thai territory to attack the settlement, which is about five kms (three miles) from the border.

Authorities reported that survivors told them that Laotian soldiers, after surrounding the undefended settlement opened fire with assault rifles and rocket propelled grenades before looting the village and setting it ablaze. Those killed included 18 children, army officials said.

It was almost certain a massacre had occurred in Huai Pong, although it was not clear if Laotian soldiers or traders were involved, a Western diplomat here said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CITED ON RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK251219 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Jun 86

["Article": "Thai-Lao Relations Can Be Improved"]

[Text] Good morning, listeners: the Thai Government has been making utmost efforts to achieve good relations with Laos despite the fact that Laos adopts political ideology different from Thailand. Concerning border disputes between Thailand and Laos, the Thai Government has been trying to resort to peaceful negotiations to solve the problems. Including the issue of the three border villages in Uttaradit Province. In contrast, Laos has frequently issued propaganda attacks on Thailand. Even so Thailand has continued to contact Laos for talks, but its has not received a favorable response. On 7 June 1986, KPL organized a press conference during which Thailand was accused over the issue of the three villages. It also released a document on Thai-Lao relations over the past 10 years. In reply, the Thai Foreign Ministry has made the following points:

1. Laos proposed that the Thai and Lao Foreign Ministries name their respective officials for talks over the issue. Laos said this is a new and constructive approach. How can it be either constructive or sincere since, along with the proposal, Laos made slanderous accusations against Thailand over the three villages which have already ceased to be a political issue between the two countries, thus damaging the good climate of relations. The revival of the issue by Laos seems to reflect that Laos is being used as a tool by another country to serve the latter's interests -- as has already happened in the past -- and create rift between the Thai and Lao people who are like brothers.

2. Over the past 10 months, Thailand has noted with satisfaction the Lao people's friendly attitude toward Thailand. The Thai Government, meanwhile, has been trying to expand cooperation with Laos in all regards. Laos' requests have been taken into consideration based on a spirit of friendship. To cite an example, Thailand gave permission to Laos to take back its airplane flown in by Lao defecting pilots in Udon Thani Province in July 1984. The Thai Government agreed to handle all the costs to fly the plane back. Anyway, Laos failed to take it back. Thailand even agreed to Laos' request for an additional supply of aviation fuel. What is more important is the proposal made by Thailand that a meeting at the local level be held under the agreement between the two countries on setting up of the Thai-Lao border committee. In March 1986, the foreign minister also invited Lao senior officials for a discussion on topics for development of relations between the two countries. However, Laos rejected it.

3. Thailand calls on Laos not to become a tool of ill-intentioned foreigners and to refrain from propaganda attacks on Thailand. Instead, the Lao Government should sincerely cooperate with Thailand in efforts to improve bilateral relations and to promote brotherly contacts and meetings between the peoples and officials of both countries along the two banks of the Mekong River in keeping with what the Thai Government has been trying to achieve out of its sincerity.

4. Thailand calls upon the brotherly Lao people to try to persuade their leadership not to become the tool of foreigners who are only trying to destroy the good relations between Thailand and Laos, so that we can coexist peacefully and brotherly.

Dear listerners, you see that the Thai Government has been trying hard to achieve friendly relations with Laos. It has proposed to Laos for talks based on sincerity in order to restore friendship.

Thailand does not want Laos to become a tool of foreigners. It wants to see cooperation between Thailand and Laos in national development which will benefit the welfare for their respective peoples and to achieve peace for the region. Thailand is always ready to establish peaceful relations with Laos. Is Laos ready for that?

PRASONG ON CLANDESTINE LAO BROADCAST IN FRANCE

BK211229 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Jun 86 pp 3, 2

[Text] Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, told reporters at Government House yesterday [20 June] that Laos' attempt to revive the dispute over the three border villages was believed to have aimed at diverting world attention from the Cambodian problem to the Thai-Lao border.

Squadron Leader Prasong said: Regarding Laos, our embassy in France earlier reported that a clandestine radio station broadcasting in the Lao language was set up in that country to propagate news against Thailand about the three border villages and to instigate Lao residents there into believing that the 17 northeastern provinces of Thailand belong to Laos. The Thai Foreign Ministry later sent a letter to the French government inquiring about it and was informed that the station had been closed and some people were arrested and would be prosecuted. Prasong said he believed the clandestine station was set up by Lao officials to conduct propaganda aimed at Lao refugees in France.

4TH ARMY COMMANDER VETOES ARREST OF RIOT LEADERS

BK260224 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Phuket -- Fourth Army commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong yesterday vetoed police plans to arrest suspected leaders of Monday's tantalum plant riot. Lt-Gen Wanchai, who chairs a committee to restore order to the resort, rejected the proposal from regional police commissioner Lt-Gen Linphit Satchaphan. Sources at the meeting said Lt-Gen Wanchai feared the arrests of suspects on a police blacklist could spark more violence. Local feeling was still running high after the incident, in which the Phuket Merlin Hotel was also struck by arsonists and looters.

Lt-Gen Wanchai also vetoed a police plan to set up night checkpoints because they could make visitors feel the resort remained volatile. The Fourth Army commander ordered the withdrawal for the same reason of Hua Hin-based paramilitary police units which had been guarding banks at the resort. Some of the 43 riot suspects were reportedly released yesterday while investigations against those still in detention were speeded up.

Lt-Gen Wanchai assigned his chief of staff for civilian affirs, Col Banchon Chawansinlapa, to invite the protest leaders to talks to seek their cooperation in improving the province's image. Participants at the meeting decided to urge residents to help clear up the mess and join a procession to ease the atmosphere.

Lt-Gen Wanchai later appealed to election candidates to suspend campaign rallies. Political gatherings have not been affected by the state of emergency declared after the violence, and Lt-Gen Wanchai said he will lift the imposition before Sunday.

Meanwhile Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon said yesterday the masterminds behind the violence will be arrested soon. Gen Narong called a meeting yesterday attended by Fourth Region Provincial Police Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Linphit Satchaphan, his deputy Pol Maj-Gen Suthep Chanthana, Special Branch chief Pol Maj-Gen Kasem Saengmit and Assistant Police Chief Pol Lt-Gen Phao Sarasin to assess investigations. Gen Narong said he had told local police to act against suspects because they had broken the law and had damaged the national reputation.

Interior Ministry Permanent Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon said the state of emergency will not affect the general elections. Mr Phisan said preparations and campaigns by candidates would not be affected as a curfew and ban on political gatherings have not been imposed in the province.

The official said the violence was over but the state of emergency had not been lifted yet because officials wanted to make sure there were no more eruptions.

-- The Industry Ministry yesterday set up a team headed by inspector-general Dr Chakkrit Buranasamrit to assess the damage to the tantalum plant.

Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya said yesterday he had received a letter from the company expressing appreciation for the ministry's efforts to resolve the problem with fairness. The management, he said, pledged to continue cooperating with the Government. Dr Chirayu said that even though the plant was burned down, he would continue efforts to determine if it would have caused environmental problems. He also said he had received death threats.

CHAWALIT REJECTS FUND MISUSE ALLEGATION

BK250113 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday rejected an allegation that the military secret fund had been used to destabilise the Government and manipulate the election. Gen Chawalit said the disbursement of the fund was not "secret" and it was impossible for senior officers to secretly use the money at their own discretion.

"The secret fund is like other type of government budget. The only difference is that its disbursement does not have to follow the usual official payment procedure and the purpose of the expenditure is not disclosed," Gen Chawalit said.

The statement came after the Democrat Party said an important military figure had misappropriated sums from the fund.

Gen Chawalit has ordered Army units concerned to issue a statement to clarify the matter.

Democrat deputy leader Chuan Likphai said on Friday the senior officer had used the fund to pay a group of MPs to block the passage of a government-sponsored financial decree, which brought about the May 1 dissolution of Parliament.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told the BANGKOK POST the allegation was groundless and irresponsible and was aimed at attracting support in the election. The allegation, he said, was damaging to the military institution and the country. "If the military really dumped money to back the defeat of the decree, the draft would have not been beaten by only a small margin of votes," he said.

Gen Athit said voters should think carefully before supporting a party which used such tactics to campaign. "I think no other political parties have done anything like this," said Gen Athit, expressing doubts that MPs would sell themselves in that way.

Challenging the accusers to name the officer in question, Gen Athit said he had never messed about with the secret fund. "The content of the allegation is unseen and there's completely no truth in it," Gen Athit said.

PREM TARGET OF CRITICISM AT RALLIES

BK230854 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon became a target of attacks at political rallies in Bangkok yesterday as campaigns began to heat up for next month's election. Politicians in the South were also reported not to be by Gen Prem's side during functions in the South.

In the City, candidates of the People's Party (Ratsadon) criticised the premier for failing to improve the economic situation and the Democrats appeared to be no longer on his beside, the report said. The People's Party campaign was seen in contradictory to a belief that it favoured Gen Prem as the next prime minister. In a rally in Bang Kapi yesterday, the party attacked the failure of economic development under the administration of Gen Prem.

The party's secretary general, Gen Mana Rattanakoset said, "He (Gen Prem) and his Finance Minister (Sommai) should be responsible for the economy's bad shape and he (Gen Prem) shouldn't remain in the post after this election."

The report said other key men of the party, including Deputy Party Leader Dr Niphon Sasithon also criticised the Prime Minister for being unable to improve the economic situation.

It was observed that Gen Prem became a target of attack apparently on grounds that candidates allegedly believed he (Gen Prem) was unpopular in Bangkok.

Democrat candidate Khanin Bunsuwan last week said party members in Bangkok reportedly felt awkward to hear some of the party's candidates in the South speak in favour of Gen Prem. Believing in Gen Prem's popularity in the South, an earlier report said that the Democrats appeared to accompany the premier during his tour to the region last week. "His popularity (Gen Prems) in Bangkok was at a low and such acts could affect our candidates in Bangkok," Khanin was quoted as having said.

After this notice, the report said the Democrats in the South were absent from any of Gen Prem's functions.

The Democrats held a rally in Ratburana, Thonburi yesterday and reaffirmed potential supporters that the party had never planned for Gen Prem to head the next Government.

"It (choice of Prime Ministership) would be the matter of the future to be discussed on circumstances," the Democrats said at the rally. Deputy leader Gen Han Linanon also pledged that the party would amend the Constitution to allow only an MP as an eligible person for the top post.

CANDIDATE KILLED; POLICE SET UP AD HOC UNIT

BK190149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The police department has blacklisted more than 100 hired gunmen and arrest warrants were issued to about 20 of them. It has also formed a task force to crack down on them during the run-up to the election. Meanwile, Chat Thai candidate Chire Mangkhalarangsi was gunned down in Ratchaburi Tuesday night and the provincial police chief theorized that the slaying may be linked to the July 27 general election.

Assistant Police Director General Pol Lt Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat said that police authorities will do their best to ensure security for politicians although none had requested police protection so far. The blacklist of the hired gunmen, he said, was prepared as a result of Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot's instruction for the police department to keep a close watch on them.

The objective is to ward off possible violence during the run-up to the nationwide election, according to the senior police official. He said that police security will be specially tight at the sites where two rival political parties canvass side by side.

The department has set up a "gunmen suppression unit" to deep close surveillance on persons suspected to be gunmen hired by politicans, he said. He added that the suspects would be immediately detained if they were found to have committed crimes previously.

Candidates Seek Police Protection

BK190151 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] At least five election candidates have sought police protection during their campaigns. A police source said yesterday that Pongphon Adireksan, the son of former Chat Thai leader maj-Cen Praman, had asked for protection. A similar request had also come from Wiraphon Adireksan, who is helping his brother campaign under the Chat Thai banner in Saraburi.

The other Chat Thai members who have sought protection include Saraburi candidate Banuat Wongprayun, and Loei candidates Thongchai Nikonsuk and Somut Satchaphong. Ngoen Bunsupha, a Ratsadon candidate for Saraburi, has also sought protection. The source said the candidates want at least two policemen to escort them on their campaigns.

HANOI REJECTS PRC CLAIMS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK251206 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Feature: "Events and Opinions"]

[Text] In recent days, some members of the Beijing leadership have claimed that they desire the improvement of relations with Vietnam and that the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border is calm. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Ma Yuzhen, on 11 June denied the Chinese artillery shelling on Quyet Tien Basic General School in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, 10 km deep inside Vietnamese territory, on the International Children's Day -- 1 June -- saying that it is a fabrication and an ill-intentioned slander. What is the truth? Here is our opinion:

The fact is that the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border became more tense in May and June due to continued Chinese armed provocations. More seriously still, on 1 June Chinese troops fired artillery shells at Quyet Tien Basic General School in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, while the pupils were camping there. Chinese shelling killed two pupils and wounded five others and teacher Luu Thinh Phy. Mr Luu Thinh Phu said: At 1500 on 1 June, while the children were singing the national anthem and the Young Pioneer Brigade's song, beginning the meeting in celebration of the International Children's Day, Chinese troops fired artillery shells on the pupils. The first shell exploded only 50 meters from them. Hardly had I ordered to pupils to lie down when a second shell hit a place not far away, and a third explosion was heard. A shrapnel of Chinese shell stabbed at my back, and I fell unconscious immediately.

Two weeks after this shelling, Chinese troops committed another crime against the Vietnamese pupils by floating mines along Vietnam's rivers. Chinese mines injured Nguyen Ngoc Bien, 22, in Tan Loc Village in Hanoi's outlying district of Tu Liem, when he went fishing on the Red River. Bien lost his left leg, and his right leg and left hand were badly injured. Another victim was Dinh Thi Hong, 40. Hong was injured on 17 June when she was collecting drifting firewoods on the Red River, and the two victims are being given treatment at the Vietnam-GDR Friendship Hostpital.

In May alone, Chinese troops fired 70,000 artillery and mortar rounds on Vietnamese territories, causing heavy losses to the Vietnamese people in the border region, especially in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

These crimes further expose the Beijing leadership's hyprocrisy and prove that it is them who have sabotaged the traditional friendship between the two peoples of Vietam and China.

CAMBODIAN COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION VISITS

BK221010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] At the invitation of our country's Ministry of Communications and Transportation, a delegation of the PRK Ministry of Communications, Transportation, and Posts led by Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister, paid a friendly visit to our country 3-17 June.

During its stay in our counry, the delegation visited the President Ho Chi Minh mausoleum; held working sessions with leading comrades of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Posts and Telecommunications General Department on cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries' communications, transportation, and post office sectors; exchanged experience on the management of these sectors; and toured a number of communications, transportation, and post office establishments in Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Dinh, Quang Ninh, and Haiphong.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications and transportation, cordially received and worked with the delegation.

CAMBODIAN PARTY ORGANIZATION GROUP ENDS VISIT

OW201743 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- A delegation of the Commission for Organization of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee left here yesterday [19 June] after a fortnight's working visit.

The delegation led by Ms. Men Sam On, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and head of the said commission was received by Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Commission for Organization.

While in Vietnam, it paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It had working sessions with CPV's Commission for Organization and the provincial C.P.V. committees of Ha Tuyen and Thai Binh and visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant.

NGUYEN HUU THO ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENING

OW250950 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Report on 24 June opening meeting of 11th session of 7th SRV National Assembly in Hanoi]

[Excerpt] Dear Friends: The 11th session of the 7th SRV National Assembly opened this morning, 24 June, at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Workers Palace in the capital, Hanoi, under the chairmanship of National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho.

Attending were National Assembly deputies from 40 provinces, municipalities, and special zones across the country. Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, were among the attendees. Also present were a large number of representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations present in Hanoi, and domestic and foreign newsmen and reporters from news agencies and radio and television stations.

The meeting began at 0900 [0200 GMT] sharp. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho made the opening speech at the start of the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly. After extending greetings to the National Assembly deputies present and warmly welcoming the comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps attending the 24 June meeting, he said:

[Begin Nguyen Huu Tho recording] At this session, the National Assembly will hear the Council of Minister's draft committee report on the draft law on marriage and family, as amended after study and incorporation of ideas contributed by comrade National Assembly deputies and various echelons and sectors.

The National Assembly will hear a Council of Ministers report and discuss the implementation of the state budget during the first 6 months of the year, the implementation of the resolution of the eighth plenum of the CPV Central Committee on prices, wages, and money, as well as urgent measures for the continued implementation of that resolution in the coming period. The National Assembly will make observations on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control. It will hear the foreign minister report on the world situation and on foreign relations of our party and state. This session will also discuss and decide on a number of other important issues.

Comrade National Assembly deputies -- thoroughly grasping the resolution of the 8th plenum of the CPV Central Committee, resolutions No 28 and 31 of the Political Bureau, and the conclusion of the 10th plenum of the CPV Central Committee on prices, wages, and money -- let us, National Assembly deputies, uphold criticism and self-criticism, accomplish this session's agenda as well as possible, contribute together with the entire party and people to renovating the economic management mechanism, abolish bureaucratic centralism and the government subsidy system, switch vigorously to socialist economic accounting and business transactions, promote production, practice thrift, carry out the 1986 state plan successfully, and prepare for the sixth national party congress practically. With that in mind, I hereby declare the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly open. [applause] [end recording]

Following Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho's opening speech, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, entrusted by the Council of Ministers, read a report on the new draft law on marriage and family. The report highlighted the great impact of the marriage law promulgated in 1959 and voluntarily implemented by the people for a long period. Many of the regulations have gradually become fine habits in family life. That marriage law has contributed to emancipating women and establishing equal rights between men and women in family and society. The report also pointed out that in view of developments in society, the promulgation of a new law on marriage and family has become an objective necessity to accelerate socialist construction throughout the country.

The new draft law on marriage and family was formulated after 2 years of investigations and surveys on marriage and family life in 13 provinces. Agencies and mass organizations at the central and local levels were repeatedly asked to contribute their views. All the opinions contributed by agencies and mass organizations were carefully studied and selectively incorporated. The draft law was amended accordingly, then submitted to the Council of State. The perfected draft is now being presented to the National Assembly.

CHAPTER TASKS IN CRITICISM DRIVE OUTLINED

BK241334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 23 Jun 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Responsibility of Party Chapters in the Criticism and Self-Criticism Drive"]

[Text] Upholding the combat spirit in carrying out party chapter activities is a very important task in educating and forging party members to maintain revolutionary ethics firmly and to satisfactorily develop their leadership role along with their vanguard and exemplary characteristics.

The party chapter is directly responsible for managing, educating, and training party members through its leadership role and performance of tasks. Only by enhancing its strength and regularly conducting self-criticism and criticism can a party chapter ensure its internal unity and help party members develop their progress, overcome shortcomings, and satisfactorily fulfill all tasks. Realities prove that only the party chapter -- an organ directly responsible for managing all party members' activities -- has the necessary conditions to review, follow up on, and appraise party members' performance correctly, thereby helping them improve most satisfactorily and concretely. Whenever the party chapter effectively enhances the combat spirit in carrying out party activities and satisfactorily conducts self-criticism, it will be able to firmly maintain the party organization's leadership role, while party members can strengthen their vanguard and exemplary duties. On the other hand, wherever the party chapter neglects its management task, especially the criticism and self-criticism drive, the quality of party members will be diminished, the people's love for and trust of them will be reduced, and the party organization's prestige will be affected.

The criticism and self-criticism drive is being conducted comprehensively at all base echelons throughout the party as well as the Army. The majority of basic party organizations scrupulously conducted this criticism drive, pointing out strengths and shortcomings and designing effective measures to overcome difficulties. However, many party organizations have conducted their criticism drive negligently and carelessly, thereby failing to meet set requirements and necessitating a repetition of this task. The main causes of this shortcoming are weak party chapters that have not been able to develop their role and responsibility, to convince party members of their duty to conduct self-criticism and to take decisive measures to accelerate a satisfactory criticism drive.

Experience from this criticism drive indicates that a party chapter that cannot enhance its combat spirit makes a poor showing in criticism and self-criticism despite enthusiasm from the people and concrete supervision from the higher echelons in the drive. This fact is more significant for party chapters with leading party cadres and members who have authority, but have shown their poor quality and severe shortcomings to the local people. Many party chapters have shown such negative phenomena as rightism and negligence over shortcomings of party members, especially leading party cadres with high authority. This shortcoming will diminish the leadership role of the party chapter and encourage party cadres and members with authority to gradually neglect the party's principle and discipline, ignore the significance of the party chapter, and contend that their role in the party chapter's activities is merely to provide supervision and ideas. This shortcoming must be promptly eliminated in political activity.

The role and responsibility of each party chapter must be clearly manifested in this criticism drive. We must clearly show the strengths and shortcomings of each party member, ensuring that no party member with shortcomings has not been criticized and helped by the party chapter, regardless of his function and position.

In conducting self-criticism and criticism to point out the mistakes and shortcomings of party members and chapters, the important thing is to clearly point out the causes of these mistakes and shortcomings, arrive at satisfactory conclusions, and set forth remedial measures.

Party members deemed unqualified must be resolutely disciplined by the party chapters. If the party members' shortcomings are not serious enough for disciplinary action, the party chapters must discuss specific measures to help party members correct themselves and progress. Negligent criticism and paltry action to remind party members of their shortcomings will yield no results after the criticism has been completed.

We should also overcome the situation of some party chapters conducting criticism as a mere formality because they do not have any serious problems and their members do not present any notorious shortcomings. In these party chapters, criticism should be focused on the revolutionary zeal, self-awareness, sense of responsibility, productivity, and work performance of party members to point out their weaknesses.

We should struggle in this criticism drive to enable every unit and party organization to reach the ultimate goal of creating actual improvement the leadership and sense of responsibility of all party members.

Scrupulously and resolutely conducting self-criticism and criticism in each party chapter is the most important condition for ensuring success in this drive and for creating favorable conditions for the current party congresses at all echelons and the coming sixth national party congress to be fine successes.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS THANH HOA PROVINCE

BK190903 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, recently visited the party organization and people of various nationalities in Thanh Hoa Province. Comrade Pham Van Dong spent a considerable time working with the provincial party and people's committees. He cordially met with revolutionary veterans and attended a meeting of more than 1,000 representatives of districts, towns, military units, and the Thanh Hoa people held to welcome him.

The Council of Ministers chairman listened attentively to the ideas of representatives of various sectors on the present production sitution and the people's lives, especially the political drive on criticism and self-criticism conducted by party bases and the administraton.

Exchanging views with the people, the Council of Ministers chairman stressed the great significance of the struggle against negative phenomena. He urged all sectors to accelerate criticism and self-criticism, strengthen internal unity, resolutely expel degenerate party members to purify the party -- a decisive task to strengthen the people's confidence -- stir up a comprehensive revolutionary movement, and satisfactorily implement the local revolutionary action program.

In a cordial, democratic, and frank atmosphere full of a spirit of comradeship, the Council of Ministers chairman urged leading cadres, revolutionary veterans, and retired officials to continue developing achievements, uphold the province's vanguard role and exemplary deeds, and overcome all difficulties, thereby building Thanh Hoa into one of the counry's prosperous and strong provinces.

AUSTRALIA

DEFENSE EXPERT DIBB COMMENTS ON ANZUS, INDONESIA

BK190917 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The author of a government commission review of Australia's future defense needs, Mr Paul Dibb, says the ANZUS defense alliance needs to be enhanced. Mr Dibb, speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra, said the treaty, which links the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, was vital for the technological advantages it gives Australia in the region.

The report states the only credible threat to Australia in the next 10 years would be a small scale attack from or through Indonesia or the Pacific Islands. Today, Mr Dibb said his review did not focus on any particular country as a threat. He accepted the views of Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, that that country would act as a protective buffer to Australia's northern areas.

Mr Dibb also stressed the importance of the ANZUS alliance, saying it should not only remain but be enhanced. He said the presence on Australian soil of American-Australian joint facilities and the port visits of the U.S. warships contributed to a nuclear deterrence.

BEAZLEY COMMENTS ON UPGRADING RESERVES

BK180235 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The government is to upgrade the nation's defense reserve forces. The federal defense minister, Mr Beazley, said in Brisbane it was time the reserve forces were seen as a vital part in the country's defense. A recently released Dibb report, he said, outlined the enormity of Australia's defense needs, including that of more manpower. Mr Beazley said he hoped to attract another 5,000 recruits for the reserve forces within the next 2 years through the provision of new equipment, possibility of better pay, and the knowledge that the reserve forces will play a major role in the defense of Australia. The minister also plans to implement a policy to further integrate the reserves with the regular forces. In this way, he said, he hoped to create a crack reserve force capable of being deployed at any time for any purpose.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE OFFERS TO QUIT IF NUCLEAR STANCE ACCEPTED

HK190211 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 10 Jun 86 p 1

[By NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION and Staff Correspondent]

[Text] London — The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, appeared yesterday to offer to quit office if the United States could accept New Zealand's anti-nuclear stance in his absence. "If it means they think they could live with the situation with me gone, well I'll go — quite simple," Mr Lange said in a BBC television interview.

Mr Lange stuck firmly to New Zealand's policy of refusing visits from nuclear warships. "New Zealand is not going to have nuclear weapons." But he said there was not going to be an "all up" dispute with the Americans.

"We'll settle down. the ANZUS pact will not be aborted. "We will continue on and we'll sort it through without anyone seeming to lose a great deal of prestige."

Mr Lange said later that he stood by his offer to step aside. "If the price of having an anti-nuclear policy in New Zealand understood and in place was that I should not be adjudicating or holding office, that is the step I would be prepared to take."

Mr Lange said he had repeated the offer to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher. "The fact is that what was said very simply was this: 'If it be me that you are concerned with, then me will go,'" he said. Mrs Thatcher had replied that that was for him to consider.

Mr Lange said he still had some objectives he wanted to achieve as Prime Minister and he did not expect to have to leave office. But he would make that sacrifice if it were required in the interests of the anti-nuclear policy.

Mr Lange said it appeared overseas that the anti-nuclear policy was unduly attributed to him personally. "Sometimes people say that it is me who is the crusader for all this," he said. "I am trying to tell them that it is not."

Pessimistic About Solution

HK231208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Wellington, June 23 (AFP) -- New Zealand sees little prospect of an agreement with the United States on the Labour government's anti-nuclear policies, Prime Minister David Lange said Monday. Speaking at a press conference, Mr Lange said although he would meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila later this week, "there does not seem to be great scope for settlement there."

The New Zealand leader also accused the United States of displaying little goodwill to help settle the impasse caused by New Zealand's ban on port access for nuclear-capable warships. "I think it is possible to find an acceptable formula (for the clauses of the anti-nuclear law New Zealand intends passing)," said Mr Lange. "That requires goodwill. New Zealand has had that and tendered it in abundance," he said, adding, "the United States will not negotiate on that issue with us." "My own belief is that it will not be possible now to negotiate a form which will be acceptable to the United States," Mr Lange said.

Mr Lange said he would be meeting with Mr Shultz, "expressing again the earnestness with which the New Zealand Government approaches this matter, and generally conveying to him our commitment to the principles of regional collective security."

Mr Lange said while it might still be possible to find a "form of words acceptable to the British" for the crucial clauses of the anti-nuclear legislation so as not to disturb the British "neither-confirm-nor-deny" policy on nuclear weapons carriage, the same formula would "not be acceptable to the United States." "There is not the same disposition to find the accommodation," among U.S. leaders, he said.

The comments were seen by observers as signalling an end to the search for accommodation with the United States unless Mr. Shultz offers some movement during or after the Manila talks.

O'FLYNN DISCUSSES SELF-RELIANT MILITARY

HK190213 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] An expanding, more self-reliant military armed with Belgian-made guns was pictured yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn. His speech to the annual conference of the Returned Service Association -- in effect the major Government speech on defence each year -- stressed greater military co-operation with Australia now that the United States has "withdrawn co-operation."

It also revealed that the number of soldiers in the country has increased by almost 10 percent in the past year, while the staffing situation at the Devonport naval base has "stabilised." All the armed services lost hundreds of people in 1984-85 in an exodus attributed party to morale problems arising from the cut in joint exercises with the United States.

Mr O'Flynn said the armed forces received a 15.5 percent pay rise from last November 10, in line with the general state services adjustment.

However, a further increase to allow for special factors in the military was only now being considered. In the meantime, the number of people in the Army had already risen by 476 to 5819 during the past year.

"Staff levels at the dockyard have at least stabilised," Mr O'Flynn said. "The last round of pay negotiations, coupled with recruitment of skilled tradesmen from the United Kingdom, should help to rebuild the workforce there. I have been there twice in the last two weeks, as well as having a large meeting in the Beehive of workers, union representatives and so on, and I think we are now at least in a reasonably satisfactory state as far as the workforce is concerned."

He said that the Government would buy 1,000 Belgian-made 5.56mm calibre "Minimi" light support guns for $8,316,000 to replace Second World War vintage bren guns. The first batch of 200 guns is expected to be delivered before the end of the year.

Mr O'Flynn said he had also approved spending $3 million for minesweeping equipment. This includes scanners to be fitted to the Navy volunteer reserve craft in the four main centres, and remote-controlled "submersible vehicles" to inspect mines once they have been found. A contract for this equipment has not yet been let, but the scanners are expected to be fitted within 18 months.

Mr O'Flynn said the refurbishment of HMNZS Wellington at the Devonport dockyard was nearing completion, with only tuning and testing of the various systems still required before the vessel could undergo sea trials.

As already announced, the Government would buy a $27.7 million tanker for the Navy "almost identical in size and capability" to the one recommended for Australia in the recent report by a defence expert, Mr Paul Dibb. A three-year, $140 million update of the Air Force Skyhawks was under way, and the sixth Orion aircraft bought last year was now operational.

For the Army, the Government approved spending $21 million for 24 howitzer artillery guns, and was also buying 610 machines which taught soldiers to "keep your head down" by simulating the effects of various weapons

"In short, we are no longer paying lip-service to independence of our forces while remaining dependent on others before they can operate, as in the situation where there were only two days' ammunition and no ability to operate independently," said Mr O'Flynn, referring to the situation when the Government was elected.

Yet New Zealand wished to maintain alliances with friendly countries. "We are having no difficulty doing so with Australia. We wish we could do the same with the United States, but it has withdrawn all or practically all cooperation with us." Mr O'Flynn welcomed Mr Dibb's recommendation that Australia and New Zealand should develop joint military planning. He noted that Mr Dibb found Australia "one of the most secure countries in the world" and faced "no identifiable direct military threat."

"The implication must be that New Zealand is even more secure and invasion even less conceivable. We are islands in the Pacific with like-minded neighbours. We are not faced by any hostile military force for thousands of miles.

"I do not say this situation is free from potential threats, but they are at most threats of low-level harassment of the kind that Mr Dibb speaks of in regard to northern Australia. They, too, are less likely than for Australia."

Yet Mr O'Flynn pointed to New Zealand's continued participation in the Sinai peace-keeping force and in military exercises and disaster relief in the Pacific to show that this country was prepared to play its part overseas.

"In the past year our South Pacific neighbours, all but one of them anyway, have shown themselves overwhelmingly in favour of a higher defence profile in the region by New Zealand," he said. "We have responded."

PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO ARBITRATE WITH FRANCE

HK191118 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 19 Jun 86

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, June 19 (AFP) -- France and New Zealand have agreed to let U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arbitrate their dispute over the French sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior, officials said Thursday. A statement issued simultaneously in Wellington and Paris said that both sides would put their case to Mr Perez de Cuellar to sort out the aftermath of last July's bombing in Auckland harbour in which one crewman died.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange told a hastily-called news conference Thursday that a final ruling on the affair would be "done rapidly, perhaps in a matter of three or four weeks."

He also said France had advised officials of the General agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that "it has withdrawn restrictions on New Zealand imports, which was a precondition for New Zealand embarking on this process" of arbitration. Two French agents are serving 10-year sentences in New Zealand for the sinking of the flagship of the Greenpeace ecology movement, which was set to spearhead a new protest against French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mr Lange said the issues before Mr Perez de Cuellar "range from the demands made from time to time by both sides, including the question of an apology, reparations (for New Zealand) and of the two agents."

Asked whether Wellington would abide by a ruling which decreed the two agents be set free, Mr Lange said: "New Zealand submits to the Secretary General and submits in a way which is binding." "It is a matter for the adjudication. This government will be judged on the outcome of that," he told reporters in the North Island city of Hamilton, where he was attending a meeting.

The statement issued by France and New Zealand said that the arbitration agreement resulted from Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers' proposal at the Hague during a recent visit by Mr Lange. It said Mr Perez de Cuellar agreed to make his ruling "in the very near future," and both sides were confident it would be "equitable and principled." Mr Lange said New Zealand had been careful and measured in the preparation of its submissions to the U.N. chief. He said that when the process was complete it would be "competent for people to judge the role of the government in the matter."

But the opposition National Party quickly denounced the decision to put the fate of the two French agents to arbitration, saying that Mr Lange had "caved in, in a craven and cowardly fashion" to French trade threats.

Foreign affairs spokesman Sir Robert Muldoon said the decision "is appalling and flies in the face of every assurance that the prime minister has given" about not freeing the pair. "The agents are criminals who pleaded guilty and were sentenced for a serious crime and now the prime minister has given way the effect of New Zealand law," Sir Robert said.

VANUATU

USSR SEEKS FISHING RIGHTS, SHORE PRIVILEGES

LD252313 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] It has been announced in Vanuatu that a high-level Soviet delegation has sought fishing rights, shore privileges and airline landing rights in the Pacific island nation. A joint Vanuatu-Soviet communique issued in Vila says a three-man Soviet delegation which left on Sunday had requested Soviet access to tuna-fishing in Vanuatu's economic zone of 450,000 sq km. The communique did not mention any licensing fees for fishing rights. It said the government would consider the Soviet offer and there would be another meeting at a convenient time and place.

The communique said the Soviet Union's draft communique [as heard] for a fishing agreement contained a proposal for access to Vanuatu's ports for rest and refreshment of crews of Soviet fishing vessels. The draft also contained provision for refuelling and repair of ships and what was described as replacement of crews by (?charter) Aeroflot flights. Aeroflot is the national airline of the Soviet Union.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON RELEASE OF MORE FUNDS CITED

HK251311 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] United States Secretary of State George Shultz said that aside from the $200 million granted by his country, efforts are being made for the early release of the remaining $350 million promised by President Reagan as a demonstration of support for the Aquino administration. The whole $550 million to be granted by the U.S. this year is part of the $900 million rental payment for use of the two military bases until 1991. The financial aid will be used to spur the local economy.

AQUINO, ABE DISCUSS JAPANESE ECONOMIC AID

OW251011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 25 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Wednesday she plans to visit the United States and Japan before the end of this year. Aquino revealed her travel plan in response to an invitation from Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in a meeting at the Malacanang Palace in Manila, Japanese officials said. Details of the trip will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Abe, here to attend a series of talks with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), also pledged to speed up the disbursement of Japan's economic aid to the Philippines, Japanese officials said. There is 16.4 billion yen outstanding in the 49.5 billion yen loan package which Japan pledged to the Philippines late last year, and the Philippine Government has expressed hopes of switching the outstanding sum from low-priority projects to more effective commodity aid. Abe promised to dispatch a government mission to the Philippines in July to consult with Manila on how to use the money. In addition, Abe also promised to send another government mission to the Philippines to discuss next year's aid program as soon as Manila has decided on its aid needs, Japanese officials said.

The meeting between the two leaders started off with a pledge from Abe to help the Philippines in getting its economy back on its feet and to further strengthen bilateral ties, Japanese officials said. Aquino responded by saying that she appreciated Japan's experience of economic reconstruction in the early post-World War II years and that she would like to use the Japanese experience as a point of reference in her effort to put the Philippine economy in order, Japanese officials said.

Abe extended the invitation to Aquino on behalf of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Aquino told Abe that she has also received an invitation to visit the United States, and American sources say she might go there before the U.S. Congress goes into recess. Aquino said she would like to discuss Japan's economic aid during her upcoming Japan trip, which she said she was looking forward to with pleasure, Japanese officials said.

Abe followed up the Aquino meeting with a separate session with her foreign minister, Salvador Laurel, in which Laurel urged Japan to improve market access for three major Philippine export products -- coconut oil, timber and garments.

Specifically, Laurel asked Japan to change its current tariff law on garment imports, by levying a duty only on the value-added element of the product and removing the duty on textiles bought from Japan and used in such garments, Japanese officials said. Abe promised to study the matter in the new round of multilateral trade talks, they said.

LAUREL, MALAYSIA'S RITHAUDDEEN

BK251455 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1431 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 25 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia and the Philippines have agreed to further intensify bilateral co-operation particularly in the field of trade, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudden said Wednesday. Malaysia is interested to import sugar on a long term contract basis from the Philippines, he told BERNAMA after calling on Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, here. He said the move would help overcome trade imbalance between the two countries which was now very much in Malaysia's favour. Malaysia is the number three largest trading partner with the Philippines after the United States and Japan.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysia was prepared to study the Philippine proposal to enter into countertrade arrangement with Malaysia. "The subject will be further discussed by senior officials of the two countries," he added.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Laurel had reiterated the desire of the new government to promote much closer relations with the Philippines' immediate neighbours, particularly ASEAN member countries.

AQUINO NAMES MITRA, DIOKNO TO CEASE-FIRE

HK260954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 26 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Thursday disclosed that Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and human rights lawyer Jose Diokno are her emissaries to ceasefire talks with communist insurgents. Mrs Aquino told a news conference after meeting the two negotiators that she was still hopeful the talks would succeed despite recent hardline statements by the communists.

Both Mr Mitra and Mr Diokno were jailed by Mrs Aquino's deposed predecessor, Ferdinand Marcos, who imposed martial law in 1972. Mr Diokno, a former senator, now heads a presidential committee looking into human rights violations during the Marcos regime.

Mrs Aquino said she met with Mr Diokno, Mr Mitra, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile before the news conference. Asked what instructions she gave to her emissaries, she said: "I think in order to have fruitful negotiations, it is better that I do not say anything at this moment." "We did talk over some points," she said.

Mrs Aquino said the negotiators themselves will imform the press about the progress of the talks. "We don't have specific dates of when the talks will begin," Mrs Aquino said. Chief communist negotiator Satur Ocampo was earlier reported to have said the talks had not begun.

Asked about certain statements by Mr Enrile expressing cynicism about the success of the talks, Mrs. Aquino said: "We both realized that there are some people who will never cooperate with the government." But she said she will still exert all efforts to reach a "meaningful dialogue" with the communists "if only to avoid loss of lives." "My main aim is to first of all avoid any more loss of lives and exert all efforts to achieve peace," Mrs Aquino said.

Earlier she had warned that her government would use a reformed and reinvigorated military to crush hardline elements within the Communist Party of the Philippines and its 16,500-strong New People's Army who refuse to heed her peace overture.

Among recent statements from the communists was a demand to be included in a government coalition. Mrs Aquino rejected that demand when she pledged during the presidential campaign that she would never appoint communists to her government.

RAMOS SAYS INSURGENCY 'MUCH WORSE' THAN PRE-1972

HK260510 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Jun 86 p 3

[By A.F. Soriano]

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday that despite government efforts to talk peace with the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army has stepped up atrocities against civilians, the military and even government offices and civilian installations. He said the insurgency situation today has become much worse than that before the imposition of martial law in the 1972.

Because of this, Ramos told a press conference that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was conducting a two-day social seminar workshop on peace and order for Cabinet ministers, governors, private sector leaders and key officials of the military on July 2 and 3. He said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has agreed to the holding of the seminar to motivate national and local officials and other sectoral leaders for a better atmosphere of "peace and order" in the country.

Ramos said the seminar will attempt to reduce the level of violance in the communities through a candid discussion of issues affecting the country's peace and order. Among the more important issues to be discussed during the seminar are the ceasefire talks, general reconciliation, and rehabilitation, Ramos said. The AFP chief said he hopes the 147 participants could come up with a national strategy for improving peace and order conditions in the rural and urban areas.

Ramos said the military would listen to the views of regional leaders on how best the current ceasefire talks could be pursued with 1977 ceasefire formula negotiated with the Moro National Liberation Front serving as a program model. Ramos pointed out that ceasefire talks are now in the first stage which calls for the establishment of contacts between the two parties. This, he said, is a procedural matter but the substantial part of the talks would have to be decided by national leadership. "We are not making any pronouncements on the substance of the talks but rather we are leaving this to the civilian authorities," Ramos said.

On the proposed abolition of the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] which several local and national officials have been clamoring for, Ramos said President Aquino has given the military two months to justify its existence.

He said the fate of the 57,000-strong CHDF would depend on how best they could implement a three-level approach to make it a more effective partner of the military in the counter-insurgency drive namely.

-- Weeding out abusive, unqualified and ineffective CHDFs whose number is about five percent of the total;
-- Study of each town or province to determine quotas or possibly reduce the total program;
-- Improvement of the quality of the CHDF through continuous training.

Ramos said military authorities are weighing the pros and cons of proposals on the CHDF program, at the same time seeking the views and comments of the civilian sector to get an accurate opinion in the 12 regions. However, Ramos indicated he was against the abolition of the CHDF. He pointed out for instance, that the AFP does not have enough manpower and that among Southeast Asian countries, the Philippines has one of the smallest armed forces in terms of population and land area. The AFP has 150,000 men.

AQUINO SPEECH MARKS NAVY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

HK230524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0507 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino moved Monday to eliminate discrimination in the Philippine Armed Forces between "loyalists" of her deposed predecessor and those who helped install her in power. "I hereby strike the pejorative connotation of the word 'loyalist' from the lexicon of the armed forces," Mrs. Aquino said in a speech to naval officers and men to mark the 88th anniversary of the Philippine Navy.

Military sources say there have been reports of discrimination in the armed forces against troops loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Some of them have reportedly deserted. Reformist troops led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Fidel Ramos staged a mutiny last February that installed Mrs. Aquino as the rightful winner of the presidential election three weeks earlier.

"You and I and all in the armed forces are all loyalists and all rebels -- loyal to the democratic republic and rebels against any who will subvert it," Mrs Aquino said.

She said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, due to make a second visit to Manila on Tuesday, had told her that "you take care of your marines and they will take care of you." She made the statement amid rumors of another military coup led by Mr. Enrile, allegedly due to differences in opinion on the ceasefire talks with Communist New People's Army guerrillas. The government has dismissed the rumors.

Radio Reports on Speech

HK240447 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [23 Jun] called on the armed forces to work with the people. She made the call during her speech at the 88th anniversary foundation of the Philippine Navy. More on this from FEBC correspondent Al Dubar:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino today called on the men in uniform to keep alive the new spirit of cooperation and trust between the armed forces and the people as this is the key to national recovery. The president made this statement in her speech at the 88th anniversary foundation of the Philippine Navy at its headquarters on Roxas Avenue.

Mrs Aquino told the navy officers and men that she has asked the men in uniform to participate in national reconstruction, employ their energy and skills in maintaining and upgrading the infrastructure of the countryside and other public facilities. She said that this new orientation of the armed forces requires no machinery or expense, only the spirit that propelled the February revolution in bringing back democracy. She said maintaining the rapport with the civilian population would enable the military personnel to inspire respect rather than fear and produce rather destroy.

The occasion provided the chief executive the opportunity to speak before another major service of the armed forces. She has spoken before to the Air Force. She reiterated the call for better treatment of soldiers, including better training in the fields [words indistinct].

She called for an end to labels within the military, stressing that everybody is now both a loyalist and a rebel, loyal to the democratic republic and rebel against anybody who seeks to subvert it.

The President was accorded a 21-gun salute on her arrival. A demonstration of the navy's capabilities followed her speech. On the same occasion, outstanding employees, officers, and men were awarded for acts of courage and gallantry in action. [end recording]

'DISCONTENTMENT' WITHIN MILITARY VIEWED

HK241529 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] Major service commanders of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will meet this week to try to solve "irritants" threatening to divide the military. A very reliable military source told THE MANILA EVENING POST that "discontentment within the AFP ranks persists despite earlier claims that factionalism in the military has already been eliminated."

There are four major services commands in the AFP -- the Philippine Army, Philippine Air Force, Philippine Constabulary [PC], and the Philippine Navy. The Philippine Marines command is attached to the Philippine Navy.

Many junior officers and enlisted men are beefing on alleged discriminatory acts taken against military units known to be loyal to former President Marcos. The source said some of these units have been disarmed and were ordered to attend seminars for reorientation, while some were reassigned to combat areas.

Part of the military demoralization, the source pointed out, is blamed on the severe lack of supplies and equipment, especially for combat units in the field and for the delay in the payment of salaries of military personnel. Amid this situation, the military has to survive by what is available for them, aggravated by moves within the national government to effect cuts in the defense and military budget and to reduce the number of armed forces personnel.

Compared to the previous administration of the deposed chief of state which placed great emphasis on the strength of the military, the AFP under the present government ranks low in the order of priorities, it was said.

Of the four major service commands, the source said, the bulk of those attached to the Philippine Army and most of the Constabulary units in the field and majority of the Philippine Marines are known to be still loyal to the previous government. He stressed that many of the officers who took over the major military units do not earn the respect of the junior officers and enlisted men, adding that some good officers in the AFP are under house arrest and detention if not mothballed in some low positions.

The source said the number of loyalist forces who went on absence without official leave (AWOL) and who were reported to have abandoned their posts after the new government took over could reach 40,000. He said these forces are in Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Western and Central Visayas, Northern and Central Mindanao.

The first sign of disunity in the AFP cropped up yesterday when the security force at Camp Aguinaldo figured in a near-clash with PC troopers and policemen who were dispersing the rally staged by the Marcos loyalist group on Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue (EDSA) in Quezon City. In addition to the renegade military personnel, known political warlords throughout the country, the source said are known to have in their employ more than 50,000 fully armed men.

AQUINO PROMOTES ARMY COMMANDER CANIESO

HK241241 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Army chief Brigadier General Rodolfo Canieso is now a general [rank as heard]. He was promoted from the rank of brigadier general to army commanding general [as heard] by President Cory Aquino yesterday. It will be recalled that Canieso was appointed to the present post by Armed Forces of the Philippine Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos after the February revolution.

In his 4 months in office, General Canieso introduced many new measures which improved the army's operations. He is a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy clss of '56.

ENRILE MAY SEEK PRESIDENCY IN NEXT ELECTION

HK260922 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 26 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may seek the presidency in the next election, his spokesman said Thursday. Mr. Enrile, who led a revolt in February against former president Ferdinand Marcos under whom he had served for 15 years, said Wednesday he would consider running for president "if the nation should be in a difficult condition," spokesman Eduardo Pangilinan said. "If some people keep provoking me, I might just put my bet on the table," the 63-year-old minister reportedly told a business club, but did not elaborate.

Mr Pangilinan would not say if his boss would run against President Corazon Aquino, who has said she will only serve for one term. The length of that term is to be set by a 48-man panel currently drafting a new constitution.

The controversial defense chief has been openly critical of some of Mrs Aquino's policies, notably the wholesale sacking of pro-Marcos provincial and municipal officials, and the peace talks with communist insurgents. Last week he was at the center of persistent rumors of an imminent military coup, which he and Mrs Aquino dismissed as part of a misinformation campaign mounted by Mr Marcos from his exile in Hawaii.

COLUMNIST EXAMINES VARIOUS SCENARIOS

HK240259 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jun 86 p 5

["Bottom Line" column by Gabe Manalac: "A Strange Formula"]

[Text] There is more than meets the eye to all those reports about a coup d'etat, despite the denials. What I am not sure of is whether it is Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile doing the ousting, or is being ousted. As a case study, the situation is a political scientist's delight, but I am afraid that its real consequences can be very damaging for the country, particularly because the anti-Enrile civilian government faction may become unwitting tools of the legasl and illegal left in this big-time game of power politics.

That is not to say that Enrile's experience in power politics is danger-free. I am merely inclined to believe that the newcomers in power politics may lack the perspective and ability to prevent a bloodless transition. Of course, there is always the possibility of blood and violence in power shifts, but the more experienced will be wary of that because blood makes people act irrationally. And that can be dangerous all around, even for the most experienced.

What then might be the possible scenarios should a coup, or ouster, come to pass? I think there are four such possibilities.

1. The oust-Enrile faction, believing that people power will back them up, will succeed in removing the defense minister from the Cabinet while at the same time retaining Chief of Staff Fideal Ramos at the helm of the military. The effect will be a split in military leadership with Enrile sympathizers posing a real threat to Ramos. This demoralized army will be exactly what the NPA ordered, and even the triumphant anti-Enrile faction's power will then be bery tentative at best.

I do not think this is a probable scenario for the simple reason that Ramos, in all likelihood, will align himself with Enrile. Both know that they are strong togther. Besides, they have already shared a moment in history and comrades-in-arms have a loyalty to one another that is difficult to neutralize.

2. The second possibility is that Enrile will win over his civilian adversaries and will establish a military leadership, without Ramos. This can be a very bloody eventuality because the NPA will surely take advantage of such a situation. The NPA will likely ride on President Aquino's popularity to mount a massive armed campaign against the army. That may be more successful than we anticpate because the army, without Ramos, will also be split and may lack the resolve to meet the NPA head on.

Again, I do not think this is a probable scenario for the same reason that Enrile and Ramos are not likely to be on separate sides. Both know only too well the consequences of a split between them and will not risk military weakness against a revitalized NPA.

3. The third scenario is a military takeover by both Enrile and Ramos. This is indeed a real possibility. But this is also fraught with bloody danger as in the first two options for the same reason that the NPA will probably mobilize pro-Aquino people power to challenge Enrile and Ramos.

Aside from the army, Enrile and Ramos may have the support of Marcos loyalists, private armies such as that of Ali Dimaporo, and even the MNLF. But the NPA can precipitate a civil war if it succeeds in identifying itself with President Aquino, and it may certainly succeed in doing so.

4. The fourth possibility, and one which is hoped for, is that President Aquino will even now take the initiative away from her inexperienced adventurers and forge a new alliance that will shift more power to both Enrile and Ramos. After all, if the political tyros in government insist on testing Enrile's mettle, their own personal loss will be bloodless, but the consequences for the people will certainly not be as harmless and President Aquino amy no longer will have any choice but to prevent that.

Whether it is to her liking or not, Mrs. Aquino's own people may have now unwittingly forced her into the only practical way of defusing a potentially bloody situation, partially of their own making, in which the NPA, Marcos loyalists, the MNLF, and private warlords will be the winners.

It will be truly ironic that in having to make up for the irresponsible adventurism into power politics of her trusted aides, President Aquino may yet have to lock arms with a military leadership that she never trusted.

Strangely, that may yet be the formula for national recovery.

MNLF LEADER MISUARI URGED TO RETURN FOR TALKS

HK241307 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Region 9 Regional Executive Council Chairman Sali Wali called on chairman Nur Misuari of the MNLF to return to the Philippines and hold talks with the new government on peace and progress for the southern Philippines. Chairman Wali said that if Nur Misuari truly desires peace and progress for the 5 million Muslims in the southern Philippines, then it is proper for him to return to the country and begin peace talks with the government. He added that he is willing to give up his present post in favor of Misuari if the latter comes back to the country.

Wali added that the Organization of the Islamic Conference is ready to help Mindano once the Bangsa Moro issue is settled.

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LANGE, SHULTZ DISCUSS NUCLEAR ISSUE IN MANILA

HK271106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 27 (AFP) -- The United States and New Zealand must "part company" as military allies because of Wellington's ban on port visits by nuclear-powered or -armed ships, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday.

Mr Shultz said after meeting New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange that New Zealand, which may vote the government-imposed ban into law in August, cannot see its way clear to dropping the ban, "so we part company as friends, but we part company."

Mr Shultz told reporters that while New Zealand is a friend, it can no longer be considered an ally of the United States. The United States had ceased giving New Zealand military information and would now no longer give it the economic assistance and trade preference due to an "ally rather than just friend," a senior U.S. official said.

But Mr Shultz stressed that the ANZUS treaty, which joins Australia, New Zealand and the United States, would not be abrogated. "New Zealand takes itself out of the treaty structure but the treaty structure doesn't change." "Perhaps at some future time things will change in New Zealand and then the treaty structure will be there," he added.

U.S. policy is to neither confirm nor deny the nuclear status of its warships, but New Zealand has demanded that such status be indicated to stop nuclear visits, otherwise all ships are banned.

Mr Shultz and Mr Lange met Friday for the first time since September 1985, during a gathering here of foreign ministers from the non-communist association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its six major trading partners. Mr Lange, who is also New Zealand Foreign Minister, told a separate press conference that New Zealand would not withdraw from ANZUS because it still had "lots of common interests" with the United States. He said ANZUS was never meant to be a "security guarantee."

"The ANZUS treaty provided that in attack or case of attack the signatories would consult," he said. He added that the United States and New Zealand had not had a military relationship since February 26, 1985. On that date the United States virtually suspended defense ties with New Zealand after Wellington refused to permit the destroyer Buchanan to pay a scheduled visit unless Washington affirmed that it did not carry nuclear weapons.

"What is left of ANZUS is what was already there," Mr Lange said.

Mr Shultz had told reporters here Wednesday that if New Zealand passed planned legislation in August banning nuclear ships from its waters this would be an effective withdrawal from the ANZUS defense alliance.

A senior U.S. official said: "We've maintained the facade of an alliance for a long time. If they can't meet our conditions, there is no value in maintaining the facade." He said the ANZUS meeting in San Francisco on August 11 and 12 had already been slimmed down to include only Australia and the United States.

Mr Shultz said after meeting Mr Lange Friday: "We discussed the nuclear ship visit problem and our policy and New Zealand's policy and I am afraid that we were not able to resolve that issue," he added.

Mr Lange told reporters after the meeting that "we have come to review the two policies and the Secretary has said that the views at this stage are not reconcilable." "The New Zealand policy is not to have any nuclear weapons in New Zealand," he added.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after meeting with Mr Lange that the ANZUS treaty "stays in pLace as the Americans have declared." "We've maintained for two years a bilateral relationship with the United States, and a bilateral one with New Zealand. We'll continue to function as we have in the last two years," he said. "We don't see in operational terms, in practical terms any change on the last couple of years."

An arrangement has been reached that if the New Zealand law goes through, President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Bob Hawke will exchange letters affirming that the United States and Australia will keep the ANZUS treaty alive, the sources added.

SITTHI-SHULTZ TO DISCUSS FARM ACT, OTHER ISSUES

BK261144 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] At today's meeting in Manila between the six ASEAN member-countries and industrialized countries, Thailand will emphasize the problem of the current economic slump and trade protectionism by industrialized countries. Following is the statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila about today's meeting in the Philippines.

[Begin Sitthi recording] I hope that we will achieve good results in this meeting between the two groups of six countries, as Australia and New Zealand, for example, are on our side. The meeting between the two groups of six will discuss only cooperation between countres in the Pacific region. Later on I will meet Mr Shultz. The six ASEAN members will hold talks with its dialogue partner -- the United States. I will meet Mr Shultz individually to discuss bilateral relations. I will raise the problem of the Farm Act as well as other problems related to Thailand. I have received Reagan's letter replying to the letter of our prime minister. He pledged to do his best to help Thailand. However, he said he is bound by several legal provisions.

I have checked with our ministry and learned today that our top-grade rice is greatly affected by the Farm Act. We have lost about 2,500 million baht or 34 percent of the market. [end recording]

NUCLEAR POWER ACCORD REACHED WITH U.S.

OW260419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, June 25 KYODO -- Japan and the United States have reached accord on revision of a bilateral nuclear power agreement, a Japanese negotiator said here Wednesday. The two nations have been talking since August 1983 about revision of the 1968 Japan-U.S. nuclear power agreement, which called for the U.S. to provide Japan with the technology and nuclear fuel for utilization of nuclear power.

Yoshifumi Matsuda, director general for Scientific and Technological Affairs at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo, told a new conference that the two nations have "reached broad agreement" in the negotiations.

Japanese sources said Japan agreed to a U.S. demand for reinforced restrictions on the American-supplied technology and nuclear fuel in return for U.S. agreement on simplified procedures for prior accord necessary for reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel and transportation of plutonium.

Under the existing agreement, Japan cannot reprocess spent nuclear fuel or transport plutonium without the prior consent of the United States. The U.S. proposed that the clause on prior agreement should also cover the storage of plutonium and enriched uranium and nuclear fuel.

The sources said under the broad accord reached in the Washington negotiations, Japan accepted the U.S. proposal, and the American side agreed to a formula of "comprehensive agreement" that will simplify the steps Japan is obliged to take to win prior U.S. agreement concerning reprocessing of fuel and transportation of plutonium. Officials said Japan did not make any promises outside the framework of the existing law.

MITI URGES CURBS ON CAR EXPORTS TO EUROPE

OW261233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has asked Japanese automakers to sharply curb their exports to European Community (EC) nations lest European automakers file a complaint on alleged "dumping" of Japanese cars in the European market. MITI wants the growth of EC-bound car exports this year to be limited to about 10 percent, MITI sources said Thursday.

Japanese automakers began to step up exports to the Common Market late last year to offset a drop in earnings from exports to the United States resulting from the sharp appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar. Japan's car exports to the EC totaled about 558,000 units in the first five months of this year, up 36 percent from the like period of the previous year. This is already equal to about 60 percent of last year's total.

About one-third of exports to the EC go to West Germany which does not impose restrictions on car imports. In April, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. boosted exports to West Germany 5.5-fold compared with a year before. Nissan Motor Co. also showed a 4.4-fold increase.

Past consultations with the EC resulted in an understanding that an increase of not more than 10 percent may be interpreted as being "orderly," the sources said. The EC strongly complained about the steep rise in Japan's car exports at bilateral talks on economic issues, held in Tokyo in March this year. MITI immediately asked automakers to exercise prudence. But car sales to the Common Market soared 87 percent in April from a year before, and 57 percent in May.

There is concern that car exports will heighten tension between Japan and th EEC, which has been caused by EC makers' "dumping" complaints, filed with the EC Commission in the past year or so regarding four Japanese products, including copying machines. Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's top automaker, said, however, that the sharp increase in January through May occurred in terms of shipment from Japan. Dealers' inventory in Europe have increased substantially, making it unlikely that the annual growth rate will exceed 30 percent, it said.

Auto industry sources said Japan's share in the EC car market rose by only 1 percentage point to 12.9 percent in the January-April period of this year, because overall car sales in the common market rose 9 percent in the period from a year before. Japanese automakers have marked up their cars in Europe several times since the turn of the year. Annual growth, therefore, may be limited to about 10-20 percent, they said.

HIGH-LEVEL CONSULTATIONS WITH EC TO OPEN 9 JULY

OW261227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 KYODO -- Japan and the European Community (EC) will hold periodic high-level consultations on trade, economic cooperation and other matters of mutual concern in Brussels on July 9, Japanese officials said Thursday.

The meeting is held biannually with major attention focused on the EC's persistant call for reducing its trade deficit with Japan, which has remained at some 10 billion dollars a year in the past two years.

The EC side has urged Japan to open its market wider to foreign products, particularly a cut in import duties and liquor excise tax on whiskey, wine and other alcoholic beverages.

The consultations will be attended on the Japanese side by Reishi Teshima, deputy foreign minister, and other officials from relevant ministries and agencies, and on the EC side by Leslie Fielding, director general for External Relations of the EC Commission, among others, the officials said.

ABE RETURNS FROM ASEAN MEETING IN MANILA

OW261155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived back from Manila at Tokyo's Narita airport Thursday night after a whirlwind visit to join discussions with ASEAN foreign ministers. He resumes his stumping activities for the July 6 twin election for both houses of the Diet.

USSR ACCUSES JAPAN OF ILLEGAL FISHING OPERATIONS

OW271153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Sapporo, June 27 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has notified Japan of alleged illegal operation by five Japanese medium-sized salmon fishing boats in Soviet no-fishing waters, the Fishery Agency said Friday. The agency has ordered the five boats to return to Kushiro Harbor in Hokkaido for questioning by local fishery officials on the Soviet allegation. The boats are expected to arrive at the harbor around next Monday.

The Soviet Union notified the agency through the Foreign Ministry that Soviet aircraft took the numbers on the hulls of the Japanese boats engaged in illegal operations in Soviet no-fishing waters in the Northern Pacific last Saturday. The agency did not identify the fishing boats on grounds that the Soviet allegation was unilateral and the facts have yet to be established.

The agency is worried about the case at the present time, when Japan's fishing operations in the Northern Pacific face a crisis in stiff Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations. About 200 Japanese salmon fishing boats, mostly from Hokkaido, left port on June 1, one month later than usual, for this year's fishing season ending July 31.

SHULTZ OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE ASSAILED

SK170021 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 26 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June commentary: "Shultz's Challenge"]

[Text] Creating a nuclear-free and peace zone in the Asian and Pacific region which is facing a growing nuclear menace, including the Korean peninsula which is at present in the thick of the danger of a nuclear war, has emerged as a pressing demand of the times which cannot be delayed anymore.

Reflecting such a demand, a few days ago, the Government of our Republic, in a statement, put forward a new proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone and peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Because of its fairness and justness, this new peace proposal of ours is widely supported and sympathized with by the world community.

Nevertheless the U.S. imperialists, who have to date dabbled that a nuclear war should never be allowed to break out in the world and that the reduction of nuclear armaments should be realized at an early date, are now foremost in opposition to the creation of a nuclear-free zone.

For example, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, saying in a press conference held in Singapore that nuclear weapons are an important element in the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia and that U.S. possession of nuclear forces [haengmuryok] serves as a very important force in stabilizing the region, babbled to the effect that creating a nuclear-free zone in the Asia and Pacific region is wrong.

If the creation of a nuclear-free zone is wrong, is the act of straining the situation, of increasing the danger of a nuclear war, and of making the people feel uneasy by deploying nuclear weapons right?

Shultz's remarks amount to admitting that the U.S. imperialists will continue to hold the Asia and Pacific region, South Korea in particular, which is most important in terms of strategy, as a nuclear forward base and that they will ignite the tinderbox of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

By saying this, Shultz wickedly challenged our people who have been consistently making every sincere effort for peace in Korea, and the progressive people of Asia and the world who are unanimously calling for peace in Korea.

It is widely known that the U.S. imperialists have chosen South Korea as the source of a nuclear war in executing their world strategy and have deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds. While not concealing their intentions to provoke a nuclear war in Korea, bellicose U.S. imperialist generals and strategists have frequently conducted various forms of military exercises in South Korea and in areas surrounding it simulating a real nuclear war.

Because of this, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been exacerbated to the extreme and has reached a very grave situation to the point where the flames of war can be ignited by any accidental element.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will at once become a nuclear war and it will easily spread to Asia and the world. If this happens, mankind will suffer an irrevocable nuclear holocaust.

By openly oppposing the creation of a nuclear-free zone, Shultz has exposed his desire for such a situation to occur in Asia and in the world.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of an aggressive war. Their lip-service to so-called peace and arms reduction is nothing but a mask to conceal their aggressive nature.

If the U.S. imperialists genuinely oppose the outbreak of a nuclear war and hope for peace, they should pay attention to the voices of our people and the people of this region calling for the turning of the Asia and Pacific region, including the Korean peninsula, into a nuclear-free and peace zone, and remove U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

MASS RALLIES DENOUNCE 'WAR PROVOCATION MOVES'

SK270552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Loud voices bitterly denouncing the nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique rang out of the mass rallies and demonstrations held in Kaesong municipality and Wonsan, Pyongsong, Chongjin and other provincial seats over June 24-26 on the occasion of the June 25 day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Representatives of various circles spoke at the mass rallies attended by tens of thousands of working people and students.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean war, are staging military exercises with increasing frenzy to start a nuclear war, while massively reinforcing their aggression forces in South Korea, the speakers said tensions are heightening and the danger of a nuclear war is growing daily on the Korean peninsula today.

If the United States and the South Korean side truly want detente, dialogue and peace, they said, they should respond favorably to our reasonable proposal for talks of military authorities. Should they dare provoke another war, turning a deaf ear to our peace proposal, they will never escape a thousand-fold revenge, the speakers warned.

They demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors go back to their den from South Korea, taking along their death tools, and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique stop suppressing patriotic people and students and promptly discontinue their teacheries against the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

After the mass rallies the crowds started demonstrations, chanting slogans denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

ECONOMICS TALKS HEAD COMMENTS ON MILITARY TALKS

SK270548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Yi Song-nok, head of the North side's delegation to the North-South economic talks, published a press statement Thursday.

He said the new peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to hold talks of military authorities shows a most reasonable way to channel the acute tensions created on the Korean peninsula to detente and peace, and demanded that the United States and the South Korean side affirmatively respond to it.

If our new peace proposal is realized, very favorable circumstances will be created especially for the dialogue between the North and the South, he stated, and further said: If the United States and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in peace in Korea and dialogue, they will have no ground to refuse to respond to the proposed talks of military authorities.

But, now the United States and the South Korean authorities are opposing our new peace proposal, coming out with untenable excuses and far-fetched assertions that do not stand to reason. This only shows their true color as double-dealers.

Our delegation to economic talks demands that the United States and the South Korean side should not evade the talks of military authorities under unreasonable pretexts, talking about the military armistice commission and the like, but earnestly approach the proposal.

SKNDF STATEMENT SUPPORTS KPA TALKS PROPOSAL

SK260202 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee issued a statement on 23 June in connection with the 36th anniversary of the war of northward invasion waged by the U.S. imperialists which instigated traitor Syngman Rhee to conquer the entire Korean peninsula and to wage aggressive war against the Asian continent. Following is the statement of the SKNDF Central Committee:

The U.S. imperialists waged an all-out attack against the North 36 years ago, instigating the Syngman Rhee ring to conquer the entire Korean peninsula and to wage aggressive war against the Asian continent. By waging a savage war of aggression unparallelled in the history of mankind, the U.S. imperialists drove our fellow countrymen into unprecedentedly harsh misfortune and tragedy and turned our fatherland to ruin. However, the U.S. imperialists eventually suffered a severe and humiliating defeat from the heroic resistance of our masses of the North and South, who had launched a just war of liberation, and had to sign a surrender document at the place where they started the war.

Instead of finding a lesson in this aggressive war, which humbled its haughtiness and pride, the United States continues its presence in South Korea, frenziedly perpetuating colonial fascist rule and perpetuating new war provocation maneuvers. They have turned South Korea into a military bridgehead for aggression against the North and the Asian continent, and by massively building up aggressive armed forces which include nuclear weapons, they have turned this land into a large army barracks full of guns and bayonets and the largest nuclear attack base in the Far East, where nuclear weapons are more densely deployed than anywhere else in the world.

Under the pretext of a nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are frenziedly making noise about nuclear war in this land today. Because of the aggravating daily U.S. maneuvers of aggression and war, the state of confrontation between the North and South is worsened, and our nation presently experiences a most critical situation in which it could be engulfed in the ruinous calamity of a nuclear war.

In South Korea, war is not just anticipated for tomorrow, but is a reality for today. Under such circumstances, the SKNDF Central Committee, as noted below, firmly agrees with the will of the masses with a view toward preventing the increasing danger of nuclear war and defending peace on the Korean peninsula.

1. The state of military tension should be brought to an end and the danger of war should be urgently [siguphi] eliminated on the Korean peninsula.

Alleviating military tension and eliminating the danger of war are an essential precondition for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. Under the present situation, in which the vast aggressive U.S. Armed Forces are concentrated along the truce line and in which military provocations are continuously waged, we cannot extricate ourselves from the ruinous danger of war nor can we expect peace and peaceful reunification.

We acknowledge that the North's recent proposal made by the KPA Supreme Command for talks among military persons in authority, including the North's minister of the People's Armed Forces with the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defense minister, is a timely and realistic peace initiative to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, remove the danger of war, and provide an advantageous condition for peaceful reunification. The South Korean and U.S. military persons in authority should not turn away the North's proposal without inquiring into the truth of the matter and pursuing the road of aggravating tension and provoking war, but should accept it with sincerity and turn to the road of alleviating tension and peace.

1. The Korean peninsula should become a nonnuclear peace zone.

If war is ignited in South Korea, which has been turned into a large-scale nuclear war powder magazine, it is destined to be a global thermonuclear war. Today, during an urgent situation in which the United States accelerates the preparations for a nuclear war more than ever before, should this situation go unchecked, our fellow countrymen will have to suffer from a cruel nuclear calamity of a scale they never dreamt during the Korean War and our country will be completely devastated.

Our masses do not want the nuclear umbrella of the United States. They demand that nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea. The U.S. nuclear weapons, which our masses reject by all means, should be withdrawn completely and unconditionally, and the Korean peninsula should be turned to be a nuclear free peace zone.

1. The U.S. military occupation, the source of the misfortune of the South Korean people and the war on Korean peninsula, should be brought to an end.

The U.S. forces in South Korea, by nature, are not forces of liberation, but the forces of aggression; not a war-deterrent, but an ever-present source of war. The basis for trampling down sovereignty and peace in South Korea and increasing the danger of nuclear war is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces of aggression. As long as the U.S. aggressors occupy this land by force of arms, national independence and freedom in South Korea cannot be realized, nor can the source of war be eliminated.

The U.S. colonial military rule should be liquidated, and the U.S. Army and its aggressive armed forces should be withdrawn.

1. We should prevent war by a pan-national anti-U.S. struggle to realize independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification.

Independence, democracy, peace, and peaceful reunification cannot come about automatically without struggle. When we wage a stubborn anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation under the slogan of independence, we can prevent the danger of war, defend peace, and achieve independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification. The patriotic masses of all strata should raise the banner of anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle and wage a daring pan-national sacred struggle for national salvation against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and nuclear war provocation maneuvers

Our SKNDF, together with the patriotic masses of all strategy, will continue a vigorous struggle under the sacred banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, to bring an end to the U.S. colonial fascist rule, to realize the independence and democracy of society, to prevent war, and to achieve lasting peace and peaceful reunification.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee, 23 June 1986, Seoul .

U.S. 'IMPERIALISM' SCORED ON KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK261320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0208 GMT 25 Jun 86

[NODNG SINMUN 25 June editoria': "Peace and Peaceful Reunification Are the Demand of the Times -- the U.S. Troops Must Immediately Withdraw From South Korea"]

[Text] Today, our people, together with the world's peace-loving people, mark the anti-U.S. imperialist day. On the occasion of this day, we condemn the U.S. imperialists, who inflicted immeasurably heavy national disasters on our people in the past and are still occupying South Korea, and who are bent on the policy of aggression and war. We are steadying our resolve to defend the socialist fatherland from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, safeguard peace, and acheive the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On this date 36 years ago, the U.S. imperialists, who began spreading tentacles of aggression into our country from the middle of the past century, perpetrated a surprise armed invasion against the northern half of the republic by instigating the Syngman Rhee puppet clique and embarked upon the road of undisguished armed intervention.

The 3-year fatherland liberation war to defend the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation from the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys was a grim ordeal to defend our fatherland and people and an arduous fight to decide the fate of the nation.

In order to speedily attain their purpose of aggression, the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized forces of 15 countries following them, the puppet armed forces, and a tremendous amount of military equipment and restored to all means and methods, including indiscriminate bombardment and barbarous murder operations.

However, the U.S imperialists were not able to bring our people to their knees. Under the wise and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an ever-victorious iron-willed commander and great militay strategist, our people and the People's Army defeated and annihilated the armed invaders by displaying matchless bravery and mass heroism and achieved a historic victory in the fatherland liberation war. Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was a brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim II-song's chuche-oriented military idea, strategy, tactics, and outstanding commanding art and an outcome brought about by the invincible might of our people united as one around the party.

By attaining the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people defended the independence of the fatherland and national sovereignty, safeguarded peace in Asia and the world, began the U.S. imperialists' decay, and opened a worldwide era of a new upsurge in the struggle for national liberation and the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle. Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and opened a new vista for the independent and peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Since the war, our party and the government of the republic have consistently repeated sincere efforts to change the truce into durable peace and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We have repeatedly set forth such reasonable and realistic proposals and concrete methods for a peaceful solution to the Korean question such as calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, for the reduction of the armed forces in the North and South, for the realization of economic and cultural collaboration and the exchange of personnel to restore the ruptured national bonds, and for the North-South enforcement of a confederal system with the existing systems intact. Also, we have knocked on the door of dialogue with the United States on many occasions with a view to finding ways to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and preserve and consolidate peace. The past 30-odd years, from the stop of the war cannonade in Korea up to the present, have been consistent with the earnest and sincere efforts that our party and the Government of the Republic have repeated to turn the truce into a durable peace, improve and develop the North-South relations, and pioneer a peaceful phase in resolving the reunification question.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' continuous policy of occupation and splittist maneuvers, however, our long-cherished historic desire for peace and peaceful reunification has not yet been realized. Instead of finding a proper lesson from their shameful defeat in the Korean war and withdrawing, the U.S. imperialists have continuously used South Korea as a colonial and military base and have unceasingly intensified maneuvers for aggression and war against the Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Having proclaimed the Korean peninsula to be their forward defense area, the U.S. imperialists are drastically augmenting armed forces of aggression in South Korea and accelerating the modernization of the South Korean puppet army.

At present, some 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with modern murderous weapons and a puppet army nearly 1 million strong assume a constant posture for mobilization in South Korea. Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists are newly arming the U.S. troops occupying South Korea with 180 kinds of new combat equipment items and are trying to transfer lethal weapons and military equipment worth $8 billion to the puppet army from 1985 to 1989.

In accordance with a newly mapped out quick-combat-quick-conclusion operational plan, the overall armed forces have been reorganized recently into offensive-type forces, their mobility capabilities have been rapidly increased, nuclear combat power has been further streugthened, and armed commando forces numbering 180,000 have been newly organized and formed in South Korea. At present, 80 or 90 percent of the puppet armed forces along with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, have been deployed forward in the frontal area near the Military Demarcation Line and are assuming a combat posture to perpetrate attack operations for northward invasion at any moment.

Having deployed various kinds of nuclear weapons, numbering some 1,000, and their delivery means in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have framed a plan for nuclear war to conduct a preemptive nuclear attack against us, saying that the second Korean will be precisely a nuclear war.

Also, the U.S. imperialists are placing the armed forces and equipment deployed in the U.S. mainland, Asia, and the Pacific in the posture of mobilization so that they can be thrown into the Korean front at any time. The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which was waged in South Korea from February through April, was a preliminary war and test nuclear war aimed at completing this posture of war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now further leading the situation to the brink of war. It is said that new-type military equipment, including missiles, rocket guns, tanks, armored cars, F-16 fighter-bombers, and offensive-type helicopters, as well as new units, will be additionally deployed and even new binary chemical weapons will be deployed in South Korea. U.S. naval armed forces will be constantly stationed in the waters near the Korean peninsula. This can only be an open threat to our people and a development of the situation that leads the state of affairs in our country to a ultra-strained critical state [wigi ilpalui choginjangsangtae].

What is more dangerous is that, with a view to establishing the U.S.-Japanese system of joint nuclear attack operations against our Republic, the U.S. imperialists have recently conducted frequent joint exercises of the U.S. and Japanese armies, air forces, and navies and are trying to inveigle armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises. This shows that the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is virtually working at a practical stage.

Also, in accordance with the demands of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the South Korean puppets have made South Korean society extremely militarized and fascistized, and have harshly suppressed the people, blocking their demands for democratization with bayonets.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are trying to justify their war policy and maneuvers for fascistization under the slogan of the so-called threat of southward invasion from the North.

With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is heatedly bent on conspiratorial political propaganda running counter to the easing of tension and reunification, babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and armed provocations. With due alertness, we must cope with the fact that the puppets, bent on treachery and division by discarding dialogue between the North and South and following the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas, and who are leading the situation to the brink of war by kicking up large-scale war exercise rackets in collusion with foreign forces, are, to the contrary, conducting the propaganda of intrigue that an armed southward invasion by the North is imminent. The puppets' dins of intrigue follow the demands of the policy of dangerous anticommunist confrontation -- the policy of hindering the peaceful reunification of the country by deliberately aggravating the North-South relations and of seeking a war through northward invasion.

Because of the war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the danger of war is not a danger of tomorrow, but a realistic danger of today.

Preventing the danger of a nuclear war and preserving peace in Korea are life-or-death questions related to the fate of the nation and acute questions whose solution is awaited. Korea should be made a nuclear-free and peace zone with no nuclear weapons and bases in order to remove the danger of nuclear war.

On 23 June, the DPRK Government issued a statement containing a new peace proposal to create a nuclear free and peace zone in Korea. Prior to this, the KPA Supreme Command proposed the holding of talks among persons in military authority involving the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister in order to prevent the danger of war and ease tension.

As new important initiatives proceeding from an earnest desire to be faithful to the national duty assigned before the Korean people and the cause of peace in Asia and the world, these proposals of ours fully reflect the sincere efforts and peace-loving stand of our party and the government of the republic to ease tension and consolidate peace in Korea.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should cease moving on the road of heightening tension while raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, but instead move to the road of practically solving the question with us by turning out to accept the peace initiatives of the DPRK Government and the KPA Supreme Command. The attitude they take toward our peace proposal will be a touchstone deciding whether or not they want peace and the easing of tension in Korea.

Having recognized through their experience in life and struggle that, unless they force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and eradicate their colonial and fascist rule, they cannot realize national sovereignty, democracy, peace, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the South Korean people, suffering from the disaster of colonial domination and barbarous military and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, are resolutely turning to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the South Korean youths, students, and people is a righteous partriotic struggle reflecting the inevitable demands of the development of the South Korean society and a just struggle conforming to the tenor of the current times seeking independence.

The U.S. imperialists should be aware that the policy of occupying South Korea forever under the deceptive slogan of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion no longer works, stop the policy of colonial enslavement and fascistization toward South Korea, and withdraw all armed forces of aggression, including the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea without delay.

The South Korean persons in authority should acknowledge the tenor of the times; immediately discard the foolish war adventurism of trying to attack us in collusion with foreign forces; stop the suppression of the South Korean youths, students, and people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification; and step down from power.

Only through the struggle against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for aggression, war, and the perpetuation of national division can peace in and peaceful reunification of Korea be realized.

The South Korean masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, students, and intellectuals, should more vigorously stage the struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, to check and frustrate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for arms buildup and the provocation of nuclear war, and to put an end to the colonial and fascist rule, holding higher the anti-U.S. banner of independence and the antifascist banner of democratization.

The situation that has been created today demands that the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the republic firmly consolidate and effect a new upsurge in socialist construction. The party members and workers should effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- while upholding the militant tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address along with the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee and, thus, more firmly consolidate our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily. The people and the men and officers of the People's Army should further increase revolutionary alertness to cope with the new reckless war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and always defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains as an impregnable fortress, assumming a vigilant and mobilized posture.

Preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is not only an urgent question related to the fate of the Korean people, but is also an important question to defend world peace. We express our firm belief that the governments and peoples of many countries in the world that treasure peace and justice will expose and denounce the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, further increase the voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and continue to extend firm solidarity to our people's just struggle for peace and reunification in Korea.

With the active support and encouragment of the world's progresive people, our people will resolutely check and frustrate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for the provocation of a new war and national division, preserve and consolidate peace in Korea, and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification. The just cause of our people, advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center, is ever-victorious and invincible.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD AT SOVIET EMBASSY ON SALT

SK270519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- A press conference with reporters of Korea and other countries was held at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on June 26 on the stand of the Soviet Union toward the scheme of the United States to wreck the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) system. Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy, spoke at the press conference. Recalling the U.S. President's declaration on May 27 that the United States refuses to observe the 1972 tentative agreement and documents of the 1979 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of attack strategic arms, he said the scheme of the United States to destroy the SALT affects the prospect of the Soviet-U.S. summit.

If the United States surpass the set level of armament or violate provisions of the treaties, the Soviet Union will promptly discharge its duty and take necessary practical steps, he said, and continued: The Soviet Union will in the future carry through to the end its initiatives conforming to the vital interest of the Soviet people and all peoples of the world and will never allow U.S. superiority in nuclear missiles.

Recollecting that the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement some time ago on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, he noted this new peace proposal enjoys active support of the world people.

CHON CRITICIZES NORTH AT DINNER FOR LEE KUAN YEW

SK270122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the Republic of Korea has continued to take the initiative in promoting an inter-Korean dialogue in the unchanging belief that the alleviation of tensions and the restoration of trust between South and North Korea are prerequisites to the stability of Northeast Asia and the peaceful unification of the peninsula.

In his speech at a dinner at Chongwadae for Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, the President said: "As a result, we held multilateral talks with the north last year."

"Since the turn of the year, however, North Korea has suspended the dialogue by using the excuse of the joint Korea-U.S. military training exercise which has been held every year for defense purposes," he added.

"Moreover, while turning a deaf ear to a direct dialogue with us, such as the summit meeting which we proposed, the north has recently called for a three-way military meeting among South Korea, the United States and North Korea," said Chon.

He said: "This is in direct breach of the principle that the Korean question should be resolved by the parties directly involved. Nevertheless, we will continue to strive with perserverance and sincerity to resume the dialogue and make progress."

In reply, Singaporean Prime Minister Lee said the Republic of Korea has made tremendous progress since his last visit in 1979. He noted that Seoul will host the 10th Asian Game this September and then the 1988 Olympics. "Many contingents from countries with different political systems will converge in Seoul for these two festivals of sports," Lee said.

"They will become two landmarks in the transformation of Korea from the devastation after the war of the 1950s to the industrial society she will surely become before the end of the century," he added.

"With success and international acclaim come heavier international responsibilities, and the industrial nations expect Korea to live up to her obligations as a major trading nation," said the prime minister.

He said: "I am therefore happy that your government plans to liberalize imports. This is an important and most necessary response to the protectionist measures planned by the U.S. Congress aimed at countries like Korea which persistently score trade surpluses against the United States."

CHON URGES NORTH TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPICS

SK270332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday urged North Korea to participate in the 1986 Asian Games, as well as the 1988 Olympics, both set for Seoul, to promote the "national reconciliation" of the two Koreas, which have been divided since after the end of World War II.

In a message sent to the overseas chapters of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy (ACPUP), Chon said that South Korea will warmly welcome North Korean participants and will guarantee their maximum personal safety and convenience. "Rather than remaining an orphan in the international community by boycotting the Asian Games and the Olympics, I hope that the North will willingly participate in the two human peace festivals to demonstrate national reconciliation to every corner of the world," he said.

The overseas chapters of the ACPUP plans to hold 13 regional meetings until July 16. The first such meeting was held Friday in Los Angeles.

Chon also appealed to North Korea to show sincerity in "cultivating the precious bid of inter-Korean dialogue planted last year by the two sides."

If North Korea miscalculates the situation in South Korea and launches an armed provocation, such act would only result in self-destruction, he warned.

Chon accused Pyongyang of using the inter-Korean dialogue as a "disguised peace offensive" such as its recent proposal that the military leaders of the two Koreas and the United States meet.

He pointed out that Pyongyang has not shown any response to Seoul's longstanding proposal for a meeting between the highest authorities of the two Koreas. "Nobody will deny that exchanges and cooperation, rather severance; dialogue, rather than violence; and reconciliation, rather than confrontation are the right ways and the short cut to the reunification of the two countries, which lived as one nation through the long history," Chon said. He said that reunification is Korea's own problem that its resolution could not and should not depend upon any others.

CHON ADDRESS AT CEREMONY FOR F-16 FIGHTERS

SK270757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that the introduction of F-16 fighters has greatly strengthened the Korean Air Force, enablihg it to absolutely deter any hostile activities on the part of North Korea. "The strength of our Air Force has been greatly reinforced with the introduction of F-16 fighters, following the deployment of Phantom and Korean-made Jekong fighters," Chon said.

"As a result, our Air Force will necessarily beat the enemy back in the early stage of provocation whenever it launches surprise attacks and will heavily punish it for its ill-devised attempts," the president warned.

Chon made these and other remarks in a christening ceremony for an unspecified number of newly introduced F-16 fighters at an Air Force base. In the ceremony, the U.S.-made jet fighters were dubbed "Pilsung Boramae" (Victorious Hawk).

Chon also said that it is a most urgent task for Korea to strengthen its security in order to deter war on the Korean peninsula. "For that reason, I feel safe with the people that our Air Force has highly advanced and mighty Pilsung Boramae fighters," the president said.

Also attending the christening ceremony were Prime Minister No Sin-yong, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Chief Justice Kim Yong-chol, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek, Air Force Chief of Staff Kim In-ki and other military and civilian figures.

The F-16 fighter, nicknamed "Fighting Falcon," was developed by the General Dynamics Corp. of the United States and is considered to be excellent in maneuverability and striking power.

CULTURE MINISTER ON ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT

SK260912 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government said Thursday that anti-Americanism if "far from being a widespread public sentiment" in Korea. "It is merely the result of the political machinations of a small hard core of radicals who are attempting to create a general atmosphere favorable to a leftist revolution," said Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong.

In a speech delivered at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce, Yi said that the ultimate purpose of the growing student radicalism is to establish "a so-called democracy of masses founded on neo-Marxism and totally repudiating liberal democracy and capitalism."

"As has already been verified, the radical fringe has adopted struggle tactics designed to arouse anti-American sentiments among the people with the goal of toppling the present government," he said.

Recalling a raid on the chamber's office last November by several radical students, Yi, in his capacity as the Culture and Information minister also serves as a major government spokesman, said that their anti-Americanism has developed into "xenophobic chauvinism."

Yi said that the Korean people were shocked and worried by the manifestation of anti-Americanism in this country, even though only a handful of radical leftist students were involved in the break-in.

He said that the students shouted, "out with U.S. imperialism" and "down with facism" during their occupation of the chamber office.

Yi contended that Koreans have resolutely rejected the demands of the radicals and denounced their revolutionary ideology and actions.

Sharp friction has begun to plague every segment of Korean society as an "inevitable" results of its industrialization, Yi said. "We have frequently witnessed the legal and illegal struggles of some political groups to promote partisan or factional interests in the name of 'democratization," he added.

He went on to say that there are two categories of demands for democratization in Korea. One is the demand for "genuine and substantive" democratization and the other is the demand for "phony" democracy being raised by student radicals and some hard-line political activist groups, the Culture and Information minister said. "True democratization must be accomplished in a fashion and at a pace not threatening our security, prosperity and stability," he continued. "This is the unwavering policy of democratization that has been pursued since the birth of the Fifth Republic," he said.

RALLIES COMMEMORATE KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK260028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The nation observed the 36th anniversary of the Korean War yesterday with anti-Communist rallies and memorial services across the country.

In Seoul, a massive anti-Communist rally was held at the Hyochang Park with the attendance of an estimated 800,000 people. The participants included members of the Korean Veterans Association and the Korea Anti-Communist League and students.

During the rally, the participants adopted a five-point resolution in which they pledged to play the leading role in the efforts to prevent another southward aggression by North Korea.

Similar rallies, though smaller in scale, took place in 194 provincial areas nationwide.

Meanwhile, a memorial service for the war dead was held at a Buddhist temple in the central frontline with about 80,000 in attendance, including diplomats from 16 countries which came to the aid of the Republic of Korea during the war, Buddhist priests and soldiers from the Army's "Seungjin" Unit.

In Taejon, a monument was unveiled in memory of about 1,300 civilians who were killed by Communist invaders during the war. The five-meter-high memorial tower was constructed at a cost of 290 million won.

PARTIES LAUNCH PUBLICITY WARS ON ELECTION SYSTEM

SK260050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] With the formation of a house panel to work on constitutional amendment, rival parties started vigorous publicity wars yesterday to get the support of the electorate for their respective positions on changing the form of government.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party launched its publicity campaign opposing the direct presidential election system, demanded by opposition parties.

In a caucus held at the party's Central Political Training Center in Karak-dong, eastern Seoul, the DJP instructed its lawmakers to make their constituents fully understand potential ills of the direct election of the president by popular vote.

The DJP alleged in a pamphlet distributed to the lawmakers that the presidential government system based on election by popular vote tends to foster dictatorship in an authoritarian political culture. It also said that presidential election campaigns may bring about social disorder, thus leading to a temporary state of civil conflict.

The DJP lawmakers discussed the basic party position on the direction of constitutional revision in connection with the formation of the special House committee to work on amendment.

Party chairman No Tae-u said in an address, "Our party will have to do its best to attain constitutional amendment based on an agreement with the opposition parties in the special House panel."

He asserted, however, that "we should reflect on ourselves for having failed to block the allegation that the direct presidential election formula is the only way to democratization of the nation."

The New Korea Democratic Party, on the other hand, sharply attacked the DJP for rejecting the main opposition party's formula without presenting its own choice of government form.

NDP president Yi Min-u said that it is against political morals for the DJP to find fault with the other party's plan without proposing its own idea on constitutional amendment.

He went on, "public opinion desiring the direct presidential election system will never change in a day despite the DJP's hasty attempts to change it."

In the DJP caucus, No pointed out that the party has not made sufficient efforts to help people understand the differences between the current Constitution and the Yusin system under the late president Pak Chong-hui. "We will be able to relieve the people of the sentimental and demagogic slogans of the opposition forces only if we put into practice our will to democratization based on such self-reflections," he added.

Secretary-General Chong Sun-tok also asserted that party members should block attempts to deny the legitimacy of the current basic law in the course of debates on constitutional revision.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the party's special committee on the Constitution, reported five basic principles for the revision of the charter. He said that the DJP is aiming at preventing dictatorship through deconcentration of political power while invigorating the parliament and party politics.

The four other principles are: the succession to national legitimacy, expansion of basic rights for the people, accomplishment of social justice through fair distribution of wealth, and maintenance of national security and preparation for national unification.

KIM YONG-SAM PLEDGES 'STEPPED-UP' EFFORT

SK270059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] KONGJU, Chungchong-namdo -- The "Democratic Alpine Club," composed of the followers of Kim Yong-sam, pledged stepped-up efforts to realize direct presidential election through constitutional amendment in a rally on Mt. Kyeryong, near here, yesterday.

The event was held in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the club. Kim Yong-sam formed the fraternal club shortly after the new government of the "Fifth Republic" banned political activities of the hardcore members of the former ruling and main opposition parties in 1981.

Some 3,000 members, including about 40 MDP lawmakers, attended the anniversary ceremony to demonstrate the unity of the so-called "Sangdo-dong faction."

Kim, who holds the title of adviser in the club (the chairman is Yi Min-u, president of the NDP), recalled that he started climbing with only eight members, under police surveillance, in 1981.

Eighty buses, 73 sedans and 22 "Bongo" vans carried the members of the club to the mountain from 75 branches of the club across the nation.

Yi said in an address, "The democratization of the nation has been recognized by the ruling camp as the consensus of the people, but problems begin from now on."

"We should get united without selfish motives in order not to bring misfortune to ourselves again" he said.

"Now is the time when all of us should exert our courage we have developed through climbing and demonstrate our strong comradeship," he stressed.

"Even after we realize democracy on this soil in the near future, I will continue to climb mountains with my fellows as an ordinary member of this club," he said.

Kim said that nobody can reject the whole people's ardent wish for democracy and the winds of democratization. "I expect that you, members of this club, will struggle (for democratization) in total unity and with firm beliefs."

Then, he used the ceremony as an occasion to denounce the ruling camp's opposition to the direct presidential election system. He claimed, "The Democratic Justice Party should stop the 'march of fools.'" "If they don't, the people will never tolerate them," he insisted.

While the Sangdo-dong faction was holding the ceremony, its rival, the "Tonggyo-dong" faction, led by Kim Tae-chung, held a meeting of its lawmakers at its office in Seoul. Twenty-one lawmakers attended it.

Many members contended that the special House committee to draft an amendment was created without the complete solution of the issue of political prisoners' release.

Kim said, "We have to be much concerned about the release issue. The creation of the House panel itself was not difficult and what is more important is how it will be operated," he said.

The Tonggyo-dong faction had checked the Sangdo-dong faction's efforts to form the panel by demanding that partisan recommendation for the prisoners' release be presented to the administration as a precondition for the panel establishment.

DJP PLANS RESTRUCTURING OF PARTY NETWORK

SK270114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to revamp its organizational network in apparent preparation for a possible general election next year. To that end, the ruling DJP intends to admit a total of 1,350 people to its Central Committee by the end of this year.

The new committee members will be recruited from among young and influential people in each of the 92 electoral districts throughout the country, party sources said.

The government party is also considering shaking up its leadership system sooner or later to effectively prepare for interparty negotiations for constitutional reform. Depending on the contents of constitutional revision, there is a solid possibility that the National Assembly elelction will be held some time in 1987.

A number of lawmakers of the DJP Wednesday asserted their party should reinforce its system if the second half of President Chon Tu-hwan's term. They also said the party should resolve the issue involving the selection of President Chon's successor at the earliest possible date. Political sources said DJP chairman No Tae-u indicated his willingness to review the demand. Previous news reports said the ruling party would reshuffle its lineup some time after the Assembly wound up its special session Tuesday.

The majority party should determine the main thrusts of the proposed constitutional revision as soon as possible, some party lawmakers said. They said the ruling party could publicize is position on constitutional rewriting effectively when it has determined its position on the issue. The DJP plans to consolidate its unity by holding various kinds of rallies.

The party is scheduled to hole a summertime training session in mid-July with the attendance of some 11,000 members. The session is expected to provide the party with an occasion to demonstrate the coalescence of its 1.5 million members, party sources said. The mass training session will be followed by similar meetings in each of the 92 electoral districts.

In the meantime, the ruling party is stepping up its publicity activities to inform the electorate of its performance. The chairman of the 92 constitutencies are touring their respective electoral districts to brief the people on the achievements of the ruling party. They are planning to take advantage of the current assembly recess to mend fences in their electoral areas. The ruling party will finish filling vacant positions in local chapters by the end of July, party sources said.

STUDENTS' SUMMER 'RURAL SERVICE' BANNED

SK140011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Educaton yesterday instructed universities and colleges across the country to keep students from launching unauthorized "rural service" activities during the coming summer vacation. In a directive, the ministry also asked the schools to block student activists from holding campus meetings with political or other impure motives, or related to indoctrination during the recess. The ministry gave the directive during the opening-day session of a meeting of student affairs officials from 111 colleges and universities across the nation at the Sorak Park Hotel along the east coast of Kangwon-do.

Minister Son Chae-sok also attended the three-day meeting organized to discuss student activism and other campus issues.

The government and schools have oppposed students' rural service missions during their vacations in fear that they might take advantage of the sessions to politically indoctrinate innocent rural youths. During the last summer vacation, some college students were turned away by villagers for trying to "spoil rural youths with leftist or other dangerous ideas."

Student meetings on campus during the summer vacation is another issue causing friction between schools and students. At yesterday's opening-day session, the ministry delivered the guidelines for schools in dealing with campus issues during the fall semester.

MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPEAL TO VOTERS

OW081229 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1335 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has urged all citizens who on 22 June this year will vote for MPR People's Great Hural deputies to turn election day into a day of monolithic unity of the party and people, a day of socialist democracy.

The MPRP Central Committee appeal to voters, published in UNEN today, says the present election to the supreme organ of MPR state power will be held at a time when the working people, and all the Mongolian nation, have begun implementing the historic 19th MPRP Congress decisions, which they have welcomed warmly.

Successful fulfillment of the decisions of the supreme forum of Mongolian Communists and the eighth 5-year period plan, says the appeal, will signify another important step in socialist construction in the MPR.

The MPRP Central Committee says that by voting for the candidates nominated to be MPR People's Great Hural deputies, each voter will cast his vote for successful realization of the decisions of the party forum, the social-economic tasks of the new 5-year plan period.

The document discusses the great achievements of the Mongolian nation in implementing the seventh 5-year period plans. The MPRP Central Committee notes with satisfaction the steady development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The document says that Comrades J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev's meetings and the long-term program for development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the MPR and USSR up to the year 2000, signed last year, open a new stage in the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the two parties and nations of our two countries, and in the development of close cooperation.

The primary task facing mankind is the defense of peace, removing the threat of nuclear war, the appeal says. The MPRP Central Committee emphasizes that the Soviet program of peace and elimination of nuclear weapons, and the other peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union demonstrate the most correct and reliable way to save mankind from nuclear suicide.

BATMONH ADDRESSES VOTERS ON ACHIEVEMENTS

OW230611 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1824 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Report on a speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium at meeting with voters of the 46th electoral district concerning election of deputies to the supreme organ of state power]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the People's Great Hural, Presidium spoke today at a meeting with voters of the 46th electoral district concerning elections to the 11th MPR People's Great Hural.

He noted that all the preparations for the current elections to the MPR People's Great Hural [words indistinct] period when [words indistinct] meet with worthy labor successes [words indistinct] in an atmosphere of high political activity and with great labor enthusiasm undertake the implementation of [words indistinct] of the congress.

The supreme forum of Mongolian Communists, said Comrade J. Batmonh, has established that during the period after the elections to the 10th MPR People's Great Hural, our people, under the leadership of their party, fulfilled the tasks planned in the Seventh 5-Year Period in the areas of development of the national economy, culture, science, and in socialist construction.

All our successes and achievements, emphasized Comrade J. Batmonh, are due to the fact that the working people of the country, closely rallied around their beloved party, toiled with conviction, inspiration, and persistence in order to consistantly implement the course outlined by the MPRP. Our successes are the result of the multifaceted work being done by party and state organs, and public organizations. They are the result of international friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our country and fraternal socialist countries, primarily the generous and disinterested aid and support of the Soviet Union, the great friend of the Mongolian people.

Fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are an important factor for intensifying the country's economic and social development, said Comrade J. Batmonh.

Touching on international issues, J. Batmonh said that we cannot fail to be alarmed by the continued worsening world situation, which is the fault of the U.S. Administration and its main allies. Their actions, especially the latest ones, once again show to the world public that Washington is persistently seeking to realize its position-of-strength policy, the "star wars" plan, and escalate the arms race.

The United States not only does not strive for achieving mutually acceptable agreements in the field of the prohibition of nuclear weapons, but also undermines existing international agreements and treaties in this field. This is attested to by the White House's unilateral refusal to observe its commitments on strategic weapons limitations. Through this, the United States intends to realize, unhindered, its military programs to wreck strategic parity and gain military superiority.

The United States, with the approval of the NATO military organs, has started the production of a second generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons. This undermines international efforts to ban and eliminate the above-mentioned type of mass annihilation weapons.

These actions by the U.S. Administration and its allies are fraught with serious consequences for international security and peace in the world.

Under the conditions of growing international tension [words indistinct] struggle of the people for preserving and consolidating peace, curbing the nuclear and chemical arms race, reducing and completely eliminating arsenals, [words indistinct] and universal disarmament. This is precisely the aim of [words indistinct] socialist community countries [words indistinct] the CPSU Congress and the congresses of other workers' parties.

The results of the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states serves as a striking [words indistinct] fully agrees with the appraisal and conclusions contained in the documents concerning the current international situation in Europe and the world in general, it supports the constructive proposals of the fraternal socialist countries [words indistinct] the program for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons which Warsaw Pact states addressed to NATO member-states and all European countries.

The measures envisaged in the program for radically reducing the armed forces and conventional arms as well as general purpose nuclear tactical-operational weapons, the practical measures including the creation of [words indistinct] commission, open the way for lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and consolidating peace and security on the European continent. Sincerely interested in removing the military threat and improving the international situation, the socialist countries express their readiness to immediately discuss [words indistinct] at a special forum of European states, the United States, and Canada.

The MPR considers, said the speaker, that the significance of the new peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact states is not limited to the framework of two military-political blocs or European affairs. The example of the process started in Europe could be followed in other regions, including Asia. The proposal for reducing conventional arms supplements and develops the comprehensive Soviet nuclear disarmament program of 15 January this year, and its realization could lead mankind to a world without weapons, without nuclear weapons, and a secure future.

The MPR stands for the reduction of conventional weapons -- and the complete and universal destruction of nuclear and other types of mass annihilation weapons. The great power of nuclear energy placed in the service of civilization by the genius of the human mind must be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. In this connection, our country supports the idea of convening an authoritative international conference to study [words indistinct] peace and international security.

The MPR pays considerable attention to the problems of the Asia-Pacific region. In accordance with the provisions of the 19th congress of our party [word indistinct] broad dialogue between the countries of this vast region, with the participation of all the peace-loving states of Asia and the Pacific, in order to jointly search for ways and means to ensure lasting peace and security and strengthen confidence and coOperation among the states in this party of the world, said Comrade J. Batmonh.

NAMSRAY MEETS VOTERS, SPEAKS TO FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW180419 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Jun 86

[From the 14 June Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Newspapers report on the meeting of T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other candidate deputies to the MPR People's Great Hural of the 11th Convocation, with voters of their electorates.

UNEN carries a detailed account of the regular plenum of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association Central Council, which took place yesterday, at which a report was delivered by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association Central Council.

NAMSRAY INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION, WORLD SITUATION

OW260857 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1336 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The MPR preelection campaign is drawing to an end. Tomorrow, the voters will cast their votes for the best representatives of the working people -- Mongolia's envoys to the highest organ of state power, said T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee to a MONTSAME correspondent. He heads the Central Commission for Elections to the People's Great Hural of the 11th Convocation.

T. Namsray underscores that 35 years have elapsed since a socialist democratic electoral system was introduced in the MPR, based on the universal, equal, and direct electoral right and secret ballot. Elections to state organs are a clear demonstration of the growth of political consciousness and socialist activity in the working people, the inviolable unity of the party and the people. They always confirm the undivided support of the Mongolian people for the policies of the MPRP and the people's state.

The present elections to the highest representative organ of the state power will take place in the noted period following the 19th MPRP Congress and on the eve of the national holiday -- the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution -- the chairman of the central electoral commission noted.

Comrade T. Namsray said: All the political and organizational measures of the preelection campaign are being realized by the people themselves. More than 12,000 workers, livestock breeders, farmers, and representatives of the intelligentsia are working in the regional and district electoral commissions. Thousands of agitators and lecturers are working in agitation centers, which have been opened throughout the country. The voters at the preelection meetings gave instructions to candidate deputies from the communist and nonparty bloc.

T. Namsray dwelt on the international situation and stressed that the MPR Government and the Mongolian people wholly and fully support the consistent peace-loving course and the will of great Lenin's party. Whereas, in the capitalist world, the rights of the working people are being infringed, especially the right to a peaceful life, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are putting forward broad-scale initiatives and proposals directed at the achievement of a system of measures to strengthen peace and security, he said.

COMPOSITION OF GREAT PEOPLE'S HURAL REPORTED

OW270935 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- The Great People's Hural of the 11th convocation, 346 people or 93.5 percent are full and candidate members of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, 102 industrial workers account for 27.6 percent, 104 agricultural coop members for 28.1 percent and 164 intellectuals and office employees for 44.3 percent. 92 women (24.9 percent) have become MPs. 69.2 percent of all the deputies have been elected to the Great People's Hural for the first time ever.

SPK VIEWS THAI STAND ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

BK270500 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Benefit" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 26 -- By raising a hue and cry recently about the "Kampuchean refugee problem" the Thai authorities have again tried to make use of it for their own benefit and attempted to undermine the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to aggravate tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

On June 14, the Thai authorities expressed their "deep concern" about this issue, saying that Thailand had not intention to provide the refugees with permanent shelters and that after December this year those who were denied the settlement by third countries would be moved to border encampments.

It is clear that the Thai authorities have blown up the number of Kampuchean refugees to over one million in a hope to get more and more profits from international aid. They have not been satisfied with small U.S. aid and thought that "a danger" at the Thai border, which in fact does not exist should be created to get more aid.

It is known that Thailand, the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries have pocketed 75 percent of the international aid and relief and only 25 percent went to the refugees. Many people have thought that the Thai Army took about one-fourth of the food that should have been distributed to the Khmer refugees.

Moreover, Thailand's wicked design is to use Kampuchean refugee camps established on Thai territory to rally and maintain the Khmer reactionary forces for long-term sabotage activities against Kampuchea. Mass media in many Western countries noted that Thailand's policy on Kampuchean refugees has "a political motivation".

It is, therefore, easy to understand why the Thai authorities have always turned down all proposals made by the Kampuchean revolutionary authorities on the question of Kampuchean refugees and humanitarian aid.

Over the past years, the Kampuchean side has time and again proposed that the Red Cross of Kampuchea and that of Thailand would study together or through an intermediary their respective proposals concerning the humanitarian aspect of the issue concerning the Kampuchean refugees along the Kampuchean-Thai border on the basis of mutual respect for each others independence, sovereignty and security. But even this reasonal proposal has been ignored by the Thai side. The Thai authorities must not cling to their inhuman policy of using the Kampuchean refugees to further their dark designs.

MESSAGES MARK CGDK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK210140 (Clandestine) Voice of National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2315 GMT 20 Jun 86

["Message from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan to Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk"]

[Text] Respectfully to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea:

Dear Samdech: Our CGDK will be 4 years old on 22 June. The great national union around our CGDK -- with your highness as the president -- has developed its great strength vigorously to fight the Vietnamese aggressors. The whole world has seen more clearly that our CGDK is the sole legitimate and legal government of our Cambodian people and nation. The world has seen clearly how our Cambodian people and nation has united closely around the CGDK, with your highness as its president, and have struggled successfully against the Vietnamese aggressors. Our fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militamen, village and commune guerrillas and administrators, and our compatriots who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression have united closely and actively joined in our national struggle under the CGDK leadership against the Vietnamese aggressors. This is why the 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers have failed to attack us. Meanwhile, we have been able to attack them deep inside the country, particularly around Tonle Sap Lake, Phnom Penh, and in various important provinces. We have repeatedly attacked them in these provincial towns and Vietnamese strategic places, inflicting heavy losses on them in manpower and material.

Thanks to this favorable situation, our friends around the world have enthusiastically and joyfully supported our CGDK and are increasingly confident in our victory. Our friends have been particularly overjoyed to see that our three CGDK factions have jointly put forth an 8-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Our friends around the world are happy to see that through this 8-point peace proposal, our three CGDK factions have reached unanimous views on various significant basic issues related to our current struggle and to the future of our country after the Vietnamese aggressors are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia. Our friends are very happy about this because this unanimous view constitutes the basis for our three CGDK factions to unite forever both in the current struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and in the national defense and construction of the future.

The 8-point peace proposal declared by your highness on 17 March 1986 and signed solemnly before the whole world by our three CGDK factions has now become our national constitution. Cambodia's future form has become apparent how -- that is, it will be a Cambodia that has no foreign bases on its soil, that is an independent, neutral, and nonaligned state, and that professes national unity and national reconciliation among all Cambodian nationals with your highness as president of a liberal democratic regime. Our entire nation both inside and outside the country is uniting and moving toward this goal. We pledge to make every effort to turn this national constitution into a concrete practice according to the deep aspiration of every Cambodian national.

The great national union, unity among the three patriotic forces within the CGDK with your highness as its president, and the powerful and constant support given us by the majority of the world's countries constitute a powerful strength of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. This strength has plunged the Vietnamese into a desperate situation. Although the Vietnamese have continued to carry on their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers, with the strength of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal they will certainly be compelled to join in settling the Cambodian problem through political means.

At present, the Vietnamese aggressors are facing a total impasse on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia and in Vietnam. The Vietnamese economy is collapsing and the Vietnamese people are seriously suffering. Moreover, the Hanoi authorities have become extremely isolated in the international arena. In such a situation, the strength of our great national union and world's support for our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal can fully win over the Hanoi authorities' obstinacy.

It is with this firm confidence that on this solemn occasion of the 4th anniversary of the CGDK, I would like to extend, on behalf of all cadres and male and female combatants of all sectors as well as in my own name, warmest greetings and best wishes to your highness. May you enjoy good health and victories in your noble patriotic mission in your capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

On this occasion of the 50th birthday of Madam Monique, all our people who have met your highness and madam when you visited them would like to extend best wishes to your highness and madam.

Please, your highness, accept my highest and most respected salutations.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 June 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

Son Sann Message

BK221035 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Jun 86

[22 June Message form CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann in France to Cambodian Clergy and People on 4th Anniversary of CGDK -- read by announcer (Li Bundara)]

[Text] Greetings to revered clergy and beloved compatriots and combatants: Today we are celebrating the 4th anniversary of the setting up of the CGDK. Over the past 4 years our coalition government has gone through every obstacle and scored political, diplomatic, and military successes on the battlefield. Our CGDK has led the struggle against Vietnam's aggression to recover independence and sovereignt; for the fatherland to show the world the courage and resolute determination of the Cambodian nation, which refuses to live under foreign domination.

The character of our CGDK during the past 4 years is evidence showing that the enemy's propaganda predicting that this coalition government would not last 6 months is completely wrong. Compatriots, please remember that the Vietnamese aggressors have attempted to swallow Kampuchea Kraom for 100 years. Now Vietnam has plans to annex our entire territory in only 10 years.

As the prime minister of the CGDK, I have noted with satisfaction the development of national resistance forces, which are growing, and this has bogged the Vietnamese aggressors down deeper and deeper in their colonialist, imperialist, and expansionist war in Cambodia. I would like to tell you all on the CGDK's 4th anniversary that during my current mission in European countries, the following political and diplomatic results have been achieved:

1. The European Community Council has welcomed and supported our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. Therefore, we appeal to all our combatants and compatriots to contribute by uniting, maintaining order, and adhering to strict discipline to combine with international pressure -- economic, political, and diplomatic -- on Vietnam. As Cambodians, we have the duty to put military pressure vigorously throughout the country to force Vietnam to accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and take part in negotiations to resolve the Cambodian issue and restore peace, independence, neutrality, freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and happiness and prosperity to our beloved Cambodia.

2. On the diplomatic front, in the international arena, people have clearly stated that the 8-point propossal is well founded and in accordance with the real aspiration of the Cambodian people, that is, to genuinely resolve the Cambodian issue. This has led many freedom-, peace-, and justice-loving countries to support the proposal. Currently, there are more than 40 countries which have provided their support to it.

3. The Vietnamese are currently facing increasing difficulties because the nationalists have infiltrated and carried out military activities deeper and deeper inside Cambodia. Furthermore, many of our compatriots in the interior have welcomed and wholeheartedly supported us like brothers born from the same mother.

4. As for Heng Samrin soldiers, they have awakened and revolted against the Vietnamese aggressors. This has created confusion. These soldiers have daily joined our nationalists.

5. Economically, Vietnam is facing increasingly serious difficulties because the Western countries, which love peace and justice, have put stronger pressure on Vietnam by cutting off all kinds of assistance as long as Vietnam stubbornly refuses to withdraw its forces from Cambodia and does not change its attitude by continuing its war in Cambodia. The KPNLF, with myself as head, solemnly declares that it will continue to respect the statement setting up the CGDK dated 22 June 1982 in Kuala Lumpur and will strive to safeguard the CGDK. This 4th anniversary will bring us hope in the struggle to successfully liberate the nation and fatherland from the Vietnamese aggressors and to recover glory, peace, independence, neutrality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity for the country if all of us are determined to strictly adhere to discipline and unite to struggle against the Vietnamese enemies and bandits.

Finally, I pray to the Triple Jewels and angels to look after all of you, clergy, combatants, and compatriots. May you enjoy all good things.

[Dated] France, 22 June 1986

[Signed] Son Sann Prime Minister of the CGDK

Prince Rannarit Message

BK260918 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Message to the nation by Prince Norodom Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] First of all, in my capacity as the son of our Samdech Euv [Sihanouk's popular appellation] and his representatives, I would like to take this opportunity extend to extend to all beloved elders and brothers the warmest greetings and affectionate feelings of our Samdech Euv, who is now residing abroad to carry out the mission of counterattacking the Vietnamese enemy on the international stage. Although he is far away from his children, he never forgets the difficult lives of all of you who are presently living in the enemy-controlled region in particular and who are suffering from the oppression of the Vietnamese communist aggressors.

I take this opportunity to inform all elders and brothers who have been providing moral and material support in terms of rice and food to our combatants, especially to the nationalist combatants, combatants of the Sihanoukist National Army who are fulfilling their mission toward the nation in the interior of the country, that we are very grateful, extremely thankful.

If our country can be revived again, we will never forget the great kindness that all our elders and brothers have shown to our combatants in the national liberation struggle of all Khmer. We will never be able to continue the struggle if our combatants do not enjoy the support of our fraternal people in the interior. Therefore, the entire Khmer nation will never forget this kindness.

I would like to add that I have received reports from the interior that many of our people inside the country miss our Samdech Euv very much. They are praying for the day our Samdach Euv will return to help rescue them from the yoke of the Vietnamese communist aggressors. Let me tell you that prayers alone are not enough. All people who believe that only our Samdech Euv can liberate our country and rebuild it into a modern state like others in the world must accord effective support to our army. Those in the Heng Samrin army, in the Heng Samrin government, in the Heng Samrin administration, if they are patriotic and have the opportunity, are asked to please help provide information or even secretly supply material to the patriotic fighters, especially the nationalists. Only by doing this will all of us be able to liberate our beloved country from the claws of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and together under the royal leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk known to all of us as Samdech Euv -- because he was the father of national independence, giving Cambodia freedom, prosperity, and glory -- can we unite as a single body in building our country again, advancing it from the current hell on earth toward a state of development, prosperity, freedom, and territorial integrity.

Speaking of territorial integrity, with our permission allow me to address our patriots inside the country. Le me tell you that in December 1985 the government of Mr Heng Samrin signed a border treaty with the SRV Government. In this treaty, the Cambodian frontier has been moved from the east to the west on a very large scale. This means that not only has a group of so-called Cambodian patriots in Phnom Penh sold the great national interest to foreigners but has also given a large chunk of Cambodian territory to Vietnam.

In conclusion, in my capacity as the representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, I would like to extend best wishes to all elders, brothers, and people. May the souls of all royal ancesters and may the gods protector of Cambodia bless all of you. May you encounter only success in your great mission to liberate the country. Thank you.

KAMPOT, SISOPHON, BATTAMBANG TOWNS ATTACKED

BK140216 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Jun 86

["Battle Report From Various Battlefields"]

[Excerpts] Kampot Battlefield: On the night of 8 June, our special detachment launched a three-pronged attack against Kep Town. The first prong attacked the house of the Vietnamese military commander in Kep Town; the second prong attacked a platoon position and the Prey Thom commune office west of the town; and the third prong attcked Kep commUne office east of the town. After 10 minutes of fighting, we took full control of this town. We killed 11 Vietnamese soldiers, including 2 Vietnamese provincial commanders, and wounded 14 others. We liberated four villages, namely Phum Kep, Sbeou, Kompong Tralach, and Thmei. We destroyed 1 M-79, 1 RPD, 1 60-hp motorboat, 4 6-hp motorboats, 1 house of the Vietnamese military commanders, 1 political school, 2 commune office buildings, 7 barracks, 15 bicycles, 15 sacks of rice, and some war material. We seized 1 B-40, 5 Ak's, 1 SK, 1 SKS, 6 M-79 rockets, 2 mines, 2 hand grenades, 120 meters of cloth, and some war material.

South Sisophon battlefield: On the night of 10 June, our National Army launched a four-pronged attack against Sampeou Lun Thmei District seat located in Bavel town. The first prong attacked the platoon position defending the district seat, the second prong was directed at the Sampeou Lun Thmei district office, the third prong was aimed at the Bavel commune office, and the fourth prong attacked the platoon position defending the Bavel commune office. After 15 minutes of fighting, we took full control of this district seat. We killed 18 Vietnamese, including 6 district and commune administrators, and wounded 8 others. We liberated seven villages, namely Phdach Praeuot, Bavel Ti Muoy, Bavel Ti Pi, Prey Totoeng Ti Muoy, Prey Totoeng Ti Pi, Spean Kandal, and Chang Rang. We destroyed 11 AK's, 1 B-40, 6 pistols, 60 military trucks, 2 motorcycles, 1 C-25 field radio, 1 medicine storehouse, 3 oil-container trucks, 2 houses of the district administrators, 1 district office building, 7 barracks, and some war material. We seized two AK's and some ammunition and war material.

Battambang battlefield: On 8 June, our National Army fired six 107-mm rockets into Battambang ttown and the Battambang town airport. The shells landed in the Vietnamese command post at Chamka Chek in Battambang Town, an ammunition depot, a Vietnamese position at (Kong Sat) in the town, and a Vietnamese ammunition depot in the Battambang airport. These ammunition depots exploded the whole day. We killed or wounded a number of vietnamese enemies. The situation in Battambang town is still chaotic today. The Vietnamese enemies have imposed a curfew banning our people from entering or leaving town.

COMMITTEE SET UP TO PROBE UNREST IN PHUKET

BK260942 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot told reporters during an interview at the Interior Ministry this morning that the Government -- the Interior Ministry and police department -- has already set up a committee to investigate the unrest in Phuket Province. The officials appointed will speed up their fact-finding assignment. He said that the government can now identify some of the people who were behind the incident. There were people from different groups involved in the mishap, including those who have suffered political setbacks and who harbor ill intentions toward the country.

Asked if the opposition to the cable car project on Doi Suthep mountain in Chiang Mai Province will lead to an incident like that in Phuket Province, the interior minister said that the Chiang Mai provincial administration has kept the people well informed of that project, the people understand it better. He added that nobody should ever try to create any conflict over this issue.

Asked if the declaration of the state of emergency will have any impact on the campaigns of general election candidates in Phuket Province, the interior minister said he did not think so, adding that the committee will advise the government when the state of emergency should be lifted.

Governor's 'Controversial' Circular

BK260935 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jun 86 p 3

[BANGKOK WORLD headline -- "What the Controversial Circular Says"]

[Text] The following is the text of the controversial circular, dated June 19, allegedly issued by Phuket Governor Sanong Rotphothong:

"To representatives of merchants and vendors at Phuket municipality market

"This circular refers to the trip by the 26-member team of the Phuket Coordination Committee Against Pollution to submit a public consensus of opinion to ask the Government to close down the tantalum plant unconditionally and ask for a reply on July 2, 1986.

"The Prime Minister has fully acknowledged the matter with understanding and sympathy for the people of Phuket. Therefore, he has assigned the Industry Minister to take urgent action. Now a neutral committee has been set up to receive once more the people's opinions to be forwarded to the Government for consideration.

"This neutral committee intends to fly to Phuket on Monday, Jun 23 at 8 a.m. to hear a public debate and inquiries from protesters or the general public from 9 a.m. at the Phuket Community Hall.

"In staging the debate there will be no limit to the right and freedom of speech. Express your opinion in a straightforward and honest way. The debate is for the people of Phuket to voice their concern, fear and suspicions towards the tantalum plant.

"If it is your wish, you can invite other people who are interested in the issue to listen to the debate. This will be of direct benefits for the people of Phuket.

"Since you are considered by the province to have the ideal and have joined the movement, you are invited to attend the gathering at the above-mentioned time and place.

"Looking forward to your usual cooperation. Thank you."

(signed) Sanong Rotphothong
Governor of Phuket

Key Suspects To Be Arrested

BK260929 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning maintained -- against Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchammong's view -- that suspected leaders of Monday's tantalum riot in Phuket should be arrested.

"If there were offences against the law, the suspected offenders must be arrested. How could we know who were the wrongdoers and what was really behind the incident without making arrests and conducting interrogations?" Gen Sitthi asked.

Gen Sitthi was commenting on Lt-Gen Wanchai's rejection yesterday of Provincial Police Bureau 4 Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Linphit Satchaphan's proposal to arrest key suspects behind the riot. Lt-Gen Wanchai reportedly feared that the move might spark more violence.

In Phuket, Muang District police chief inspector Pol Lt-Col Thawat Butsan this morning said Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon had given instructions to deny bail to all 47 suspects already arrested since Monday

Pol Lt-Col Thawat said the interrogations of these suspects were expected to be completed by tomorrow.

Thirty-three have been charged with arson, 13 with destroying others' property and one with damaging state property, he noted.

Provincial council and municipality council members will also be summoned to questioning in connection with the riot, he said.

In Bangkok, the interior minister further came out in defence of Phuket governor Sanong Rotphthong who has come under fierce criticism for his distribution of a circular inviting residents opposed to the tantalum plant to join a debate at the Community Hall on Monday.

Gen Sitthi said the governor purely intended to invite protesters to listen to explanations in order to promote a good understanding.

The governor was previously in contact with Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya who learned many things from him about the situation on the island resort, he said.

Meanwhile, Gen Sitthi refused to comment on a statement by the Social Action Party's Khon Kaen candidate Phong Sarasin that the issue was political rather than environmental.

Phong, who is the chairman of the Thailand Tantalum Industry Corp, said in Khon Kaen yesterday that Sanong was directly responsible for allowing the situation to go out of control.

Gen Sitthi said the state of emergency imposed on the island would have no effect on political campaigning since public gatherings were not prohibited and a curfew was not imposed.

POST INTERVIEWS ATHIT ON POLITICS, FUTURE

BK260351 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jun 86 p 6

["Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek last week spoke to Editor The Chongkhadikit about his conditions for participation in the next government, life after retirement, his successor General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the Norasingh task force and the capital security force." -- BANGKOK POST subslug]

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek will only take part in the government to be formed after the July 27 general elections "if I am needed and if I feel that I have the knowledge and ability," he told the BANGKOK POST in an exclusive interview.

Meanwhile, when he retires on August 31, he plans to take a rest, visit his son and daughter in the United States, consider invitations for him to visit military chiefs in the ASEAN and other Asian countries, write his memoirs, and visit parts of Thailand and historical sites he had not seen previously.

"Whether I take part in the post-election government or not depends on whether I am needed or not. If I am asked to join the government, I would have to consider whether I have the knowledge and ability to be of use to the nation. "If I am told that I will be useful, I still have to consider the matter once more. But so far no one has invited me to join, so I cannot say anything.

"I can only speak about what I intend to do personally. I cannot speak about the future, whether the people would want me or whether I would be invited to participate in the government. I cannot make an estimate of my own usefulness to the country. I have to understand myself to know how far I can do what has to be done."

Asked for his view on General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the new Army Commander-in-Chief, Gen Athit said: "There is nothing between us. My successor is my former subordinate. He had worked with me for a long time, from a member of the army staff through deputy chief of staff to chief of staff.

"We have worked closely together. Before any promotions or appointments can be made, screening has to take place from the lower levels and then consideration has to be given by the deputy chief of staff and then the chief of staff before the recommendations reach the commander-in-chief.

"Chiu (Big Chiu, nickname of Gen Chawalit) knows the policies of the army. When I turned over my duties to him, he will carry them out since we had cooperated closely.

"Chiu is a good man. I had prepared to let him take over. If he had not been promoted already, he would be promoted later. There is nobody else.

"I don't see any problem between him and me as Supreme Commander. But it is good to have a lighter burden now and be able to have some rest."

Regarding the Norasingh task force, which comes under him as national peacekeeper, Gen Athit said that he was considering the matter of reducing the force stage by stage with Gen Chawalit who has suggested a reduction.

"When the situation improves, we can do something about reducing the force which at present may be required to help deal with international terrorism. We have to take preventive actions against acts of terrorism.

"We may have to to something about the presence of the tanks in the city, though. Whatever is unnecessary we should do away with, but we should do things stage by stage. But we keep in close consultation with each other on this and other matters."

Gen Athit had taken Gen Chawalit as chief of staff with him on visits to the border areas "so that he will know as much as possible," Gen Athit said.

Asked what he would really like to do when he retires, Gen Athit said: "First and foremost, I would like to serve my country as a good citizen."

Gen Athit would like to travel both domestically and overseas. He had not visited all parts of the country and would espcecially wish to see ancient and historical sites.

"I would like to study these matters and see how our valuable heritage can be preserved for future generations.

"I have been to many places to carry out my duties but I have not been able to study local affairs closely enough for proper understanding. To move around needs industry but sometimes I may feel somewhat lazy and would like to take it easy sometimes." He burst out into light laughter.

After his retirement on August 31, Gen Athit will "first take a rest and visit my children, then I should consider what is to be done for the good of the country -- that is, if I am wanted."

However, "if I am not needed, I will have to take up some hobby or other," he added with a laugh.

Asked what he would really like to do, he said: "I would like to go around and visit strange places and look at antiquities."

If he has time, he will write his memoirs, "not really a biography but reports of places I have been, people I have met, things I have learned and situations I have experienced."

He recalled that he had written a report of his month-long tour with the National Defence College. He would like to see how matters had changed in 10 years since then and find out why they had changed or had not changed.

"Whenever I travel abroad I always wish to see the agriculture of the countries I visit and learn about the commerce and the economy. There are differences in the various countries, some of them basic, some concerned with material matters and some linked to relationships with other nations.

"In five years when I visited those countries again I would look out for any changes from the past. All this is benefical to me personally."

The only sport in which Gen Athit is still engaged is badminton. "I don't know when I will be too old to carry on the game. I can still see the shuttlecock without having to wear spectacles."

Gen Athit would like to visit his daughter who recently gave birth to a grandchild for him in Hawaii where she is studying. His son is in the Royal Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Gen Athit said that the capital security force "has been assisting in emergencies and in charities like those for slums and a music concert for crippled children and has been concerned with work for masses."

He described his work in this field as social welfare.

"In one or two months, I will be turning over the capital security force to Chiu who has asked me to continue to take charge for the time being since he has so much to do in taking over his new capacity. This work is not directly concerned with official duties but is mainly concerned with the people.

"The work depends chiefly on public donations, not on the official budget, and on volunteer activity. That is why we have to slowly reduce the force, stage by stage, or else we have to change the status and dismantle it if is unncessary."

Gen Athit reassured that political stability would prevail during the remaining period of his term before his retirement on August 31.

"Nothing will happen during my remaining period in the position (of supreme commander)," he said.

Commenting that all parties were trying to foster unity within the country, Gen Athit said that there should not, therefore, be any more problems. "I have no problems, so others should not have any problem, either," Gen Athit said.

Commenting on his recent removal from the post of the Army chief, Gen Athit said that change was normal and "natural".

"I have three more months left, then I will have to go," Gen Athit said, commenting on his upcoming retirement.

Asked to comment on who should be the next prime minister, Gen Athit said that he no longer paid an interest to the issue.

"The decision depends on the MPs as stipulated in the Constitution...I have no opinion on the matter," he said.

Gen Athit said that the political situation in the country was peaceful and in order and there was nothing to be worried about.

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS GUNMEN AGAINST MOVEMENT

BK200136 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot yesterday sternly warned hired gunmen against crossing provincial borders, saying that they would otherwise meet with harsh police actions.

The warning was made in the light of speculations that hired gunmen may operate away from their provinces to cover up their assignements related to the July 27 general election. It also includes a measure restricting inter-province travels by hired gunmen. Police had earlier blacklisted more than 100 hired gunmen and set up a task force to keep them under close surveillance. Arrest warrants were also issued on about 20 hired gunmen.

Sitthi said that the clampdown would take effect simultaneously throughout the country to ward off possible violence before the nationwide polls.

Sitti said the authorities would consider requests of some politicians for police protection on a case-by-case basis and added that priority would be given to those most vulnerable to assassination attempts.

He said it would be impossible to provide protection to all the 3,810 candidates at the same time because the department was under-staffed. However, police would do their best to ensure the safety of candidates during the upcoming election, he added.

The interior minister also warned canvassers of candidates in the upcoming poll to work quietly.

He said they should avoid exposing themselves as easy targets for their opponents.

Four persons said to be canvassers of candidates in the July 27 polls were killed during the past week. In the latest incident, Khun Supasoet, a strong vote-getter for Chat Thai candidate in Rat Buri, Chira Mangkhlarangsi, was shot dead in his house Tuesday night.

Meanwhile, Chodok Wirathamphunsawat, deputy director general of the Local Administration Department, said yesterday that the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border would not affect the polls in border provinces. He had just wound up an inspection tour of the northeastern and eastern provinces.

He said provincial authorities had decided to move some polling stations in frontier villages away from the border to avoid possible spill-overs of the fighting across the frontier.

He added that special police task force would be assigned to these polling stations to ensure the safety of voters.

Pol Col Sangwian Sukkho, superintendent of Chanthaburi provincial police, said measures had been taken to prevent violence in this eastern seaboard province before and after the general election.

A rapid deployment police unit would stand by at the provincial police headquarters in order to provide backup for local police at trouble spots.

CHAWALIT CLARIFIED ARMY SECRET FUND SPENDING

BK260858 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text of 25 June, Thai Army statement on spending of "secret fund"]

[Text] Since it has been stated in the press that the army has spent secret funds inappropriately, the army would like to clarify this as follows:

The army's secret fund is part of the budget set up as a secret fund with the approval of the parliament, and the cabinet has approved the fund's use by the service in the Defense Ministry in a manner that is secret and not subject to review for matters that affect national security. The army has spent the secret fund within the standards and regulations set up by the Finance and Defense Ministries. The army has set up control measures and has been especially careful in spending the fund in keeping with requirements for secrecy, rapidity, and the limit on the amount approved for secret funds, so that they remain in line with the commitments stipulated by the parliament and the cabinet. the public is hereby informed.

Dated: 25 June 1986
Signed: General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, army commander in chief

OFFICIAL REVIEWS CPM, SEPARATIST ACTIVITIES

BK231023 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Captain Charan Patthamasang, an official of the Thai-Malaysian Border Office, reported that, over the past month, activities of southern separatists remained at the same level as in the previous month. They ambushed a truck in muang District, Yala Province, and extorted protection money and food supplies in Yarang and Khok Pho Districts, Pattani Province; Waeng and Ra-ngae Districts, Narathiwat Province; and Bannang Sata District, Yala Province.

With regard to the activities of the CPM [Communist Party of Malaya] bandits, the authorities launched suppression operations against CPM guerrillas in Yaha, Thanto, and Betong Districts of Yala Province with seven reported clashes. Authorities were hit by an explosion once and by harassing fire from CPM guerillas twice. One official was killed and seven wounded. Authorities meanwhile captured seven CPM camps and a number of mines and explosive devices. Activities of the old and new factions of the CPM guerillas are similar. They recruit for food supplies, weapons, and ammunition and conduct propaganda campaigns. They intimidate people and extort protection fees. They also concentrate on gathering information on the activities of the government authorities. In conclusion, the activities of both the southern separatist movement and CPM guerrillas during the period under review did not pose a threat to the government authorities in charge of suppression operations on the Thai-Malaysian border.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST ATTACK

BK230948 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Commenting on the revival of the harassment against government officials before the general election in Phatthalung Province, Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot told reporters at the Interior Ministry this morning, that the incident took place when authorities were careless, adding that if they had been vigilant the incident would not have happened. He said government officials must cooperate with each other in the prevention and suppression of communist terrorism which, he believed, should not be any problem of big concern.

HANOI CONDEMNS PRC SHELLING, FLOATING MINES

BK261028 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Since [the] beginning of this month, Beijing has committed more crimes against the Vietnamese people. On 1 June, Chinese troops opened fire at the summer camp of pupils of Quyet Tien Basic General School in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province. Chinese shelling killed two pupils on the spot, wounded five others and a teacher, and caused heavy losses to the local people.

China even floated mines along the river downstream to Vietnam. In the 5 days ending 17 June, two injuries were reported in the Hanoi area caused by mines floated by China downstream the Red River. The victims were Nguyen Ngoc Bien, 22, and Dinh Thi Hong, 14, dwellers of Hanoi's suburban district of Tu Liem. They are now under treatment at the Vietnam-GDR hospital.

Early in May, Chinese troops fired 70,000 artillery and mortar rounds on the Vietnamese territory, causing heavy losses to the local people.

THAI 'FABRICATION' ON BORDER INCURSION REJECTED

OW261520 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jun 26 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to categorically reject the false charge against Vietnam made by a spokesman of the Thai army and spread by Western media on June 25, 1986 [date as received].

The source claimed that Vietnam troops had intruded into a Thai hamlet, opened mortar fire at the office of the Thai Red Cross and a power station then attacked a Thai army unit.

HANOI SCORES ASEAN'S MANILA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

BK251556 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The Negative Aspects Regarding the Cambodian Issue in the Manila Joint Communique"]

[Text] The foreign minister's conference ASEAN was held on 23-24 June 1986 in Manila, the capital of the Philippines. A joint communique was issued dealing with many issues, incuding one that is most worthy of attention and comment -- the Cambodian issue.

The Manila joint communique states that Vietnam does not really want to seek negotiated settlement to the conflict in Cambodia and that Vietnam's proposals for a settlement of the conflict, which has lasted for 8 years now, do not contribute at all to a trilateral settlement of the Cambodian issue. The communique urges Vietnam to reconsider its rejection of the so-called CGDK'S 8-point proposal. It also cooks up and then condemns what it calls Vietnam's shellings of refugee camps inside Thai territory and Vietnamese troops' cross-border incursions into Thailand. What is more, ASEAN falsely claims that Vietnam has forced Cambodian civilians to work in combat zones and has changed Cambodia's population by constantly increasing the number of Vietnamese settlers in that country.

All these allegations in the Manila joint communique are indeed sheer slanders and fabrications.

The plain fact is that Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have put forward many important proposals for a very realistic political solution to the Cambodian issue and even for an overall solution for Southeast Asia. A typical example is the 5-point proposal set forth in the joint communique of the 10th and 11th conferences of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries and reaffirmed at the 12th conference on 24 January 1986. These proposals contain absolutely no coercive elements. Moreover, in practive Vietnam has unilaterally conducted five partial withdrawals of its Army volunteers from Cambodia and has declared that the troop withdrawal will be completed in 1990.

The ASEAN foreign ministers have all seen the validity of the proposals as well as the actual deeds of Vietnam. In fact, the proposals of the three Indochinese countries -- with their realistic contents -- have served as a basis for the dialogues held between representatives of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. They have been welcomed by responsible persons in the world who are concerned about finding a solution to the Cambodian issue and the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, what have China and ASEAN been doing, and what significant contributions have they made? The negative stand and attitude taken by China and ASEAN, as reflected in their various proposals, consists, in reality, of doing away with the PRK, restoring the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and imposing irrational and absurd conditions on Vietnam. The 8-point proposal purportedly advanced by the CGDK on 17 March is, in fact, a product of China; and it again contains extremely absurd, unacceptable demands. Even the Indonesian newspaper JAKARTA POST on 21 March 1968 commented that the 8-point proposal is an effort by the CGDK to gain at the conference table what it has lost on the battlefield and that this proposal is unrealistic because the Heng Samrin government already claims to control Cambodian territory in practice.

Therefore, by touching on the Cambodian issue, the Manila joint communique is disappointing. It has not contributed anything to promoting the trend toward dialogue and detente in Southeast Asia. Certainly, China and those advocating confrontation and tension in Southeast Asia will be happy and satisfied with what the Manila joint communique has said about the Cambodian issue.

However, it is also necessary to note that not all the points regarding the Cambodian issue in the Manila joint communique reflect the thinking of all ASEAN foreign ministers. It has been reported that the views expressed by those outside the conference have indicated a lack of unanimity including disagreement on the return of Pol Pot to Cambodia.

There are the extremist forces that still adamantly maintain that the Cambodian issue is an obstacle to peace and stability in Southeast Asia or even claim that Cambodia is the cause of instability among the countries in the region. This view is no longer convincing. In reality, the political difficulties experienced by the Philippines and Thailand, visible to everyone, have stemmed totally from their own internal situations and not from Cambodia.

By comparing reality with the stands and viewpoints of the two groups -- the Indochinese and ASEAN countries -- on resolving the Cambodian issue, people can see more clearly who really wants a realistic political solution to the Cambodian issue and an overall solution for the Southeast Asian region and who has goodwill and who does not.

People regret what has been said about the Cambodian issue in the Manila joint communique. It not only fails to contribute anything but also creates an unhealthy atmosphere that further complicates the trend toward dialogue between the two groups.

NHAN DAN Commentary

OW260947 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 26 -- NHAN DAN in a commentary today says that the Manila communique is merely a repeat of a shopworn allegation.

The paper rejects the communique's allegation charging Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries with being "intransigent in the Kampuchean issue". The paper also condemns the Manila communique for praising the so-called "eight-point proposal" masterminded by China which is actually aimed at paving the way for the Polpotists to come back to Kampuchea. To back that proposal is to back a genocidal clique who are guilty of bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people and who are continuing to serve as a henchman of the imperialist and expansionist forces.

The paper says that the resolution of the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries on leaving vacant the Kampuchean seat pending a solution to the Kampuchean issue is a correct resolution, stemming from the practical situation and embodying an objective consideration of the Kampuchean issue within the framework of Southeast Asia.

The paper goes on:

"It is a pity that some ASEAN countries for failing to see that the expansionists and hegemonists, not Vietnam, are the threat to them and to Southeast Asia as a whole have lent a hand to the expansionists and hegemonists and imperialists. They are contradicting themselves. However, all allegations, distortions and pressures against the three Indochinese countries are not the right way to achieve an acceptable solution to the Kampuchean issue, but can only delay a solution". "Only through dialogues and genuine, not professed, goodwill based on a correct assessment of realities and on good sense can a solution be found to the Kampuchean issue, which will meet the aspiration and interests of all nations in the region, and help turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

STATEMENT ON INDONESIA CONTINENTAL SHELF TALKS

OW261700 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Joint press release of Vietnamese and Indonesian delegations" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 26 -- The eighth meeting between the expert delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Indonesia on the delineation of the continental shelf boundary between the two countries was held in Jakarta from 23-24 June 1986.

The meeting took place in a spirit of friendship, mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation. Both delegations have made new efforts to find practical ways for reaching an acceptable solution. The meeting has made further progress. The two delegations agreed to report to their respective governments with a recommendation that the next meeting be held in Hanoi at a mutually convenient time.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION'S 4TH DAY SUMMARIZED

BK271022 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The 11th session of the Vietnam National Assembly, 7th legislature, ended its 4th day on Friday [27 June]. Delegates continued groups' discussion. In the 1st 2 days of working, the session heard reports on the draft law on marriage and family, the implementation of the state budget in the 1st half of this year, and the implementation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee eighth Plenum's resolution on prices, wages, and money; the report of the Council of Ministers, and the report on the world situation and diplomatic activities of the Vietnamese party and state in the 1st 6 months of this year.

EAST, WEST DIPLOMATS CITE CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP

BK261052 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 26 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Party Chief Le Duan, retained his post but lost most of his power during a recent top-level party conference, foreign diplomats here say. Health reasons were cited for the move, but analysts noted that Le Duan's leadership had been contested recently in a conflict between veteran leaders and would-be reformers within the party.

The foreign diplomats, from both the Eastern bloc and the West, quoted several Vietnamese leaders as saying that State Council Chairman Truong Chinh, the Politburo number two, would be managing party affairs until the party congress scheduled for the end of the year. The analysts said the pro-reform group appeared to have scored several points at the plenum, held May 19 to June 6. The most dramatic was the dismissal of To Huu, as first deputy premier in charge of economic affairs.

To Huu, who had been considered a possible successor to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, was a staunch opponent of the country's program of reforms. Despite the apparent successes of the pro-reform group, it looked unlikely that further major personnel changes would take place before the party congress later in the year.

Although the prime minister and the chairman of the State Council must be appointed by National Assembly, which began its summer session on Tuesday, several top officials told foreign reporters that the replacement of veteran leaders would have to wait for a time. Change looks certain, analysts say, but the reason for the delay is unclear.

Some diplomatic sources said the plenum had settled on the qualifications to be sought in the successors to Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong and had drawn up a short-list of possible candidates. But they put off the final selection until the next plenum, expected to be held in November just before the party congress, the sources said. They held that the delay may have been motivated by difficulties in achieving a consensus or by a desire to consult regional congresses this summer.

Another possibility, other sources said, was that most of the new leaders had been chosen but the party preferred to make the announcement at the congress because of the historic stature of the individuals involved.

That decision was apparently made at the last minute during a special leadership meeting just before the national assembly convened, sources said.

NHAN DAN ON PROGRESS OF CRITICISM DRIVE

BK261202 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 25 June editorial: "Scrupulously Conduct Self-Criticism and Positively Correct Shortcomings"]

[Text] The self-criticism and criticism drive is being conducted by the various party committee echelons, sectors, and basic party organizations. Many district, provincial, and municipal committees, departments, sectors, and party organizations in the army and the security forces have basically completed this drive at the leadership level. After assessing efforts and strong points and analyzing and criticizing errors and negative phenomena, a number of localities have taken the initial steps to correct or prevent shortcomings. This is a great endeavor that reflects the scrupulous implementation of the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive by the various echelons and sectors. It also testifies to the correctness of the party's policy to conduct the self-criticism and criticism drive in two phases, with the on-going phase one being focused on three subjects -- quality, style of leadership, and the cadre policy -- and of its operational guideline that leading cadres must play an exemplary role and seek the opinions of lower echelons and that party cadres and the masses must conduct self-criticism under close guidance from the higher echelons.

Party cadres and members, the masses, longstanding cadres, and retired cadres welcome the party's decision to organize the self-criticism and criticism drive. This important political activity sets a pattern for conducting self-criticism and criticism within the party on a regular basis; strengthens the close bond between the party and the people; helps party committee echelons and the various sectors clearly recognize their own strong points and weaknesses, enhance their sense of responsibility, strengthen unity and singlemindedness, and evaluate cadres more correctly. It creates favorable conditions for personnel work at the forthcoming congresses at various levels and for consolidating leadership organs at all echelons.

The initial results of self-criticism and criticism are uneven and poor. The number of sectors and party committee echelons that have satisfactorily made self-criticism and corrected their own errors and shortcomings still remains small. Many units have conducted criticism in an unscrupulous manner; they want to dwell only on achievements and dare not face the truth squarely. They avoid talking about shortcomings, make only superficial criticism, and fail to take specific corrective measures. After the criticism drive, a number of units continue to experience internal disunity or show signs of subtle persecution against the persons who have made criticism. Some units have spent too much time holding meetings, thus adversely affecting the carrying out of pressing tasks concerning production, market management, and the stabilization of the people's life and still failing to achieve good results in making self-criticism and criticism.

All echelons and sectors must grasp even more firmly the requirements, contents, and methods for conducting self-criticism and criticism; learn from the experience gained by units that have conducted this drive satisfactorily; overcome shortcomings and deficiencies; provide good guidance; and complete at an early date the conduct of self-criticism and criticism at the precinct or district level and at the various basic party organizations. Guidance must be focused on key areas and lagging units, especially those belonging to economic sectors such as enterprises and corporations, public organs and units such as trade stores, tax offices, public security organs, and hospitals, and organs and units whose function is to serve the people's life.

The various departments and ministries at the central level and party committee echelons at the provincial, municipal, and precinct or district levels must provide guidance and assign cadres to directly help the basic party organizations conduct self-criticism and criticism. Based on the functions and duties as well as on the actual conditions of each type of basic unit, efforts must be made to analyze deeply a number of problems about quality instead of making only a general assessment as has been done at the higher echelons, with attention given to serious problems such as wheeling and dealing, theft, graft, and oppression of the masses. Self-criticism and criticism must be made succinctly and accurately so as to avoid prolonged meetings that may slacken or delay efforts to carry out pressing immediate tasks involving production, distribution and circulation, care for the people's life, and the consolidation of national defense and security.

An important factor in the success of the self-criticism and criticism drive is that all echelons, sectors, and basic units must strictly set forth plans and measures for correcting shortcomings. Through realistic, practical, and clear-cut actions, we must correct a number of shortcomings that can be redressed immediately and deal immediately with serious shortcomings; and all this should be circulated internally through the posting of bulletins at public organs or announced publicly through the press for the people to know. This corrective effort must be made under the supervision of the people, society, and higher echelons.

The entire party is duty-bound to satisfactorily conduct phase one of self-criticism and prepare to embark on phase two so as to ensure realistic results for the self-criticism and criticism drive and generate a positive momentum throughout the society for fulfilling the country's tasks and scoring outstanding achievements to welcome the Sixth Party Congress.

NHAN DAN ON CORRECTING SHORTCOMINGS

BK261435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jun 86

[26 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Control the Correction of Shortcomings During and After Self-Criticism and Criticism"]

[Text] It is an important requirement for various echelons, sectors, and grass roots-level party organizations to take steps to remedy shortcomings following the conduct of self-criticism. Such steps should not be stopped at the porch of conference rooms or on planning paper. Instead, they should be translated into concrete and practical work. Anything which we can correct immediately, we must do it right away. Anything which we cannot correct immediately, we must set a time frame for the completion of the correction.

Those localities credited with satisfactorily conducting self-criticism and criticism and positively correcting their shortcomings have completed a number of specific tasks such as putting an immediate end to any offer of gifts bearing the character of favor buying or bribes giving, to wasteful gala parties and corruption, to any distribution of import goods -- bearing the character of special privileges -- among the privileged at cheap prices, to all exploitive trade businesses, and to the practice of building houses and occuping houses and land in a way against the standards and the law, hiring personnel against principles, arresting and detaining persons at will, and persecuting the masses. A number of localities have quickly tried those cases involving people with serious shortcomings. These people have been disciplined by the party and prosecuted by law.

This stringent method has been acclaimed and supported by party cadres and members as well as by the masses and has thereby generated a new source of confidence and a new momentum to implement existing socioeconomic, national defense, and security tasks, strengthen party building, and consolidate the administration and mass organizations.

Remedying errors and shortcomings is a way for party organizations and party members to demonstrate their loyalty to the party and their sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary masses. It is also regarded as a guage to measure the results of self-criticism and criticism. It is necessary to pay specific attention to controlling the correction of errors and shortcomings if we are to correctly evaluate the actual results of self-criticism and criticism, commend those organizations and individuals for making cricitism in an exemplary, earnest, and stern manner. If necessary, we must also deal appropriately with those organizations and individuals who have refused to correct their shortcomings or have given vindictive treatment to people criticizing them. We must strive to detect difficulties and problems in order to come up with corrective measures.

We should not carry out control generally, but we should base ourselves on the results of self-criticism and criticism made by each locality to choose the most important and urgent points for control. We must carry out control both during and after the self-criticism drive over both the decisions and the implementation of decisions on the correction of shortcomings by party committee echelons and sectors.

Higher echelons must control lower echelons in correcting their shortcomings, must pay attention to important points and must arrive at clear-cut conclusions over those errors committed by party organizations and party members which were detected by the masses.

What is important is that responsible control organizations, especially the party committee echelons concerned, must work out a control program and plan and must clearly determine the key points for control. In the period ahead, all provincial party committees and those municipal, special zone, and provincial party committees under the direct jurisdiction of the central government, on the basis of evaluating the results of, and the difficulties encountered in the self-criticism and criticism drive, must quickly single out a number of localities with major shortcomings and errors where correction is being confronted with difficulties. This is in order to quickly examine them while inspecting the implementation of urgent tasks regarding production, distribution, circulation, the stabilizing of the people's lives, and the intesifying of national defense and security.

The leading comrades of various echelons and sectors must meet and have talks with party members and the masses in the localities where control work is being carried out in order to seek understanding of their views on the correction of shortcomings by party organizations and party members.

Control work is one of the party's essential leadership functions. It is an important component in the whole party building task and also a vital task of various party committee echelons and of the many control commissions and organs of the party.

It is necessary to satisfactorily control the correction of shortcomings during the after the self-criticism and criticism drive, making it possible for this important political drive to produce good results and to create favorable conditions for holding the party congresses at all levels and to create favorable conditions for holding the party congresses at all levels and the Sixth National CPV Congress.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION

OW221658 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong yesterday visited the first national exhibition of scientific and technological achievements held here at the Van Ho exhibition center.

Dang Huu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, accompanied the chairman.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the significant progress of Vietnamese science and technological workers, and expressed the hope that the products on display would soon be put into mass manufacture in service of national construction and the people's life.

AQUINO HOLDS SEPARATE TALKS WITH SHULTZ, ABE

HK261543 Manilia THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] President Aquino was assured yesterday by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of 16 billion yen ($97 million) worth of loans, while U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told her he would try to persuade foreign creditors of the Philippines to liberalize terms of payment to give the country a breathing spell. The President met with Abe and members of his delegation for 40 minutes at the Malacanang guest house and Shultz for more than two hours over an informal lunch at her residence on Arlegui St.

Deputy Presidential Spokesperson Alice C. Villadolid said the Japanese delegation expressed great interest in the Philippines and said that many Japanese are enthusiastic about the Aquino government's effort at rebuilding the country. Mrs Aquino expressed her appreciation for the Japanese sentiments, saying: "We have always considered Japan as our friend and we are happy that Japan supports our efforts at recovery." The President also expressed the hope that the Philippines would follow the example of Japan in rebuilding her economy. She cited the heavy debt burden of the Philippines and the extreme economic deprivation of some sectors of her population, a situation similar to what Japan underwent right after World War II.

Mrs Villadolid quoted Abe as telling the President: "We would like to convey our determination to support the economic development program of your country. And we are ready to despatch a special mission to discuss details of this program anytime." Abe also told the President, in answer to her request, that the Philippines is entitled to participate in Japan's "quick disbursing loans."

The Japanese foreign minister said that the Aquino government will have the $97-million loan as soon as it can identify four projects for which they are assigned. This is part of the 13-loan [as published] package from Japan embracing 11 projects of which seven had been approved by the Marcos administration. Abe also informed the President that his government is amenable to giving more flexible loan conditions to the Philippines as he informed the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting that just ended. Villadolid said the meeting ended with Abe expressing his hope that the President's visit to Japan will materialize later this year.

Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. said, through Mrs Villadolid, that the President and Shultz talked about economic assistance. No details were disclosed. Shultz earlier signed an agreement with Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel. The President expressed the hope that other funds which the U.S. Government is trying to extend to the Philippines would come in the form of budgetary support. Locsin, who alone attended for the government the Aquino-Shultz meeting, described it as very informal, saying: "It was marked by great conviviality and warmth."

Shultz reiterated his government's invitation to the President to visit the United States and that the vast majority of the American people were very much interested in what the Aquino government was doing and would welcome her in the United States. The President said: "I would like to give the invitation serious thoughts but that I plan to visit an Asean state first."

More than 250 demonstrators protesting the visit waited for Shultz outside Malacanang Palace for two hours but left peacefully when police told them they couldn't stay, half an hour before the American official's party arrived.

"Down with imperialism, military bases are a curse," the demonstrators changed in Tagalog as they marched away. They carried signs saying, "Shultz go Home" and "No to U.S. Imperialism."

Aquino on Possible U.S. Visit

HK270427 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] In other news on the president, visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has weighed the possibility of the president addressing the joint session of the U.S. Congress. Again, here is Al Dubar for more details:

[Begin recording] If her U.S. visit materializes, the president said she would address her main appeal to the private sector, especially to the creditor banks, to give the Philippines more liberal payment terms including interest payments. [end recording]

LAUREL: NO NOTICE FROM U.S. ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK271127 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 27 (AFP) -- The United States has not informed the new Philippine Government if any nuclear weapons are stored at its military bases here, Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel said Friday. "The Aquino government has not been informed of the presence of nuclear weapons based in the Philippines," he told a news conference after being asked if any such information had been given to the four-month-old government of President Corazon Aquino.

It was the first statement made by a senior Philippine Government official on the question of nuclear weapons at Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base near Manila, the two largest U.S. bases overseas.

The United States has a firm policy worldwide to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons at any of its bases or on military craft, but under a 1983 agreement with Manila, it is pledged to inform the host government if any nuclear weapons are brought into Clark or Subic. "I have not been notified," said Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister, as he sat on a dais with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other participants after two days of talks between foreign ministers of non-communist Southeast Asian countries and their chief developed allies.

Anti-bases groups here, including nationalists brought into the government by Mrs Aquino, maintain that Clark and Subic serve as storage centers and transit points for nuclear weapons. The bases are covered by a lease that can be terminated after 1991 by either side on one year's notice. Mrs Aquino has said that she would respect the agreement until 1991 but would keep her options after then open.

LAUREL, SHULTZ SIGN SUPPORT FUND ACCORD

HK261557 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Jun 86 p 15

[Text] The United States will make available to the Philippines this years a total of $607.435 million in economic and military assistance, including the $200 million in Economic Support Fund [ESF] the agreement of which was signed yesterday by Vice President Salvador Laurel and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The commitment of some $504.8 million in economic assistance and $102.635 million in military assistance was made by the party of Shultz who met yesterday afternoon with top government officials led by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, Jose Concepcion Jr. and Central Bank Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson.

Aside from the $200 million in ESF, the other forms of economic assistance that was committed by the U.S. include the following:

-- $100 million in supplemental grant in ESF which is unrelated to the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement. An American Embassy paper said this grant is to be appropriated by the U.S. Congress. While the U.S. considers the ESF as grant or aid, the Aquino government has said it should be treated as payment for the use of U.S. military bases in the country.
-- $123 million in unexpended loans that will be converted into grants to help the government reduce its debt service payments;
-- $18 million in American foreign aid that will be used to undertake programs to various government agencies like agriculture and potable water projects;
-- $35 million in concessional loans that will finance wheat importations of flour millers from the U.S.;
-- $10 million in grants for use in the importation of food commodities for use in targetted feeding programs of the Catholic Relief Service and another agency;
-- $18.8 million in grants for the importation of wheat and non-fat dry milk to be sold to flour millers and dairy companies in the country.

The military assistance package to be provided to the government consists of $52.635 million for the purchase of military equipment and spare parts, an amount which has already been appropriated by the U.S. Congress for U.S. fiscal year 1986.

The Reagan administration, according to the U.S. Embassy paper, has requested for an additional $50 million as non-reimbursable financing which was provided under the military assistance program. The request, it was learned, is now being considered by the U.S. Congress.

LAUREL REVIEWS RESULTS OF VISIT TO PRC

HK261601 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[By Olaf Giron]

[Text] China has pledged to renew the 20-million credit line previously extended to the Philippines to help the new government finance imports of essential Chinese commodities, Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday. Premier Zhao Ziyang and Minister for External Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin also gave assurance to provide another 20-million trade facility Laurel added. The details of the commercial credits will be worked out by the Central Bank and the Bank of China.

In addition to this assistance, an agreement has been reached on a pricing formula to enable China to supply the Philippines with the remaining balance for 1986 of 430,000 metric tons of crude oil on a deferred-payment basis, Laurel said. The value of this oil importation is estimated at $25.4 million.

In a report to President Aquino on his recent China trip, Laurel said he also met with Chairman Deng Xiaoping and discussed the three "most serious issues" in Philippine-Chinese bilateral relations. The issues concern the Chinese policy on the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the question of the Kalayaan Islands which the Chinese call Nanxia Islands, and the Taiwan question.

In raising the question of relations between China's Communist Party and the CPP, Laurel said some cabinet members had aired apprehensions about the implications of their ties. He expressed the hope that the so-called "fraternal greetings" extended by the Chinese Communist Party to other communist parties outside of China would not embolden the Philippine communists.

Deng admitted, he said, that for a period of time the Chinese Communist Party gave support to communist parties in other countries to carry out revolution. However, since the end of the Cultural Revolution, policy changes have taken place. Deng made it clear that China's policy is non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, Laurel said.

On the Philippine trade deficit with China amounting to $200 million in 1985, Laurel said he was assured by Zhao and Zheng Tuobin that China will take measures to reduce the gap. Stressing that it was China's policy to maintain a balance of trade with their trading partners, the two officials cited the Chinese trade mission to Manila for the purpose of concluding "as many contracts as possible." The 28-man buying mission signed contracts of the purchase of 30,000 metric tons of fertilizer valued at $5 million and 10,000 metric tons of copper concentrates worth about $3 million. China also responded favorably to his suggestion of counter-trading with the Philippines, Laurel said.

FURTHER ON MITRA, DIOKNO NAMED TO TALKS

HK270415 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Formal cease-fire negotiations between the government and the Communist Party and the New People's Army are expected to start shortly. This was learned yesterday as President Aquino announced the appointment of Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Human Rights Commission Chairman Jose Diokno as government emissaries in the cease-fire talks. Mrs Aquino also expressed hope that talks with the communist rebels would be fruitful. FEBC correspondent Al Dovar has more details:

[Begin Dovar recording] President Corazon Aquino today disclosed that Former Senator Jose Diokno and Agricultural Minister Ramon Mitra have been named government negotiators in the peace talks with communist rebels. In a news conference at Malacanang, the president gave not fixed date when the two government negotiators would sit with their communist counterparts. She said the communist side has more than one representative to the talks, but has decided to make known only Satur Ocampo.

According to the president, the media can come to Diokno and Mitra at the proper time for any information on what they have accomplished. She denied reports that the military had been left out in the initial preparations for the peace talks. She said that defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos have been privy with the talks from the beginning. She also denied that the security situation has worsened since she took office, claiming that in her recent meeting with Gen Ramos, she was assured that there have been less killing in the country under her rule. [end recording]

In announcing the appointment of Mitra and Diokno as government cease-fire talks emissaries, President Aquino also assured that she will not appoint any communists in a coalition government. The inclusion of the rebels in a coalition government was one of the reported demands of the communist party and the NPA.

[Begin Aquino recording] ...and I have said all along even during the campaign, my main aim is to, first of all, to avoid any more loss of lives and to exert all efforts in order to achieve peace. [end recording]

MARCOS SUPPORTERS TO ASK U.S. TO HALT AID

HK261155 Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 26 (AFP) -- Supporters of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos said Thursday they would ask the U.S. Government to suspend aid to the government of Corazon Aquino "because it is illegitimate." "We will ask the United States to reject the request of aid from the Aquino government because it is illegitimate," said Oliver Lozano, a spokesman for pro-Marcos groups which have been mounting anti-government street protests.

He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they would ask for the suspension of aid and help in the restoration of a "constitutional" government through swearing in Arturo Tolentino, Mr Marcos' running mate in the February election, as acting president. His group is delivering a petition to the U.S. Embassy Friday together with a videotape of pro-Marcos demonstrators being dispersed by police in a recent rally. He said the videotape would show the "human rights violations committed by Cory's (Aquino's) regime." Two people suffered gunshot wounds and 20 others were injured when the demonstrators clashed with government troops trying to break up the rally. Mr Lozano said they would not ask the U.S. Government for funds.

Earlier, the Marcos loyalists said they would petition Washington through visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz "for assistance in their fight against the growing communist menace in the Philippines." The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has been waging a rural-based guerrilla campaign through its New People's Army (NPA) for the past 17 years.

Marcos supporters are blaming the Aquino Government for being the major cause of the communist New People's Army insurgency, which gradually grew after Mr Marcos declared martial law in 1972. "She (Mrs Aquino) is playing footsie with the communists," Mr Lozano said.

MARCOS LOYALISTS PLAN RALLY AT RIZAL PARK

HK261533 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[By Fil Viduya]

[Text] Despite threats of outright arrest by the Capcom [Capital Regional Command] should they stage rallies without permit, Marcos loyalists said yesterday they would stage a rally at Rizal Park's Quirino Grandstand on Sunday. The decision to hold their regular Sunday rally in Manila was announced over a loyalists' program on radio station DZME. Invited to the rally are replaced local government officials, dismissed government employees, students protesting the arbitrary increase of tuition fees and anti-communists.

Loyalist sources said they had already obtained a permit from acting Mayor Lopez for this Sunday's rally. Anne Ferrer, a print model-turned Marcos loyalist, said during the "Kapihan ng mga loyalista Tuesday that she got the permit after being given the run-around by Lopez and his subordinates.

She also quoted Lopez as saying, "Bakit hindi sa tondo kayo magrally. Pa-class-class pa kayo.." [why don't you hold the rally in Tondo? You are pretending to have class.] Lopez also allegedly told Ferrer the permit would be the last to be granted to the loyalists.

Ferrer also said there was no boxing match held last Sunday, an alibi given by Lopez in refusing to give a rally permit to the loyalists. The supposed boxing tournament was only held Tuesday, Ferrer said.

Some quarters said Lopez' refusal to issue permit for loyalists to stage their rally in Rizal Park last Sunday was a factor in the bloody dispersal in front of Camp Aguinaldo on EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue] which resulted in injuries to scores of people, seven of them by gun bullets. The EDSA rallyist swelled to several thousdands last Sunday after people from Rizal Park had joined them battled law enforces with stones and bottles when two of their leaders were arrested by the police. Lawyer Oliver Lozano, spokesman for the Freedom Fighters of the Philippines, has urged the creation of a committee to investigate human rights violations by the police against peaceful rallyists.

Meanwhile, a loyalist marshall who was allegedly truncheoned on the forehead during the violent dispersal at Ayala bridge last June 8 was buried yesterday. The victim, Mario S. Lacabra, 30, of 619 Payapa St., Mandaluyong, became a comatose at the Philippine general Hospital until he succumbed on June 23.

He was the third fatal victim of the June 8 dispersal tagged by the loyalists as the "Malacanang massacre." Also killed in that incident were Rolando Maglaque, 26, a fresh engineering graduate from Mapua Institute, and Virgilio Velasco, 37, a Nueva Ecija farmer. The duo were found floating with multiple gunshot wounds in an estero at Quiapo.

Former MP Gonzalo "lito" Puyat Li yesterday deplored reports attributed to former Mp Rafael Recto last Tuesday that "Lito Atienza, general manager of the National Housing Authority, and I have something to do with the bloody dispersal of loyalists demonstrating in front of Camp Aguinaldo last Sunday."

ANTICOMMUNIST GROUPS TO PETITION U.S. FOR AID

HK261151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Two national organizations said to consist of 2.5 million members reported that they would send a petition to the United States through Secretary of State George Shultz, seeking aid in their struggle against the growing communist threat in the Philippines. The Freedom Fighters of the Philippines and the Loyalists for Constitutional Democracy, or LCD, [pro-Marcos groups] said there is urgent need for the petition due to the rapidly growing threat of communist abetted under the oppressive and vindictive Aquino regime.

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LAUREL DECLARES ASEAN DIALOGUE 'FRUITFUL'

OW271217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 27 Jun 86

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Manila, June 27 KYODO -- The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended two days of talks here with their dialogue partners from the industrialized world with the host Philippines declaring the meeting a complete success.

"I believe that we have achieved our objective of having a frank and fruitful dialogue with our partners," Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel declared at a press conference.

The press conference, held at the end of a series of talks between ASEAN and its dialogue partners, however, turned into a running debate over nuclear weapons stemming from New Zealand's refusal to allow U.S. nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships to enter its ports.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, both here to attend the dialogue, faced a spate of questions over the nuclear impasse, with ASEAN ministers drawn into the fray. "Our position is that nuclear weapons are not supposed to be deployed at the (American) military bases in the Philippines," Laurel said.

On ASEAN's contacts with its industrial partners, Laurel said the talks have enabled ASEAN foreign ministers to air their views, ranging from trade protectionism and the perennial Kampuchean issue to drug abuse and international terrorism.

Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe contributed to the discussions by outlining the basic Japanese foreign policy to the region -- a stand which Laurel said has given ASEAN better understanding of Japan's regional policy. The speech, the content of which is being touted in Japan as the "Abe Doctrine," pledged stepped up economic aid to the region and a continuous dialogue along with a commitment that Japan will not become a military power. The Abe speech "marked no major departure of Japan's foreign policy but it sharpened the focus of Japan's policy vis-a-vis ASEAN," Laurel said.

Shultz also defended the outcome of the ASEAN conference, saying that discussions have "raised people's consciousness" over a variety of issues, notably trade protectionism. Trade protectionism is a threat to the standard of living, potentially destabilizing the strategic balance in the region, Shultz said.

It was, however, the nuclear dispute that drew the sharpest comments from Shultz and New Zealand Prime Minister Lange, who was seated next to the American secretary of state. Shultz, who had a separate meeting with Lange earlier in the day, said the New Zealand nonnuclear policy has removed "one of the essences" of ANZUS, the trilateral security treaty among the U.S., Australia and New Zealand.

Shultz said the United States and New Zealand are no longer military allies, but sought to deny that the nuclear dispute would spill over into wider bilateral relations with New Zealand.

"The allies are still friends," he said. Lange, who attended the ASEAN conference in his capacity as foreign minister, defended his government's nonnuclear policy, arguing that the presence of nuclear weapons in New Zealand would invite a nuclear attack.

The enlarged ASEAN meeting -- which brings together the foreign ministers from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the representatives of the European Community -- is an established feature of the annual ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting. ASEAN groups Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, and Brunei.

LAUREL REASSURES ASEAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK300818 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel last night assured the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that there are no nuclear weapons in the two United States military bases in the Philippines.

Laurel, chairman of the ninth ASEAN ministerial meeting, was responding to a query at a postministerial press conference at the Philippine Plaza Hotel, on the possibility that missiles with nuclear warheads are stored at the Subic naval and Clark airbase. "We have Filipino base commanders in these two U.S. facilities and they have guaranteed that there are no nuclear weapons stored there," Laurel said.

Laurel recalled how the then opposition had tried to coax former President Marcos to make a categorical denial or confirmation of the presence of a nuclear arsenal in the two U.S. military facilities. It was only when the new government took over that there was a more convincing guaranty that the U.S. has no nuclear armaments in the two bases. The basis of Laurel's confidence is the bilateral agreement between the two governments that no such weapons be kept in the two bases without prior knowledge of the Philippines.

At any rate, Laurel said, the new government will respect the bases agreement up to 1991, its expiry date, after which the matter is open to negotiation. Sources said the ASEAN partners of the Philippines have been making discreet inquiries about the presence of nuclear warheads in the two military installations.

Earlier, on the eve of the conclusion of the ASEAN post-ministerial dialog, U.S. State Secretary George Shultz tried to rally an ASEAN wary of a nuclear showdown between the U.S. and the Soviet Union behind the U.S. decision to terminate the disarmament talks because of Russian bad faith. At the same time, Shultz warned U.S. allies not to follow the example of New Zealand which has refused to have U.S. nuclear-powered vessels call at its ports.

Such non-cooperation has caused the U.S. to withdraw the security guaranty of ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand and U.S. nuclear defense pact) from New Zealand. The ASEAN had earlier served notice to work for a nuclear-free zone for Southeast Asia in accordance with its vow to conclude a future treaty of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region.

But ASEAN's decision has been made awkward by the presence of foreign military installations in the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore.

ASEAN leaders pronounced the recently concluded ministerial conference a success, citing the presence of dialog partners from U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community as proofs of its success.

Shultz reiterated the pledge of the Reagan administration to fight protectionist legislation in the U.S. Congress adding that the White House will eventually prevail. He assailed protectionist legislation as a threat to standards of living and political freedom as he said that the determination of ASEAN to combat such protectionism was a consciousness of a sense of mutual need and cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTERS URGE RETENTION OF U.S. BASES

HK292342 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jun 86

Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are lobbying for the retention of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. They have let it be known to the Philippine Government during the recent ASEAN ministerial meeting in Manila that it is necessary for the Philippines to keep the bases to maintain the regional balance of power in Asia and the Pacific.

The ASEAN position was disclosed by official sources, although there was no official announcement at the recent ASEAN meeting. The ASEAN ministers were reported to hold the position that the very essence of the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in the region is not possible without the U.S. military presence in the bases in the Philippines.

SITTHI-SCHULTZ DISCUSS FARM ACT, TEXTILES

BK270739 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] According to dispatch from Khun Narumon in Manila, received here about an hour ago, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz about the Farm Act. The U.S. side said it would try to prevent the Farm Act from having any impact on Thailand. However, everything must be done in accordance with the legal procedure and rice prices will be determined by the world market.

The Thai foreign minister told the U.S. side that the two countries have been engaged in price-cutting competition. During the past 5 months Thailand's rice exports increased by 33 percent by the country has lost a third of its favored rice customers who refused to buy 2.5 billion baht worth of rice from Thailand for fear that rice prices would further decline.

The foreign minister also discussed with George Shultz about the arms depot the details of which he said cannot be publicized.

Regarding the textile trade, the U.S. side suggested that Thailand's exports should not exceed the allocated quota, otherwise, President Reagan's veto will not be effective. Meanwhile, ASEAN countries will jointly discuss the U.S. Jenkins bill. If they can act in concert, their bargaining power will weigh more in the U.S. Congress as they are also planning to take some action in GATT.

U.S. URGED TO DRAW LESSON FROM WAR 'DEFEAT'

SK281208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0338 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Act Discreetly After Drawing a Lesson From Their Ignominious History of Defeat in War."]

[Text] Thirty-six years have passed since the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression against us. The 3-year war waged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors have forced on our people indescribable disasters and grave difficulties.

Dreaming a pipe dream of nipping in the bud our young Republic, which at that time was barely 2 years old, and of establishing the entire Korean peninsula as their sphere of influence, the U.S. imperialists poured many troops into the Korean fronts, a combination of troops from 15 satellite countries and the puppet South Korean army, that totaled 2 million, and modern killing means.

From the day they began their brigandish armed invasion, the U.S. imperialists submerged the entire fatherland into a sea of fire with indiscriminate bombings and artillery shellings in a bid to wipe out the Republic at one stroke. Cities and villages were scorched and leveled, and a great number of people were sacrificed.

In violation of international laws, the U.S. imperialists brutally massacred our people by even using chemical and biological weapons. The arduous war that lasted for 3 years was a fierce confrontation between democratic and reactionary forces, as well as a grave struggle to determine our people's fate -- whether they would survive or perish.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's call to the effect that all strength should be pooled for a victory in the war, our heroic People's Army and people rose as one in the just fatherland liberation war of expelling the U.S. imperialists' brigandish armed invasion in order to defend the freedom, independence, and sovereign rights of the fatherland.

Our people had to pay dearly for victory in the grave war against the U.S. imperialists, the archvillain of world imperialislm. The U.S. imperialist aggressors unleashing a brutal armed offensive, failed to bring to their knees our People's Army and people, who had risen in a just cause.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our heroic People's Army and people, uniting rock-firm around the party, forced the U.S. imperialist aggressors to suffer bitter defeat by displaying mass heroism while overcoming all sorts of difficulties and tribulations, and finally achieved a bright victory through struggle.

By achieving great victory in the fatherland liberation war, our heroic People's Army and people honorably defended the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the fatherland and firmly defended the Eastern guardpost of world peace after foiling the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for a war of aggression

The brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war was a great victory for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented military ideology and outstanding strategy. By achieving a victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people have not only humbled the arrogant U.S. imperialists' pride, but have also shattered the myth of their invincibility, and opened a new era of growth for national liberation struggle and anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle on a global scale.

A long time of 33 years has passed since the day the gunfire of war was silenced in Korea. History has advanced further and many serious changes have taken place in the international arena since that time. However, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambitions and the dangerous situation of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula have remained unchanged.

Aggression and war are the inherent nature and the immutable disposition of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have persistently pursued a policy of indefinite occupation of South Korea and a policy of war against our people, while ignoring the Military Armistic Agreement signed in anticipation of a withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the ceaseless provoking maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military elements in South Korea, the situation in our country remains tense at all times and the danger of war igniting at any time constantly exists in our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are excited in their dream of conquering Asia, are now attaching particular significance to the Korean peninsula. Declaring the Korean peninsula as a central area in carrying our their Asian policy, as well as a flashpoint for their policy of strength, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have massed a large number of armed forces and war equipment in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are now keeping some 45,000 U.S. troops at combat readiness and more or less 1 million puppet army troops in South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have chosen South Korea as a beachhead for their offensive strategy towards the Far East, have deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons and delivery systems, including most barbarous weapons of mass destruction such as neutron bombs and nuclear backpacks.

South Korea has now been turned into a U.S. nuclear forward base and a dangerous source of thermonuclear war and is among the world's most densely deployed areas of nuclear weapons per square mile.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have reorganized the units of the U.S. troops and the puppet army in a way that suits an offensive strategy designed for an invasion of the North and have deployed 80 to 90 percent of these units in forward combat zones, [chontu chidae] close to the Military Demarcation Line.

In addition, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are now waiting for an invasion opportunity, having organized a special warfare commando unit of 180,000 strong, capable of mounting an operation against the northern half of the Republic.

All facts clearly demonstrate how dangerous a stage the U.S. imperialists' invasion preparations against our Republic have reached.

While frequently conducting adventurous military exercises of various kinds, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are now ceaselessly leading the situation to the brink of war. Not a single day goes by peacefully in Korea in the air, on the ground, and at sea because of the war exercises frenziedly conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise conducted annually with the mobilization of a large number of troops and massive war means by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, a product of U.S. nuclear strategy, is the most dangerous war exercise against us.

What constitutes the key to U.S. nuclear strategy is the preemptive nuclear strike strategy. In terms of its content, nature, dimensional breadth, intensity, and simulated war methods, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists with the mobilization of a large number of armed forces and equipment is, from start to finish, a nuclear attack exercise of the largest scale whose aim is to mount a preemptive strike against our Republic.

The bellicose U.S. imperialist sectors are now chasing after a chimera of counquering our Republic through an attack in the shortest period of time by reactivating the already mapped out short-term blitzkrieg strategy for a real war in case of an emergency. The provocative nature and danger of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise conducted annually by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique are growing stronger.

In a bid to justify their maneuvers to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are prattling about the threat of southward invasion. However, the stark reality shows that the threat of southward invasion does not exist.

We have stated several times that we have no intention of invading the South. What really exists is not the threat of southward invasion, but the threat of northward invasion.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to fabricate a tripartite military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the danger of war is increasing on the Korean peninsula with each passing day. The tripartite military alliance system is part of the U.S. imperialists' Asian and world strategy. It is an aggressive anticommunist military bloc whose aim is to bring the people in Asia, the Korean people in particular, to their knees by force. Realizing the integration of a system of military operations through the strengthening of military collusion among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is one of the most important factors for the completion of the tripartite military alliance system.

In response to the tripartite military alliance, the U.S. imperialists have finalized the division of combat among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. In addition, they have not only set plans for operations based on this, but they have also frequently conducted joint military exercises and joint exercises [kongdong kunsahullyon] against us.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise conducted annually with the Japanese mainland as a base for launch, logisitical, and supply operations is in fact a test war as well as a preliminary war conducted against us within the framework of the tripartite military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' uninterrupted maneuvers to provoke a new war, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become extremely heated. The situation in Korea today bears resemblance to the time 36 years ago when the U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated the puppet Syngman Rhee clique to ignite a war of aggression.

The bellicose U.S. sectors have continuously strained the situation by flying in succession into South Korea and by repeatedly hatching war plots with the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring.

However, the development of the situation shows that everything cannot be made to come out as the U.S. imperialists wish. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are rejected or beaten in virtually every corner of the world where they have a foothold. Even in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and their maneuvers for the provocation of a new war have encountered strong resistance.

The South Korean youths, students, and people are tenaciously staging an anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle, while vigorously shouting such slogans as "U.S. troops, withdraw," "Down with the U.S. imperialists who are scheming to perpetuate the division," "Remove nuclear bases," "Replace the Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement," "Dismantle the U.S.-South Korean Combined Forces Command," and "We are doggedly opposed to such joint military exercises as 'Team Spirit.'"

The flames of the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle are sweeping the whole of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is being shaken at its roots.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should draw a serious lesson from the tragic defeat they suffered in the past 3-year Korean war instead of regarding it as merely a bygone affairs, and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all of their troops of aggression and nuclear weapons

CUBAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION BACKS COHOSTED OLYMPICS

SK270600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate member of the Politburo, C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of Education, declared at a press conference in the Dominican Republic on June 24 that Cuba would participate in the 1988 Olympic Games only when they are co-hosted by the North and South of Korea. He was attending the opening ceremony of the Central American and Caribbean Regional Games.

He told the reporters that "No one should participate in games sponsored by those maneuvering to freeze the division of the Korean people".

He said: We will not take part in the 24th Olympic Games, if they are not co-hosted by the North and South of Korea. Many other countries share this view with Cuba.

Stressing that the 1988 Olympics should be prevented from becoming games flouting the earnest desire of the Korean people for reunification, he said: We know only one Korea.

SEOUL POLLUTION CLAIMED TOO EXTREME FOR OLYMPICS

SK282242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Seoul is a polluted city which always threatens the lives of people and a contaminated area where even ordinary domestic sports games cannot be held properly, much less international games.

The South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO said that it is important to appoint the stadiums properly if such international games as Olympics are to be held, but it is a pressing task at present to clear cities of polluted air.

Pollution has become most serious in Seoul. According to data made public by a South Korean institute, air pollution in the Central, Chongro, West Gate and Yongdungpo districts of Seoul and in the area along the river Han doubles or quadruples the internationally recognized tolerance limit and pollution by sulphurous acid gas trebled or quadrupled the limit in recent two years. In particular, pollution by lead and cadmium which does serious harm to the health of people and causes total paralysis is more than ten times that in Tokyo.

That is why the sky over Seoul is always hazy, trees on streets are withering and people suffering from respiratory, skin and other diseases.

The contraction of respiratory diseases among Seoul citizens is more than double that in other areas. It is owing to serious air pollution that people in the residential quarters are kept in "saunas", all windows closed even in the hot summer of July and August.

The South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO reported that foreign residents in Seoul say 98 percent of service water is contaminated and foreigners visiting Seoul are advised not to drink city water.

According to opinion poll conducted by South Korean "Institute of Economic Development", more than 90 percent of foreigners in Seoul say the air pollution of the city has surpassed the "line of danger" and they dislike to go out to the streets or to take food restaurants and grocery stores because most of it is contaminated.

SOUTH'S DEPLOYMENT OF F-16 FIGHTERS ASSAILED

SK290303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 28 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June commentary: "Security That Ignores Peace"]

[Text] Recently, we have repeatedly put forward important proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

On 23 June, the government of the republic issued a statement containing a peace proposal to create a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula which stated that it was willing conduct any form of negotiations concerning this.

The KPA Supreme Command proposed holding talks among those who hold real power in the military in the North and South to eradicate the danger of war hovering over the Korean peninsula.

Because they are practical peace-loving proposals with the potential to dissolve the state of acute confrontation, ease tension between the North and South, and contribute to the cause of peace in Korea, Asia, and the world, our new proposals have aroused active support and sympathy among all of the Korean people at home and aborad and people throughout the world.

However, in South Korea a grave situation of deliberately aggravating tension is being developed which ignores our peace proposals.

According to news reports, on 27 June the puppets held a christening ceremony following the introduction of modern F-16 fighters at a South Korean Air Force base. At the ceremony, after christening them "Pilsung Poramae," traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that strengthening a security posture is an aboslutely unavoidable premise and a first priority task. The puppet also babbled that South Korea now has air combat capabilities superior to the North and they key to guaranteeing a sure victory in the initial stage of a war with the introducton of the F-16 fighters which boast high performance and might.

This is an open challenge to us and a bid to check our peace proposal from having any impact. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's calling for a sure victory in relations with us and its giving such names even to fighters amount to openly declaring its intentions to follow the path of confrontation and war rather than pursuing dialogue and improved relations with us.

In fact, the security they are talking about is another name for war. In light of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's referring to security as a basic priority has laid bare its wicked intentions to provoke a war in the end. There is no need to further explain that the ring needs to have superior combat capabilities only to provoke war and to subdue us by force.

The puppet Chon-Tu-hwan, who is going through a serious crisis facing his rule in the face of the people's enormous anti-U.S. and antifascist advancement, is now trying to find a way out by providing a war of northward invasion together with the U.S. imperialists.

Practically speaking, traitor Chon-Tu-hwan is now more enthused about turning South Korea into a nuclear forward base and provoding a new war in response to the aggressive demands of his U.S. masters than at any previous time.

Not only have the puppets increased military forces on a large scale and deployed them in forward areas close to the military Demarcation Line, they also keep them in a launching posture to mount a war of northward invasion at any given time.

Noise of war exercises aimed at invading the northern half of the Republic are also conducted frequently. The puppets have further strained the situation in our country by continuing daily war exercises even after the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest nuclear war exercise ever conducted, which they launched together with the U.S. imperialists early this year.

Even after the delivery of our letter proposing talks among military authorities, the Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted a large-scale joint mobile exercise by mobilizing the puppet army troops of all military services.

The puppets now force military training even on elementary school children and drive them out to areas along the Han River for river-crossing operations.

If the puppets have even a modicum of an aspiration for peace, how can they introduce new weapons under the pretext of security, be enthused about war exercises, and babble that sure victory and security is a basic priority, while taking no heed of our important peaceful proposal?

Almost daily, the puppets do such silly things as babble about southward invasion or infiltration by somebody. Who on the Korean peninsula is dreaming about invasion and who is threatened with an invasion?

A few days ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan encouraged residents to confrontation by openly babbling about 4 kinds of war -- military, ideological, economic, and diplomatic -- while the people in the North and South aspire for peace. The could not act this way unless they are dreaming about a war rather than hoping to prevent it and relax tension. By adopting a negative approach toward our peace proposal and by running amok with their military buildup and war maneuvers, the South Korean puppets have revealed that they have not a modicum of concern for peace and the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Also, they have admitted themselves that the threat of northward invasion, not the threat of southward invasion, is a reality on the Korean peninsula by not accepting our peace proposal. The dark clouds of war are coming to the North from the South. Whatever black propaganda traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who pulls a wagon of nuclear war by obeying the United States, may spread, he will convince no one. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring choses a path of anticommunist confrontation, of exacerbating tension, and of war, running counter to the trends of the times, all that awaits the ring will be an ignominious demise.

INDONESIAN PAPER PUBLISHES KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEW

SK281130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 28 (KCNA) -- The full text of answers given by the great leader President Kim Il-song on March 6, 1986, to questions put by the deputy director of the Indonesian paper "MERDEKA" was serialized by the paper on June 20, 21 and 23. Printed in the paper is a portrait of President Kim Il-song.

In his answers he says that the chuche idea, the guiding idea of the Korean revolution, has been thoroughly applied in all fields of the revolution and construction in Korea, modelling the whole society on the chuche idea was defined as the general task of the Korean revolution and the struggle has been waged for its materialization. He points out that the principles of combining individual interests with collective interests under the socialist system is correctly implemented in Korea.

He notes that the Korean people have overcome hardships and difficulties in the course of socialist construction by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and turned Korea into a prospering socialist country, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence.

He says that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a most just one for national reunification correctly reflecting the specific conditions of Korea and if the North and South observe the principle of not imposing their idea and system upon the other, it will surely be possible to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and achieve the refunification of the country.

In the answers he states that in Korea there exists not threat of "southward invasion" but threat of northward invasion and explains the justness of the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal.

He calls upon the non-aligned countries to strictly adhere to the basic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement for its growth and unite firm on this basis and upon the non-aligned and developing countries to actively strive to realise South-South cooperation.

Pointing to the favourable development of the Korean-Indonesian relations in recent years, he says that the relations between the two countries have a prospect for better development in all fields.

KIM IL-SONG NOTES CPC ANNIVERSARY TO HU YAOBANG

SK301113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 30 extended warm congratualtions to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the 65th founding anniversary of the party.

He says in the message that the founding of the Communist Party of China was a historic event of weighty importance in the development of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle for freedom, liberation and socialism. He notes: For a long time after its founding, the CPC has waged a strenuous struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism, thereby winning victory in the new democratic revolution and building a new socialist China on the vast territory of China where age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed.

The victory of the Chinese revolution brought a radical change to the social position of her people and turned the balance of forces decisively in favor of the side of the revolution in the international arena. The fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the CPC have made a big progress in the efforts to realise four modernisations and build socialism peculiar to China since the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party, giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and adhering to the four basic principles.

The changes in the People's Republic of China constitute a major contribution to the world revolutionary people's common cause of sovereignty, independence and socialism. Our party and our people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle and the constructive work and warmly hail them.

It is our party's consistent and invariable policy to steadily consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship, treasuring it. We will as ever exert every effort to constantly consolidate and develop through generations indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries.

Our party and people sincerely wish the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people faithful to the decisions of the party's national conference greater success in their struggle to build a modernised socialist power, have Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunify the whole of China.

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT ABDOU DIOUF CONDUCTS VISIT

Arrives 22 June

SK221150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1125 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, arrived here this afternoon by special plane for an official visit to Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premiers Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki and other personages concerned.

A welcoming ceremony took place there. More than 100,000 people warmly welcomed the friendly envoy of the Senegalese people at the airport and along the road with the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands.

Dailies in Pyongyang today carry editorials welcoming the Senegalese president's visit to Korea.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK231040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23 arranged a grand banquet in honor of Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on an official visit to our country, and made a speech there.

In his speech President Kim Il-song said: Our meeting and talks will undoubtedly contribute to cementing the ties of friendship between our two peoples, strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples and extending and developing the Non-Aligned Movement.

He further said: Although this is your first visit to our country, our people have always been friendly towards the Senegalese people who are advancing under the banner of non-alignment in Africa, and have paid close attention to their efforts to build a new society.

Under the leadership of your excellency esteemed President Abdou Diouf, they are now working hard to attain their country's political stability and develop their national economy.

Our people are sincerely pleased that the Senegalese people have achieved a great success in the building of a new society by bravely overcoming the hardships and ordeals and wish you greater progress in your efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food and economic self-reliance.

At present the African countries are faced with the urgent task to free the people from backwardness, poverty, starvation and diseases caused by the evil consequences of imperialist colonial rule, the economic plunder which is due to the old international economic order and unending natural calamities, and to bring about socio-economic progress.

Removing the African countries' serious economic crisis accords with the interests of the progressive people around the world who love justice and peace.

Your excellency President Abdou Diouf proposed the convocation of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly in connection with the economic crisis in Africa. And at this special session which was held in last May your excellency worked hard to solve Africa's economic problems in conformity with the aspirations of the African peoples and the need of the actual situation. The whole process of this session has shown that your initiative was correct and that it is possible to bring about a positive result in improving the economic conditions of Africa if the African countries join their efforts and increase international cooperation.

I think it is a commendable thing that, as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, you are working hard to achieve the complete liberation of Africa and rehabilitate its economy.

Our people are extending firm solidarity to the noble struggle of the African peoples to oppose the aggression and intervention by the imperialists and racialists and achieve social and economic progress. The master of Africa is the African peoples and they will bring about its prosperity by their own efforts.

The Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries will be held before long in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. At present the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other progressive people around the world are putting great expectations on the conference and expressing a deep interest in it.

The Harare summit conference is to be held at a time when the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other progressive people around the world are faced with the tasks of forcefully launching the struggle for independence against imperialism and the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, of eradicating colonialism and racialism once and for all, of effecting the South-South cooperation of establishing a new international economic order and of extending and developing the Non-Aligned Movement.

We hope that the Harare summit conference will be an important occasion in solving the urgent problems facing the present times and the Non-Aligned Movement. The government of our republic will do everything possible for the success of the conference.

Economic Accord Signed

SK251245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- An agreement on establishing a joint committee and an accord on economic and technological cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Senegal were signed in Pyongyang on June 25.

Present at the signing ceremonies on our side were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong and others. On the opposite side were Minister of Planning and Cooperation Cheikh Amidou Kane, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs Alioune Diagne Coumba Aita and others.

The documents were signed by Chong Song-nam, authorized by the DPRK Government, and by Cheikh Amidou Kane, authorized by the government of the Republic of Senegal.

MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

Calls on Kim Il-song

SK261110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, who has come to our country on an official visit, leading the party and government delegation of the Republic of Mali, paid a courtesy call today on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Members of the delegation were present.

Also present were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Chong Song-nam, minister of External Economic Affairs, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hong Il-ho, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali.

President Kim Il-song conversed with President Moussa Traore in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song at Traore Banquet

SK262316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on June 26 in honour of Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, on an official visit to Korea and made a speech.

Saying that President Moussa Traore is the old acquaintance and an intimate friend of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song goes on: Your current visit to our country will contribute to developing the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples to a higher stage, and to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

[Words indistinct] developing countries, including African countries which have embarked on the road of creating a new life, are facing an urgent task of doing away with the economic backwardness and poverty left over by imperialist colonial rule and achieving economic self-support.

Economic self-support is the material basis for a country's independence and sovereignty and is the only way to national prosperity.

The struggle of the African peoples for economic self-reliance is encountering many obstacles and difficulties because of the imperialists' obstructions. Social problems such as economic backwardness and diseases in African countries are the evil aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule and the product of the crafty neo-colonial policy. Nevertheless, misusing their difficulties, the imperialists and colonialists are putting political pressure on them, bringing economic disorder and overtly continuing aggression, interference, sabotage and subversive actions.

The recent barbarous bombing against Libya on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the provocative military attacks by the South African racists against the frontline countries have clearly shown how persistently and arrogantly the imperialists and colonialists are attempting so as to prevent their colonial ruling system from crumbling and block the independent development of the African countries. [sentence as received]

We sternly condemn the imperialists and South African racialists for their criminal acts of aggression and intervention against the African peoples and support in every way their just struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean and Malian peoples are comrades-in-arms who are advancing in the same ranks of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is the common duty of our two peoples to fight for the strengthening and development of this movement. Joining their efforts with all the peoples of the non-aligned countries, our two peoples must work hard to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement, effect South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, establish a new international economic order and to solve other urgent problems facing this movement successfully.

The Malian people have courageously advanced along the road which they themselves chose, in order to build a new, independent Mali.

Under the leadership of your excellency President Moussa Traore and full of confidence in their victory, the Malian people are now working hard to implement the decisions of the second regular congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union and, in particular, are concentrating their efforts on agricultural production to attain self-sufficiency in food.

We highly appreciate the just struggle of the Malian people and are convinced that your people will unfailingly build a new prosperous Mali by their own efforts.

The government and people of the Republic of Mali which are invariably pursuing an anti-imperialist and non-aligned foreign policy, recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the Korean people. They have continually developed state relations with our republic and are making every [passage indistinct] international sphere to support our people's cause of national reunification. We always remember this and are grateful for it.

Our people are proud to have such close friends as the Malian people in Africa. In the future, too, as in the past, we shall value our friendship with you and make everything possible to extend and develop the cooperative relations between our two countries.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT

SK261050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shivraj Patil, member of the Parliament and minister of state for Science and Technology of India.

Present on the occasion were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman, and Kim Pong-chu, secretary, of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and K.C. Lalvunga, Indian ambassador to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

COMPLETION OF NAMPO BARRAGE CELEBRATED

Kim Il-song at Ceremony

SK241532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- A grand ceremony for the completion of the Nampo barrage was held on June 24 in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The barrage has made its gigantic appearance on an 8-kilometre section of the rough West sea, demonstrating the majestic sight of Korea of Chuche, according to a far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking unfolded by the Workers' Party of Korea. It is a great edifice of the Workers' Party age built on our own design and with our own technique, materials and strength.

The man-made sea of fresh water which has taken shape at the estuary of the river Taedong with the completion of the Nampo barrage will supply sufficient life-giving water to the vast arrable land of the west coast and to the tideland-turned paddies of several hundred thousand hectares to be reclaimed and solve more satisfactorily the problem of industrial water on the Taedong river banks. A long canal and a large ring-shape railway line have come into being to further develop the nation's transportation, improve the people's living and add beauty to the scenery of the country.

Standing in rows at the ceremony site were the People's Army soldiers and constructors who have successfully built the barrage of eternal value, one of the biggest in the world, in a short period of five years, by displaying mass heroism and self-sacrificing spirit, as well as tens of thousands of people.

At 10 a.m. President Kim Il-song arrived at the Nampo barrage while the band struck up the welcome music. That moment stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

Heroic soldier-builders who had accomplished feats in the construction of the Nampo barrage presented him with bouquets of flowers imbued with the deepest respect and reverence of the entire constructors and made him a report about the victorious completion of the barrage.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials of the party and the government and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) staying in the homeland.

Invited to the ceremony were Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and his entourage, his highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage, the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by Secretary General of the Party Alexander Grey Zulu, guests from other countries and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il-song cut the red tape hung across the entrance of the Nampo barrage, proclaiming the completion of the barrage. He, accompanied by the party and the government cadres and foreign guests, went round the monuments and set-ups of the barrage and enjoyed a bird-eye's view of the barrage from the observatory.

At that moment the first train carrying constructors ran on the track laid on the grand dam cutting eight kilometres across the sea and large cargo ships of several dozen thousand-ton class passed through the locks.

Cheers of hurrah rocked the skies and earth and a salvo of thousands of guns was fired.

Constructors aboard the train and ships expressed ardent feelings of reverence for President Kim Il-song, sending enthusiastic cheers. President Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers time and again.

He expressed deep satisfaction over the successful construction of the modern Nampo barrage, a great edifice of eternal value, in a short period by the People's Army soldiers and constructors. He highly appreciated their noble exploits in creating the asset of eternal significance for the prosperity and happiness of the nation and displaying the party's authority and the honor of the country by successfully completing the Nampo barrage construction with their indomitable fighting spirit.

President Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in properly operating and using the barrage and carrying on more energetically grand nature-remaking for the development and prosperity of the country.

Performance Honors Constructors

SK252212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Together with Nampo lockgate construction workers, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, watched an integrated music and dance performance by the KPA concert band staged in the 8 February hall to congratulate the labor innovators at the Nampo lockgate.

Watching the performance together with soldier construction workers were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Son-nam, Choe Kwang, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the Adminsitration Council; Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Committee; and members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang.

WPK Commends Workers

SK251146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulated the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and all constructors who wonderfully built the grand and splendid Nampo barrage by displaying mass heroism under the party's leadership. The congratulatory letter notes that the KPA soldiers who had turned out to the construction of the barrage in response to the call of the party and the leader worked miracles rare in the world by completing in five years the difficult and vast project of building a gigantic dam with three locks and 36 sluices in the rough sea of eight kilometers.

It says: The completion of the Nampo barrage is a great victory of our party's policy of afforestation and water-conservancy and another proud success achieved by our people in the endeavours to remake nature as demanded by the chuche idea, which started from the Potong river improvement project after the liberation. With the construction of the Nampo barrage, it has become possible to completely solve the problem of irrigation water on the west coast area including the problem of water supply to hundreds of thousands of hectares of tideland-turned soil, the key to the realization of our party's plan to start communism from food, and the industrial and drinking water problem and prevent any drought and flood damage on the Taedong river banks. The depth of water of Taedong and Chaeryong rivers has increased and a railway and a motorway have been laid on the dam of the barrage to open a new prospect in the development of transport and add beauty to the riverside landscape.

The past five years of Nampo barrage construction were a continuation of battles without gun reports in which charge battles and death-defying battles were fought against manifold difficulties, and were days when the noble traits and heroic stamina of our People's Army boundlessly loyal to the party's leadership and strong in organization and combat power were forcefully demonstrated.

In the course of the construction of the Nampo barrage a great many technicians, inventors and scientists have grown and about 100 heroes, tens of thousands of recipients of state orders and medals and unassuming people of distinguished services have been produced.

The constructors of the Nampo barrage powerfully demonstrated the inexhaustible creative ability of our people wisely led by the party and the great potentiality of the independent national economy of our country by successfully completing in a short time the grand construction project of world level on our own design and with our own technique, equipment, materials and strength.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly appreciates the noble exploits of the People's Army soldiers and the constructors in creating an asset of eternal value for the prosperity and happiness of the nation, defending the party's authority and displaying the honor of the country, by successfully completing the construction of the vast and great Nampo barrage with their ardent loyalty to the party and the leader and indomitable fighting spirit.

Defending the country is the main task of the People's Army. Not forgetting the duty of a revolutionary army, you must increase the combat capabilities of the units in keeping with the demand of the tense situation aggravated by the evermore serious new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and thereby make full preparations to firmly defend the security of the country and the gains of revolution from any aggression of the enemy.

The message expresses the firm belief that the KPA soldiers and constructors who performed feats in the Nampo barrage construction will successfully carry out their revolutionary tasks by making continued innovation and continued advance, upholding the party's leadership in the future, too.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL, OTHERS COMMEND TEACHERS

SK230535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song, together with leading cadres of the party and the state, congratulated the teachers of Kim Il-song Higher Party School who had contributed to the education and training of party cadres by implementing the chuche-oriented cadre training policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and posed for a photograph with them on the 40th founding anniversary of the school.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Choe Kwang, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council.

HIGH OFFICIALS COMMEND THREE-REVOLUTION TEAMS

SK230539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song, together with the party and state leading cadres, met and posed for a photograph with the attendants at the national meeting of Three-Revolution Teams for Technical Innovation.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san, Ho Tam, Yong Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Choe Kwang, Hong Si-hak, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council.

President Kim Il-song, accompanied by the members of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, congratulated members of the three-revolution teams who had greatly contributed to the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy through their energetic efforts to implement the party's policy of technical revolution since the meeting of three-revolution team members in 1984.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES MINJU CHOSEN

SK240429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song congratulated the staff of MINJU CHOSON who had contributed to the strengthening and development of the people's power and state and social system and the victory of revolution and construction through their press activities and posed for a photograph with them on the 40th founding anniversary of the paper.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san and Kim Hwan, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE TO TAEAN MACHINE COMPLEX

SK251228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Heavy Machine Complex.

He was accompanied by Yon Kyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Pak Nam-ki, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

President Kim Il-song went round various production processes of the complex, acquainting himself with the production conditions, and gave programmatic instructions which would serve as guidelines in increasing the production of the ordered equipment.

He expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the entire party members and working people of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex are effecting new innovations in the production of the ordered equipment in hearty response to the call of the party, and extended thanks to them.

We have been able to build successfully by our own efforts vast construction projects including the Nampo barrage because we have such powerful machine industry bases as the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, he said.

Noting that the Taean Heavy Machine Complex is building by itself on its own designs and with its own technique and equipment and materials 125,000 KVA generators, turbines and other generating equipment to be installed at the Taechon power station, he said: We have every right to be proud of this.

As many minor power stations are under construction in different parts of the country along with large-scale power stations, he said, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex should increase the production of various kinds of generating equipment.

In order to increase the production of electricity, it is important to raise the efficiency of turbines at the existing power stations, he noted. He said the Taean Heavy Machine Complex should build more of highly efficient blades of hydraulic turbines and send them to the Hochongang, Changjingang and other hydropower stations.

In order to hasten the construction of the Taechon power station and minor power stations which is progressing apace, he said, it is important for the Taean Heavy Machine Complex to produce and supply the generating equipment within the set time.

Noting that the Taean Heavy Machine complex is playing a very important part in the development of the national economy in our country, he said the existing equipment should be operated at full capacity to keep production going at a high rate and fully meet an increasing demand for the ordered equipment.

LATIN AMERICAN CHUCHE GROUP MEETS KIM IL-SONG

SK221038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 21 received the visiting delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the popular force organised in Costa Rica and chairman of the Latin American Institute on the Chuche Idea. He conversed with guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

DJP CONSIDERING MIXED FORM OF GOVERNMENT

SK280049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The equivocal attitude of the ruling camp on the form of government to be adopted in a new Constitution has emerged as a new point at issue between the ruling and opposition parties. The slow moves of the Democratic Justice Party are expected to delay the operation of the Special Constitutional Amendment Committee of the National Assembly, whose establishment was resolved in a plenary session Tuesday.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanded yesterday that the DJP announce its draft amendment to the basic law as soon as possible so that the committee can go into substantial debate expeditiously.

Without baring its own idea on the form of the government, the DJP has only decided "to oppose the presidential government system based on the direct election of the president through popular vote." Under the firm policy to reject the presidential government system through direct election of the president, the party is said to be considering a "compromised form of the presidential government system and the parliamentary cabinet system."

Party sources explained that a possible solution may feature the election of the president by the National Assembly to be newly formed. The study on the power structure is under way at the party's own special committee on the Consitution, which was inaugurated two months ago.

Earlier, some party leaders have indicated their preference of the parliamentary cabinet system. But, the formula is losing popularity among party members who are in doubt that it will match the political culture of the Republic, which has had a tradition of leadership of powerful presidents.

The NDP holds fast to the direct presidential election formula, and the KNP formally proposed Thursday the same government system.

The DJP will kick off a full-fledge publicity activity about the merits of the compromised form and the shortcomings of direct presidential election as well through public hearings to be held from July 5 in 10 major cities across the nation. In the public hearings, the party will concentrate on "helping the people favoring the direct election system to understand the evils of the system," the sources said.

However, the party, according to a leading officer, will accelerate the work of drafting an amendment to "help party lawmakers make effective publicity of why the DJP opposes the direct election formula." He observed that the draft amendment could be bared toward the end of next month instead of the middle of August as was originally-planned.

Each public hearing of the DJP will be participated in by some 200 "regional leaders" and party lawmakers assigned to the special committee on the Constitution. Following the public hearings, the party will hold the annual camp gathering of party members at Mt. Togyu in Chollapukto. Party leaders hope that the basic frame of the party's draft amendment can be presented to the party members at the rally.

Meanwhile, top party leaders, including chairman No Tae-u, visited Chongwadae yesterday afternoon to brief the President on the overall political situation highlighting the constitutional revision.

NKDP URGES DJP TO REVEAL AMENDMENT PANEL IDEAS

SK280053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u said yesterday that he will withhold the list of delegates of his party to the just-born special house panel for constitutional revision until the ruling Democratic Justice Party bares its own ideas on amendment.

The leader of the main opposition party also noted that his party will watch the ruling camp on how it fulfills its promise that it will make "sincere efforts" to release those who were arrested for various political protest actions.

Meeting the press at his office in the NDP headquarters, Yi maintained, "If the DJP did not finalize its own draft for the revision, it should reveal, at least, the outlines concerning the power structure, economic order and basic rights of the people."

"The spirit of the (May 29) meeting of the ruling and the opposition party leaders should be observed faithfully in a clemency step for the fighters for democracy, which could be taken on Constitution Day, July 17," he said.

His remarks implied that the special parliamentary committee will not be able to get down to business if government measures on the detainees prove unsatisifactory.

With regard to the DJP's decision to kick off a nationwide publicity campaign against the direct presidential election system, Yi said, "If the DJP criticize others' ideas, while concealing its own, it is not conducive to untying the tangled political situation."

He urged the ruling camp to bare its own ideas on constitutional amendment and let the people make a judgement on the drafts, submitted by the rival parties. The opposition party maintained that a president-led government based on a direct popular vote should be reintroduced in a new Constitution.

He added, "Our party is refraining from taking to the streets for an outdoor publicity campaign, but we will counter the DJP more resolutely if the DJP continues its nonsensical publicity."

OPPOSITION BROCHURE ARGUES FOR DIRECT ELECTION

SK290142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party asserted yesterday that a change of government is possible only through a direct presidential election system. It also maintained that a dictatorship will not come into existence if there are proper checks and balances among the administration, the legislature and the judiciary.

The NDP made the assertions in a publicity brochure on the merits and demerits of various governments types. The booklet was published to publicize the necessity to reintroduce direct popular vote for president in the next Constitution and refute the criticism against the system by the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The opposition party said that the direct election of the president will make it possible to change the government in a peaceful way. "It is the fervent desire of the people, who want to redeem their right for a direct choice of the government, which they lost in 1972," the brochure said.

It added that the shortcomings of the direct presidential election system can be easily ameliorated "from our experiences accumulated through the implementation of the system."

It went on, "If the separation of governmental power is well guaranteed, dictatorship and an extended stay in power can be prevented."

As to the DJP's allegation that the direct presidential election system had only brought about emotional confrontation of regions, the NDP argued, "In the 1970s, the phenomena took place because then presidential candidates happened to come from those provinces, in competition."

U.S. AMBASSADOR DENIES INFLUENCING CONSTITUTION

SK280055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker yesterday dismissed the rumors that Washington had "hidden intentions" to influence the process of constitutional discussion in Korea.

Speaking on "The Influence of the American Constitution" in a seminar sponsored by the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu marking the bicentennial of the American Constitution, Walker said, "we do not favor any particular form of democratic government."

He said that he was astonished to hear that he, as a U.S. ambassador, has "this or that opinion on the Korean Constitution."

"I even hear that I favor this or that amendment, or this or that form of government for Korea. Before this gathering of scholars and colleagues, let me disavow all those rumors. The United States supports continued progress toward democracy in Korea.

"But we do not favor any particular form of democratic government. To do so would improperly arrogate the right of the Korean people to determine their own form of government," he said.

He told the seminar, which was attended by scholars and officials from Taegu, Seoul, Kwangju, Mokpo, Chonju and Pusan, that constitutions, and a democratic form of government do not solve every problem and that "constitutions come from the spirit of a people."

EDITORIAL DENOUNCES ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT

SK290138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Anti-U.S. Sentiment"]

[Text] Three decades is surely a long period during which phenomenal changes can take place. This is especially true of South Korea which has amazingly reshaped itself in all aspects since the devastating destruction of the three-year Korean War that broke out in 1950. Thus, our country is in a state of transition.

Yet, unchanged is the state of tension that grips the DMZ dividing South and North Korea -- a telling vestige of the cold war that was to blame for the fratricidal war on the Korean peninsula.

Unchanged is the intention of the North Korean Communists to communize the whole peninsula, despite their failure to do so after triggering the Korean War.

Echoing just as persuasive and driving as ever is the anti-Communist rhetoric of our Korean War veterans who fought to defend our freedom -- and, in a sense, our survival itself -- from the Communist invaders.

This is the harsh reality which exists on the peninsula. We are faced with the dual challenge of having to enter a stage of sophisticated industrialization while coping with the threats from the north.

Such being our unique case, we cannot but be concerned about the demagogic attempts by radical student activists, though extremely small in number, to propagate their leftist ideologies that serve the interests of no one but the Communists in the north.

As Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce last week, our people were shocked and distressed by the manifestation of anti-Americanism by the radical fringe. Their anti-Americanism is nothing more than xenophobic chauvinism arising from a total lack of historic perspective and a complete ignorance of the realities facing the nation. It was the northern Commuists' invasion of the south that led the United States to send its troops here to help repel the invaders. Likewise, it has been Pyongyang's incessant aggressive threats that have made the continued American military presence necessary.

Fortunately, as Minister Yi observed, anti-Americanism in this Republic is far from being a widespread public sentiment. We are sure that the healthiest of our society and the anti-Communist and security awareness of our people will never allow anachronistic radicalism to prevail.

This Repubiic is now confronted with unprecedented challenges, inherent in the course of transition, that require use to be ever more wise and make ever greater efforts. Maintaining stability is without doubt a precondition to carrying out the tasks at hand, which include fostering democracy while promoting our economic buildup and security readiness.

All of us must look to the greater cause of our country, setting aside all partisan interests. The last thing we want to see is the sort of false democracy that is being proposed by radical students and political activists who resort to demagoguery and violence in the name of democratization. In a democratic society, everyone is entitled to express his or her view. But by no means should this mean allowing even anachronistic radicalism endagering our national survival and viability to go unchecked.

POSITIVE RESPONSE REPORTED TO IOC PROPOSAL

SK300729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0720 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has responded positively to International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch's proposal that some events of the 1988 Seoul Olympics be held in North Korea, a sports source here said Monday.

Samaranch gave Seoul and Pyongyang a June 30 deadline to reply to the proposal, which he made at a meeting between South and North Korean sports officials in Lausanne, Switz., on June 11.

In a last-ditch effort to save the upcoming Summer Olympiad from a North Korean boycott, the IOC leader reportedly suggested to the sports officials that cycling, table tennis, soccer and archery be staged in North Korea.

Kim Chong-ha, president of the (South) Korean Olympic Committee, mailed a reply to Samaranch on Monday. The contents of the letter were not revealed, however. The source said that Kim responded affirmatively to the proposal.

The IOC awarded the 1988 Games to Seoul five years ago. In two previous inter-Korean sports talks held in the Swiss city, North Korea insisted that the games be split between Seoul and Pyongyang, while South Korea pledged to abide by the IOC charter, which stipulates that only one city be given the right to host the Olympic Games.

PRC REPORTED TO PARTICIPATE IN ASIAN GAMES

OW300305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0224 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 30 KYODO -- China has notified South Korea it will send athletes to Seoul for the Asian Games set for September 20 to October 5, the organizing committee of the Games said Monday.

CANADIAN TEXTILE TALKS END WITHOUT AGREEMENT

SK271345 Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP) -- A two-day meeting between South Korea and Canada aimed at extending their quota pact ended here Friday without any agreement.

Canada demanded that Korea freeze its textile exports to Canada at the 1986 quota levels for five years from 1987, a request that Korea rejected, a source at the Trade and Industry ministry said.

Canadian officials also proposed a system, under which a rapid increase in exports be prevented, and a further restruction on non-multifiber arrangement items, the source said.

The current textile quota is scheduled to expire at the end of this year.

Both sides will resume their negotiation later at a date to be fixed later, the source said.

The Canadian delegation, headed by H.R. Wilson, director general of the External Affairs department's Special Trade Relations Bureau, expressed a concern over the pace of increase in foreign textile exports to Canada between 1981 and 1985.

The Korean side was led by Pak Un-so, director general of the Trade and Industry ministry's Trade Promotion Bureau.

Seventy-three percent of the 299 million U.S. dollars worth of textile goods that Korea shipped to Canada last year were subject to the quota system imposed under the bilateral agreement.

PROPAGANDA BODY DIRECTIVE ON KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK241423 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT Jun 86

[Text] Pursuant to circular No. 24 of the KPRP Central Committee, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission has issued a directive on celebrating the party's 35th founding anniversary grandly, thriftily, and in accordance with the prevailing conditions in each locality. The directive notes various favorable conditions and victories scored since the fifth party congress. The directive of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission gives the following advice:

The party organizations must do research on the third phase of the party building defined in the party's political report at its fifth congress. The party organizations must also re-analyze the six tasks of the party members and party cadres; conduct correct, genuine, and thorough criticism and self-criticism in order to improve their quality, correct the defects, and enhance relations between the party and people, thus increasing the revolutions strength; vigorously stimulate the revolutionary activities; continue to implement circular No. 16 of the party Secretariat; and organize grand meetings and activities to celebrate this festival in the central sector, provinces, municipalities, districts, communes, and units in the army ranks. The national mass media, such as SPK, newspapers, radio stations, television, and the information and culture offices must map out plans for serving this celebration of the party founding anniversary.

The directive set forth various slogans to commemorate the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP as follows:

Hail to the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP 28 June 1951-28 June 1986;

Everything is for the defense of the fatherland and building of the country gradually through a transitional period toward socialism;

Cadres and party members should get good examples in implementing the revolutionary tasks, in behavior and lifestyle, and in conducting criticism and self-criticism;

The working class should enhance its advanced revolutionary nature in the cause of national defense and construction;

The peasants, for the benefit of the nation and their families, should strive to increase production and sell paddy to the state;

All intellectuals should live and work in a way worthy of the trust of the party and people; youths should carry out labor well, study hard, and be ready to carry out the army duties for the defense of the fatherland;

The women should take good care of their children, build their family, and carry out well the front's and rear's tasks;

Armymen, militiamen, and the people's police force should fight the enemies valiantly, wholeheartedly respect and defend the people, and strive to protect the state's property and the people's strength;

The bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries will last forever;

Long live the world's peace and revolution;

Long live the glorious KPRP;

Great President Ho Chi Minh always lives in the cause of the revolution of the peoples of our three indochinese countries.

RADIO EDITORIAL MARKS KPRP FOUNDING DAY

BK271042 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Station editorial: "The KPRP Is the Sole Leader of the Cambodian Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] With feelings full of pride at the all-round great victories we have won so far in national defense and reconstruction efforts under the leadership of the party the cadres, party members, army, and people of Cambodia as a whole most enthusiastically celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KPRP. This year, we mark the 35th anniversary of our party in a situation in which the world's proletarian parties and peoples are scoring brilliant success in their congresses, especially the brilliant successes, of the 27th CPSU Congress and of other parties of fraternal socialist countries. This constitutes an encouragement for revolutionary forces in the world, giving them greater experiences and more powerful strength on the national liberation path leading toward prosperous socialism.

In particular, the marking of the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP is taking place at a time when the bonds of alliance among the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao parties and countries are being strengthened more than ever as they have become an outpost for socialism in Southeast Asia and a determining factor for peace and stability in the region.

Thirty-five years ago, the KPRP -- then known as the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party -- was founded, taking origin from the Indochinese Communist Party set up by President Ho Chi Minh, the first revolutionary militant who brought the beacon of Marxism-Leninism and the October Revolution to the Indochinese peninsula. Right from its founding, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party took charge of the campaign to whip up the revolutionary movement, waging an arduous and complex struggle against the French colonislists, Japanese militarists, feudalists, U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys. Thanks to their courage, daring to make all kinds of sacrifice in the cause of their nation and fatherland, and always treasuring the tradition of solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao party members and armies, in particular closely cooperating with the Vietnamese party and volunteer army, the Cambodian cadres, party members, army, and people vanquished the colonialists and imperialists and brought independence to the Cambodian nation on 17 April 1975.

However, the antinational, unpopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan reactionaries -- the subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists -- betrayed Marxism-Leninism, usurped the supreme leading right in the party, sowed the reactionary ideals of Maoism, abandoned the working-class position, regarded friends as foes, and betrayed the time-honored traditional bonds of solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese parties and peoples, wantonly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Transforming the party into an instrument for the massacre of the people, they conducted purges of and crackdowns on almost all authentic party members and cadres. For 3 years 8 months and 20 days they brutally and savagely massacred more than 3 million innocent people and sank the Cambodian fatherland into a deep abyss of death.

However, in this gloom, the storm-like courage and indignation of the revolutionary cadres, true party members, and people who survived the massacre cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and rose up to crush the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, ushering the truly radiant light of the era of independence, freedom, and self-determination of the whole Cambodian people of 7 January 1979.

On this basis, the remaining Cambodian communists got together and resolutely rebuilt the party to carry on the tradition of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, the successor of the Indochinese Communist Party. They also restored the close strategic alliance of the fraternal Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao parties.

Since the Liberation Day of 7 January 1979, the KPRP has become the supreme leading organ and has continued to hold loft the banner of pure patriotism and enlightened proletarian internationalist solidarity, inciting the whole party, people, and armed forces into actively participating in all revolutionary activities to gradually advance the Cambodian fatherland. The whole Cambodian people have wholeheartedly pinned their faith and confidence in the correct and talented leadership of the party and placed firm hopes on the brilliantly victorious line of the Cambodian revolution which is growing and consolidating with each passing day. Over the past more than 7 years, especially under the beacon of the fourth and fifth party congress resolutions, together with the great forces of the cadres and party members, the affection and trust of the people, and the assistance of the CPV and other fraternal socialist parties, the KPRP has grown step by step and has developed in all fields -- political, ideological, and organizational. Moreover, the party has played the role of the general staff enabling the Cambodian revolution to score important successes in the past, especially the successes in the military field during the 1984-85 dry season when the support bases of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border were destroyed.

On the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP, cadres, party members, armymen, and the people of Cambodia throughout the country are extremely elated and would like to express deepest gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, army, and people for giving them a timely assistance at the cost of much flesh and blood in the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

During the past more than 7 years, the Cambodian revolution has been riding the crest of its position of strength and victory while the enemies have been experiencing a state of serious defeat, advancing inexorably toward total collapse. However, the enemies have not given up their poisonous designs in their undeclared war to oppose and overthrow us. Therefore, it is imperative that party members and cadres clearly grasp the objective fact and truth of the land in order to correctly and thoroughly evaluate the work implementation in the past and to set more realistic targets for the future in the cause of accelerating the Cambodian ship toward the shore of true happiness along the line of staunch socialism.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned sacred task, party members, cadres, and mass organizations must continue to further strengthen and consolidate the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally, further broadening the correct leadership of the party. The KPRP is the sole leader of the Cambodian revolutionary cause and our party is the authentic Marxist-Leninist party, the vanguard of the working class and people, existing and working in the interest of the entire Cambodian working people, always expanding the people's right to mastery, and promoting national and international solidarity. Party committees at all levels must powerfully promote the work of enlisting new party members and, through that, must teach and educate them about the sense of responsibility, the spirit of self-reliance, and genuine respect and love for the people, setting examples in labor campaigns and in study about internal and international solidarity and about simple, clean, and thrifty ethics and life-style.

Moreover, the party committees, state institutions, and mass organizations must conform with the prevailing conditions in their respective sectors and localities in order to transform the party line into concrete principles and measures to actively defend the correct views of the party and create resolute will to fight against the enemy so as to lead and direct all revolutionary activities toward victory in the cause of national defense and reconstruction. All party members, cadres, armymen, and people must continue to hold aloft the banner of national and international solidarity, especially solidarity with our Vietnamese friends, in order to successfully implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress, the firm foundation for our advance.

Immediately, all must seek to understand and implement with the greatest results circular No. 24 of the party Central Committee Secretariat dealing with criticism and self-criticism in order to enhance the great force of the revolution. It is imperative to vigorously accelerate the revolutionary movement of the masses, continue to implement effectively circular No. 16 and circular No. 22 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and concentrate on and vigorously accelerate the work of attacking the enemy, winning back the misled person, purchasing rice, increasing production during the rainy season, recruiting soldiers, and sending manpower to carry out work at the border.

ISSARAK MILITANTS MEDALS CONFERRED ON 6 OFFICIALS

BK271358 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The Council of State of the PRK issued decree No. 35-d dated 18 June 1986, and signed by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, conferring Issarak Combatants medals on six comrades, namely:

Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and ministers of National Defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of Planning; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Economic Research Commission; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Cambodian Radio and Television; and Comrade Khang Sarin, chairman of the People's Supreme Court, for their lofty services to the cause of national and people's liberation and national defense and reconstruction.

USSR TO PROPOSE PACKAGE OF 60 SCHOLARSHIPS

BK230142 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jun 86 p 2

[By Sinfa Tunsarawut]

[Text] The Soviet Union will propose a package of 60 scholarships for Thai students to study next year after the Thai Government has turned down its offer for this year. A visiting Soviet team has also proposed an exchange of students with a famous state university. Yuriy Makarov, first secretry of the Soviet Embassy told THE NATION that he will hand the scholarship offer to the Foreign Ministry in December or next January so that Thai officials would have time to screen students.

Makarov, who is the cultural attache, said his embassy needs the information about the prospective students from Thai officials by May before the Soviet academic year begins on the first of September. He said he proposed 60 scholarships to the Foreign Ministry late last year but no Thai students has so far applied for visa to study in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Ambassador Valentine Kasatkin was told that the Thai Government would not accept the scholarship offer for 1986 when he was at the Foreign Ministry in late April, he said. A Foreign Ministry official said Thai authorities have many things to consider regarding the Soviet scholarships and more time is needed to map out how to deal with the scholarships. The official said the Soviet Embassy offered the list of the 60 scholarships since late last year and the National Security Council (NSC) has taken part in handling the matter.

NSC Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri said in early February that the Soviet Embassy did not follow the government's procedures in extending their scholarships and said he did not know the embassy had already handed the offer to the Foreign Ministry.

The Thai Government announced on November 27, 1985 a set of policy measures to regulate the extension of scholarships offered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to Thai students, in an apparent move to safeguard national security. The measures require donor countries to channel the scholarships and fellowships through the Foreign Ministry while the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) is responsible for recruiting the recipients. The government stated the beneficiaries must be post-graduates in pure science studies.

A DTEC Official said the department was not officially informed by the Foreign Ministry about the 1986 Soviet scholarships and no announcement was made on application of the scholarships. Thai students might not have been aware of the government's refusal of the 1986 offer and some are still trying to apply for the scholarships.

Meanwhile, Victor Skopenko, rector of the Kiev State University and member of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukranian state, told THE NATION in an interview that he has offered to exchange Soviet students with those of Thammasat University (TU). He said it is beneficial for Thai students who study Russian to have a chance to live in the Soviet Union for a short period and vice versa. The Soviet Union is prepared to provide the entire financial assistance for Thai students during their stay he said.

Skopenko with other two Soviet journalists are here as guests of the Press Association of Thailand. They arrived last Moinday and visited Thammasat University [TU] on Wednesday. He said universities in Moscow and Leningrad have Thai programme for Soviet students.

Asst Prof Dr Wibunphong Phunprasit who was present when Skopenko met with TU's Vice Rector Prof Suthi Natwarathat said TU did not immediately accept or reject the Soviet proposal. He said the Soviets were told that TU is a state university and it has to seek consultation on the matter with the government. Dr Wibunphong said due to its budgetary constraints, TU could not afford to pay the cost to have Soviet students in the university. The Soviets did not give any response. He said the Soviets were energetic to have academic exchange with Thai universities. "If it is purely academic, it will be beneficial for both sides," he commented.

SIAM RAT REPORTS ON DAILY LIFE IN PHNOM PENH

BK290531 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1-7 Jun 86 (weekend edition) p 3

[Chaiwat Yonpiam article: "A Short Moment in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] The sound of modern music blared from a dilapidated market in Phnom Penh as the musicians moved in time to the rhythm with constant applause and cheers from the audience. Behind the band, a musician wiped sweat from his face and smiled joyfully before telling curious Western visitors through an interpreter that the Cambodian people endured difficulties and hardships a long time ago, so they must now find some time to entertain themselves as much as they can. The reason, he said, is to make them forget their cruel sufferings -- past, present, and future!

The music and dancing stopped at 2100 sharp in compliance with the government-imposed curfew, which is the only thing that reminds everyone that Cambodia is still divided. Despite the ongoing guerrilla war and vestiges of the Khmer Rouge government's incompetence a decade ago, visitors believe that Phnom Penh is still a beautiful city with some freedom and even more vivacity than the capitals of the other two Indochinese communist countries.

Phnom Penh was almost completely deserted after the Khmer Rouge toppled the America-supported government of President Lon Nol in 1975. The Phnom Penh government estimates the present population of the Cambodian capital at over 700,000, including over 200,000 who came from the countryside and resettled without official permission. However, cars are still run on the major streets in Phnom Penh, whereas those in Hanoi are jammed with bicycles. Vientiane streets are nearly empty, with few bicycles or people.

Besides vehicles belonging to the government and international relief agencies, luxury sedans such as old model Mercedez Benzes can be seen in Phnom Penh today. These cars were imported by previous noncommunist governments, and most of them were left to rust during the reign of the Khmer Rouge.

All kinds of good ranging from medicine and ointment to motorcycles can be openly purchased in Phnom Penh's central market. Nearly all these goods were smuggled into the country from Thailand and passed through many hands on the long trip to the market. It is apparent that the government has done its best for Phnom Penh's people by turning a deaf ear and blind eye. Meanwhile, the currency exchange business is conducted clandestinely. The value of the U.S. dollar on the black market is four times the official rate.

Free trade has induced Vietnamese immigrants, mostly from Ho Chi Minh City -- formerly Saigon -- which has been placed under strict discipline to come to the Cambodian capital to earn a living.

Old boats crawling back and forth along the Tonle Sap and Mekong Rivers transport passengers and goods such as rice from Battambang, fish from Tonle Sap Lake, and rubber sheets from Komphong Thom into the capital. It is said that the Phnom Penh government has been unwillingly allowing the private sector to practice free trade to prevent the country's shaky economy from falling apart.

French croissants and crepes are still available in Phnom Penh markets. French restuarants remain open and welcome not only diplomats and officials of relief agencies but also the increasing Cambodian patronage. The locally brewed whiskey and Vietnamese beer are available at very low prices. But anyone who wants a can of Coca Cola, the symbol of American civilization, to quench his thirst will have to pay 200 riel, almost a month's income for an ordinary Cambodian worker.

A few movie houses showing socialist type romance films from the Soviet Union are packed with moviegoers. A more popular and less expensive entertainment is the "small movie house" or video film show organized during a social function such as a traditional wedding celebration to collect admission fees from viewers. The scenery along the rivers in Phnom Penh is as beautiful as ever. However some roads are filthy with garbage, trash, and stagnant water. Netherlands and British organizations are planning to help clean the roads and drainage system. Sources in medical relief agencies have said that the lack of hygiene frequently leads to the outbreak of epidemics in the city. But the Phnom Penh government places defense and political indoctrination at the top of its priority list, far above public health.

The Phnom Penh government has never paid any attention to religion. The Buddhist temples once closed by the Khmer Rouge have now reopened, and monks perform religious rites for believers. There is less religious activity than in the past, however. Education is being further developed and expanded. Despite the shortage of qualified teachers, the Phnom Penh government boasts that as many as 1.8 million children attend school throughout the country.

PRACHAKON THAI PARTY LEADER SUPPORTS PREM

BK200210 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 June 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Samak Sunthorawet, leader of Prachakon Thai Party, said yesterday he will support Gen Prem Tinsulanon to resume the premiership after the July 27 election.

Samak also believes that this party could win up to 40 seats in the upcoming election -- 20 in the capital and the rest in the provinces. "I pin much of my hope on the outlying provinces because I can shuttle back and forth during the election campaigns," he said.

In an interview with THE NATION on Wednesday, the Prachakon Thai leader said he is against the suggestion that M.R. Khukrit Pramot should head the new post-election government. Samak said he was also confident that the three-candidate ticket that he leads will score a sweeping victory in Dusit (Constituency One) because the base of party supporters in the zone was still solid. "Our chance is greater given the fact that we have many rivals who will compete against one another thereby weakening their respective potential support," he said.

Referring to the battle in Phra Khanong, Samak said the Democrats made a mistake by replacing acting Science, Technology and Energy Minister Lek Nana with former Deputy Industry Minister Chaloemphan Siwikon on their ticket led by Democrat leader-Phichai Rattakun. The Democrats, he said, swept all the three seats in the constituency in the last election partly because of Lek's popularity among the Muslim voters, he said.

"I am confident that one of our candidates will get elected in the constituency," he added. Dwelling upon post-election scenarios, Samak foresees a wide-ranging division of House seats among a variety of political parties and the low probability that a single political party will control the majority seats or a party leader will be agreed upon as the head of the post-election government.

He said the next government head must still have strong ties with the military and be acceptable to many sides concerned. He said the most suitable figure to head the government would be Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his party will throw its support behind him. "We must admit that the government has made considerable achievements and the prime minister has tried his best to overcome national problems," he said.

Referring to the stand taken by many political parties that they support only elected MPs as candidates for the premiership, Samak said the statements were to spite Gen Prem. "Why don't they urge Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to run in the election?", he retorted.

Touching upon M.R. Khukrit's chance, Samak said that he did not believe that the veteran politician would make a comeback into the political arena because of his state of health. "Those who have speculated that M.R. Khukrit will return to politics are not well-informed. I am 100 per cent confident that he has washed his hands of politics, once and for all. The days have gone that he will be physically fit enough to play politics otherwise he would have maintained his top post in the Social Action Party (SAP). Buntheng Thongsawat (the leader of the anti-Prem United Democratic Party -- UDP) is also too old and should have retired from politics, he added.

PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON MILITARY, PREM

BK210942 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 19 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Colonel Dr Phatthana Phayakkhanithi, deputy leader of the People's Party, told NEAO NA in an exclusive interview on Wednesday that he was not worried about having to run in the general election in Bangkok's military-dominated Constituency 1 because he understands soldiers and believes that he will be able to draw votes in the area.

He said: "I know that General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's policy to improve the army is good and our party fully supports it," adding that his party supports the improvement of social welfare programs for soldiers as well as pay increase for them."

The People's Party, he said, is ready to support General Prem Tinsulanon for prime minister if the situation warrants it. The determination, however, must made through democratic procedure. That is, the leader of the party that wins a majority of the seats in the house must form a government. If that individual cannot form a government, General Prem can reassume the premiership with the consent of all the parties in the coalition.

CEREMONIES MARK CAMBODIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY

CPV Congratulations

OW271735 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) on its 35th founding anniversary. The message, dated June 26, says:

"Over the past 35 years, promoting the national tradition of undaunted and indomitable struggle and the glorious revolutionary cause of the Communist Party of Indochina founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the PRPK has successfully led the Kampuchean people through a long struggle full of difficulties and hardships to win victories over the colonialist and imperialist aggressors and overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

"These victories have ushered in a new era of independence and freedom for Kampuchea which is embarking on a period of transition to socialism."

It continues:

"Over the past seven years since the historic victory on January 7, 1979, the Kampuchean people, under the P.R.P.K.'s correct leadership, have recorded inspiring achievements in national constructin and defence".

"With a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation, the Kampuchean revolution has won more and more sympathy and support from revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world. The international prestige and position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are rising".

"Those glorious achievements and especially the 1984-85 dry season victories have continually enhanced the position and strength of the Kampuchean revolution and constituted a great contribution to the common struggle for peace and stability in southeast Asia as well as for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism the world over.

"The special relationship between Vietnam and Kampuchea and between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is a decisive factor guaranteeing all victories of the revolution in each country as well as of the common cause of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula".

"Loyal to President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the party and people of Vietnam pledge to do their utmost to fulfil their internationalist duty toward the fraternal Kampuchean People's Revolution," the message concludes.

Also on this occasion, Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, has extended his greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart, Chan Yen.

Leaders Attend Meeting

OW271752 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- A grand meeting was arranged at the municipal theatre here today to mark the 35th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (June 28).

The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Hanoi party committee, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, was attended by representatives of public offices, mass organizations in Hanoi, the Armed Forces and the Hanoi population.

Present on the presidium were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; and Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn.

In his commemorative speech, Nguyen Van Luong, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee said:

"The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples have stood shoulder to shoulder in the past struggles for independence and freedom, against the common enemies and for the final victory".

"Today," Nguyen Van Luong continued: "the militant solidarity between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos has become stronger than ever".

That special relationship as has been proven by realities, is a law of development for the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, a decisive factor guaranteeing victory for the struggle of each country for national liberation in the past as well as for national construction and defence at present. It is a factor of peace, national independence and social progress in the region and the world as a whole."

In his reply, the Kampuchean ambassador recalled the uprising of the Kampuchean people to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime on Jan. 7, 1979. He said this historic victory led to the foundation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is not only a great victory of the Kampuchean people but also of the entire Indochinese revolution, of socialism in Southeast Asia and of all people of conscience the world over.

"The people's Revolutionary Party and people of Kampuchea, will for ever engrave in their hearts the immense, services and sacrifices of the cadres, army volunteers and specialists of Vietnam for the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people", he stressed.

Construction Exhibition

OW271738 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- An exhibition titled "Kampuchea-Seven Years of Construction" was opened here today in celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

The opening ceremony was attended by, among others, Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture, and Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn.

The exhibits bring out the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 35 years under the leadership of the P.R.P.K., especially since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in 1979. Also prominently featured is Kampuchea's friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Also on this occasion, a Kampuchean film show was given here on the evening of June 26.

PRC SPIES SECRETLY OPERATING ON NORTHERN BORDER

OW281933 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 86 -- Chinese spies secretly operating along vietnam's northern border usually come in the guise of traders on commodities.

One of them, after being captured by Vietnamese Border Police confessed that he had received these instructions from his superiors: "If unfortunately you fall into the hands of the Vietnamese you must plead innocence with a really moving voice. If these works, so much the better, if not, you should offer them your wares and try to break loose before thinking out what to do next".

Ping Xiang, a town in the Chinese province of Guangdong, is 60 km from the border of the Vietnam province of Lang Son. In the past it used to be the first station of friendship to receive guests from Vietnam. Today, it houses the so-called "Committee for Research on Vietnam". This committee has several "sections."

The "economic section" specializes in economic affairs. It looks after such things as supplying money and commodities to operate "open-air markets" near the border with the aim of coaxing people from Vietnamese border areas to come and buy Chinese goods at low prices.

The "agitation section" is actually a local psychological warfare machine to propagate China's "open-door" policy.

The "border customs section" is essentially a spy network to entertain Chinese agents coming from Vietnam. It gives orders and instructions to these agents before their return to Vietnam.

The "intelligence section" is the main body of this spying and sabotage centre with the obvious aim of "bleeding" Vietnam through the "war of commodities" along with the land-grabbing war which has been going on over the past seven years.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

OW261654 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 26 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council, has left here for Poland to attend the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

IRAQI, VIETNAMESE PARTY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

OW230839 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 23 -- A visiting delegation of the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (ABSP) led by Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the regional command of the ABSP and minister of higher education and scientific research, held talks here yesterday with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of their countries' situation and exchanged views on issues of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

Delegation Departs 23 Jun

OW231704 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 23 -- The delegation of the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (ABSP) led by Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the regional command of the ABSP and minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, left here today after a three-day visit.

While here, the delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam during which the two sides signed a program for bilateral cooperation for the years ahead. The Iraqi guests were received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, and had working sessions with Minister of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education Nguyen Dinh Tu. They were received here yesterday by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Speaking to his guests, Chairman Pham Van Dong highly appreciated achievements recorded by the Iraqi people under the ABSP leadership and sincerely thanked the party, government and people of Iraq for their strong support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national development.

For his part, Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab wished the Vietnamese party and people new successes in their revolutionary cause.

28 JUNE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION SUMMARIZED

BK281040 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The 11th session of the Vietnamese National Assembly, 7th legislature, entered the 6th day on Saturday.

The deputies heard a report of the Council of Ministries on the implementation of the state budget in the first six months of 1986, the implementation of the resolution of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee on prices, wages, and money, and the draft law on family and marriage, and two reports on the work of the People's Supreme Court and the supreme people's organ of control. The deputies discussed in groups these reports. On Friday afternoon, the plenary session of the National Assembly heard reports of deputies.

DIRECTIVE ON AUTONOMY IN PRODUCTION, BUSINESS

BK290939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] On 26 June 1986, the Council of Ministers chairman issued a directive on the implementation of the Political Bureau's draft resolution and the Council of Ministers' decision, ensuring the autonomy in production and business for primary economic units.

The Council of Ministers has issued nine temporary regulations on planning, technical material supply, labor and wages, financial autonomy, socialist business system and management of state bank, prices, consumption of products and services, production of export goods and export and import, and the signing and implementation of economic contracts.

These temporary regulations will become effective 1 July 1986. All previous regulations conflicting with these temporary ones will be rescinded. These temporary regulations will be gradually published in NHAN DAN daily.

The Council of Ministers directive specified: To create conditions for all sectors, echelons, and primary economic units to thoroughly understand and implement the Political Bureau's draft resolution and the Council of Ministers' decisions on ensuring the autonomy in production and business for primary economic units, the following tasks should be done:

-- Expeditiously issue directives and circulars to provide guidances for uniformly implementing all systems and policies in accordance with the Political Bureau's draft resolution and the Council of Ministers' decisions;

-- Exercise good leadership over the implementation, including leadership over targeted pilot projects to derive experiences for broad and effective application;

-- Experimentally perform in some localities and reach some conclusions that enable the broad application of various systems;

-- Replace the system of state revenues by various appropriate forms of taxation;

-- Recruit workers according to contracts;

-- Appoint directors on the basis of selecting them among reliable workers and civil servants; and

-- Train cadres as required by the new management system.

NHDAN DAN ON NEED TO COMPLY WITH LAW

BK171509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 17 June editorial: "Live and Work in Accordance with the Constitution and Law"]

[Text] Our regime's mechanism is one of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state. State management means administering state affairs in accordance with the law to oppose bureaucratic centralism on the one hand and inflexibly maintain the legal system, enhance discipline, and resolutely struggle against all unorganized and undisciplined phenomena and violations of state law on the other hand. Live and work in accordance with the Constitution and law is an order of life and a pressing need of the people. Inflamed with patriotism and a love for socialism, most of our people are working diligently, fighting gallantly, leading a simple life, and exerting all-out efforts for the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

Meanwhile, a number of persons are seeking to break the law in the field of economic and market management and violate socialist property and the life, property, honor, and dignity of our people. Speculators, smugglers, illegal businessmen, economic saboteurs, and other criminals are intensifying their activities and soliciting a number of small merchants and private traders to disrupt the market and prices, thus adversely affecting production and the distribution and circulation of goods and undermining social order and safety.

These persons have raised an insolate challenge to social opinion and state law by leading a luxurious life and unconscientiously enriching and enjoying themselves on the backs of honest laborers. Although most of our cadres, party members, state workers, and civil servants are of high quality, a large number of them have degenerated; become degraded and debauched; or committed such crimes as exploitation, theft, corruption, oppression of the masses, and violation of socialist property and state law.

Our law and people will not allow these criminals and degenerate and degraded elements to continue their criminal acts. We must resolutely stay their hands and unsparingly punish them so as to improve and work toward stabilizing the socioeconomic situation; successfully carrying out socialist transformation and building socialism; and firmly ensuring political security, national defense, and social order and safety. This is a pressing need to determine who will triumph over whom in the struggle between the two Oaths and the struggle between ourselves and the enemy during the transition period to socialism, especially in the first stage of this period.

It is necessary to bring to trial all cases involving criminal acts so as to prevent resolutely and promptly all economic and social offenses. Intensifying the socialist legal system is a pressing need to increase the management efficiency of the state and ensure the right to collective mastery of the laboring people.

All legal organs must successfully mobilize the combined strength of the state and the law duly to punish criminals and lawbreakers. These organs have the full functions and powers to administer the law. It is necessary to ensure close coordination and adequate preparation so that criminals can be tried immediately in accordance with their offenses and the law.

While performing their duty, state legal organs at all levels must act strictly according to the law, abide only by the law, and be held legally responsible for their actions. Violations of state discipline that do not warrant criminal prosecution must be resolutely and promptly dealt with through the application of appropriate administrative measures by the correct authorities as prescribed by law. It is necessary to try criminal cases publicly in strict accordance with the law and, at the same time, ensure that sentences already handed down are promptly executed to develop their effect of preventing and deterring violations of the law, instill the spirit of respecting and implementing the law among cadres and the people, and encourage the masses to participate in the struggle against negative phenomena in society and crimes.

The rulings on cases involving serious violations of discipline with harmful repercussions on the masses must be made public. The publicity given to court cases and administrative settlements will further testify to the strength of our state administration and enhance the people's trust in the party and state and in social justice.

State law must be perfected and strictly and justly observed. The law must be applied uniformly to guarantee the state's centralized and unified management. The Constitution -- our state's fundamental law -- clearly states that all citizens are equal before the law. As party organizations operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law, the party requires that strict and just measures be meted out against units and individuals that violate party policies and state law to strengthen discipline and order throughout the party and in the state machinery. Resolute efforts must be made to deal severely with any individual, irrespective of his social standing, and any organ, irrespective of its level, for violations of state law. The party and state do not allow any person or any unit to place himself or itself above or outside the law and to claim for himself or itself the privilege of disregarding or acting contrary to the law.

Legal organs have full functions and authority to execute the law. Party committee echelons at all levels must strengthen leadership over the legal organs to enable them to fulfill the functions, authority, and responsibilities entrusted to them. Nevertheless, they must avoid taking over specific adjudicatory processes of these organs and let them correctly apply the law and assume responsibility before the law for their actions.

Every party member must abide by the law like any other citizen. If they break the law, all party cadres and members must be dealt with in accordance with the law. Regarding party discipline, party committee echelons will examine and decide on the membership status of party members who violate party discipline.

Promptly organizing court trials of criminal cases to deter socioeconomic crimes is a very urgent task designed to contribute to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and restoring socialist order and state discipline. All party committee echelons and party organizations at the grass-roots level and mass organizations should carry out political and ideological education work satisfactorily; explain the law to the people; and initiate a mass movement to compete in carrying out productive labor, renovating management, practicing thrift, resolutely combatting negative phenomena in society, and developing a profound will to live in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

AUSTRALIA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST U.S., EC PROTECTIONISM PROPOSED

BK270912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Australia and Thailand are to lead a campaign against the protectionist policies of the United States and the European Community. Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the campaign will involve at least 10 other countries that export agricultural products without subsidy. He says the representatives of these countries will meet in Bangkok and Canberra over the next 2 months to discuss ways of tackling the crisis in world's commodity trading caused by the dumping of subsidized farm goods.

Mr Hayden announced the initiative at a meeting in Manila involving his counterparts from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, United States, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand, and Canada.

TALKS WITH NEW ZEALAND ON NUCLEAR TESTS PLANNED

BK270924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The Australian and New Zealand Governments are to establish a bilateral treaty to enable more efficient monitoring of nuclear tests in the Pacific. The Australian Government says the agreement on seismic monitoring will also improve scientific cooperation generally. No date has been set for talks setting up the agreement, but the Foreign Affairs Department says Australia is keen to have the matter concluded as quickly as possible.

INDONESIA ASKED TO LIFT BAN ON NEWSMEN

BK280919 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Australia has asked Indonesia to end the ban on Australian journalists entering the country. The request was made during talks in Manila between Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mokhtar. Speaking after the talks, Mr Hayden said it was in the mutual interest of both countries for the ban to be lifted. He said Dr Mokhtar had displayed interest in this view. The ban on Australian journalists entering Indonesia was imposed after an article appeared in a Sydney newspaper recently outlining business affaairs of the family and friends of President Suharto.

The article resulted in a major diplomatic row between the two countries. Mr Hayden said he and Dr Mokhtar had discussed the row and there was a general recognition that relations were back to normal and working quite well. He said the sign of the return-to-normal relations was the resumption of talks between Australia and Indonesia on the proposed joint development of oil and mineral deposits in the Timor Sea. The two countries had not been able to agree on an international boundary in the area.

HAWKE CALLS ON COMMUNITY TO RESTORE ECONOMY

BK110901 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has called on all sections of the Australian community to help restore the country's economic health.

Today's statement by Mr Hawke calls for further wage restraint from trade unions, a greater effort by business to keep prices and executive salaries down, exhorts Australians to buy Australian goods, and proposes community work schemes for the unemployed in return for umemployment benefits.

The prime minister's address to the nation was prompted by worsening balance of trade figures and the prospect of a large budget deficit. In his statement -- which is shortly to be broadcast nationally -- Mr Hawke says the government is aiming to trim at least $1,000 million from the August budget deficit. However, he confirms that the government's promised cuts to income tax will be implemented this year. Mr. Hawke says he wants a leaner, more efficient public service.

He says the government wants the unions to agress to a 2-year period to phase in a national superannuation scheme and to open negotiations cn another period of wage discounting at the national wage case next year. The prime minister had also emphasized the importance of a prices and incomes accord negotiated with the trade unions and business. Mr Hawke did not spell out in detail his proposal that the unemployed perform community work in return for benefits. He said merely that the unemployed themselves had overwhelmingly supported the concept and that his government would be liaising with the states, welfare organizations, local governments, and the union movement to give jobless people the opportunity to perform community work.

The federal opposition leader, Mr Howard, said tonight that the prime minister's address had failed to show leadership and failed to provide any specifics. Mr Howard described the speech as a massive letdown. The proposal for the young unemployed to do community work for the dole was, in Mr Howard's words, a damp squib because it was not to be compulsory. The prime minister, he said, had not gone far enough on wage restraint while his offering on government expenditure was derisory and lacking in detail.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE CRITICIZES U.S. ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

BK300724 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, has accused the United States of having no real interest in negotiating a settlement of the dispute over Wellington's antinuclear policies.

Mr Lange, who is now visiting Bangkok, said Washington had refused to engage in negotiation or cnsultation to resolve the dispute. He said the United States had declined to show New Zealand the same flexibility inside the ANZUS defense alliance as it showed its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The dispute, which has sourced relations between Washington and Wellington, centered on New Zealand's refusal to allow visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships and America's insistence that it will stick to its policy of neither confirming or denying the presence of nuclear warheads.

Last Friday, the New Zealand prime minister had talks in Manila with the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, who said later: We part company as friends, but we party company.

VISITS ALLOWED TO JAILED FRENCH AGENTS

HK241316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Wellington, June 24 (AFP) -- French Rugby Federation President Albert Ferrasse and French Rugby team captain Daniel Dubroca have been given approval by the New Zealand Secretary for Justice to visit the two French agents held in New Zealand jails.

Justice Minister Geoffrey Palmer announced late Tuesday that Secretary for Justice David Oughton had agreed to a request for the two men and the team doctor to visit Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur during the team's New Zealand visit.

Marfart and Prieur are both serving 10 year jail sentences for manslaughter for their roles in the sinking of the Greenpeace vessell Rainbow Warrior. Mr. Palmer said the secretary for justice can approve visits for prison inmates whose "work and conduct are satisfactory." The visits are to be arranged in consultation with the superintendents of the two prisons where the pair are held. Prieur is serving her sentence at Christchurch Women's Prison and Mafart is confined to the Paremoremo Maximum Security Prison near Auckland.

Mr Palmer said the French consul in Christchurch, who had requested the visits, had "given an undertaking that the visitors will make no declaration or public statements after their visits."

The French rugby team fly to Christchurch Wednesday to prepare for their test match against the New Zealand all blacks in the city Saturday. It is expected that Mr Ferrasse and Mr Dubroca will visit Prieur in the next two days. Since the French touring team leave Sunday, there is speculation the rugby player and federation president may not see Mafart before they depart.

VANUATU

VANUATU ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH USSR

BK300710 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vanuatu has become the first South Pacific island nation to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. An official announcement today in the capital Port Vila said relations between the two countries would be at embassy level.

REUTER news agency quotes government officials as saying the move was in line with the declared policy of the prime minister, Father Lini, at pursuing an active but nonaligned and independent course.

The official said Vanuatu, which has recently established formal relations with Libya, had also sent proposals to the United States and 32 other countries seeking diplomatic links. It already has official links with 41 countries.

Vanuatu has been negotiating a fishing agreement with the Soviet Unions.

NDF NAMES ZUMEL SECOND NEGOTIATOR IN TALKS

OW280525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 28 KYODO -- The left-wing underground umbrella group the National Democratic Front (NDF) has named a former newsman as its second negotiator in cease-fire talks with the government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino, the MANILA CHRONICLE newspaper reported Saturday. NDF spokesman Antonio Zumel, a former president of the Philippine National Press Club and one-time news editor of the national circulation MANILA BULLETIN, joins another former newsman and political detainee, Satur Ocampo, as one of the group's representatives on the negotiating panel.

Zumel was named the second representative of the NDF a day after Aquino named Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Jose Diokno, chairman of the Presidential Committee [as received] on Human Rights, as the government's representatives in the talks that could lead to an end to the 17-year hostitlity. Mitra and Diokno, both former senators who were jailed by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos when he imposed martial law in 1972, are "acceptable" to the NDF, Ocampo said.

The NDF groups the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the 16,500-strong New People's Army (NPA) with other outlawed workers, peasants, youth and religious groups. It should be recognized by the Aquino government as the "plenipotentiary representative of all democratic forces engaged in armed struggle," the rebel panel said.

Ocampo and Zumel, who were interviewed by CHRONICLE editor Amando Doronila in an undisclosed place, stressed that a cease-fire would not mean the surrender of one side to the other and ruled out military participation in the negotiations. "Whether the revolution wins militarily or a political settlement comes about, we do not see our people laying down arms," Zumel said. "Our people must defend themselves against reaction."

Ocampo said the military posed a major obstacle to a cordial atmosphere for the talks. He added that the NDF is "not stating bottom lines or preconditions," clarifying a published report quoting Zumel as saying that bottom-line demands for a cease-fire were the dismantling of civilian militias and private armies or political warlords and the withdrawal of troops from guerrilla territories. "What we want is the atmosphere for cordial talks. The substantive issues will have to come later," Ocampo said. He said the military can get involved in the talks when the disposition of armed forces is discussed.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has expressed misgivings about the talks, said Friday that the military will not be involved in the cease-fire negotiation so as to give "freedom of discussion" between the government and NDF, adding that this is a "political effort" of the government. "It is better that we remove all kinds of possible emotions in the discussions of issues with he CPP-NPA-NDF so that the assessment of the issues would be done with the highest possible objectivity," said Enrile, who led a civilian-backed military revolt that ended the 20-year rule of Marcos and installed Aquino last February.

Ocampo said that as soon as the government recognizes the NDF as the sole representative of the guerrilla forces, other details prior to the formal talks, such as security for negotiators, freedom of movement and access to the press and venue, can be resolved.

Military To Stay in Background

HK280152 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [27 June] said the military will stay in the background during the ceasefire negotiations so that there will be freedom between the government and the communist movement. However, the noninvolvement of the military in the forthcoming dialogue is without prejudice to its participation on a consultative basis.

Even as the government-communist ceasure talks neared, communist rebels continued their attacks and at least 12 people have been killed in incidents involving communist insurgents and secessionist Muslims in recent days. The military said eight civilians were killed in Cagayan Province when communist guerrillas ambushed a bus.

SISON URGES 'SAFETY GUARANTEE' FOR REBELS

HK300438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0406 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 30 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government must guarantee the safety of communist rebels if they are to emerge from the underground to contest elections, former Communist Party chief Jose Maria Sison said here Monday. Mr. Sison, founder and former chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines(CPP), also repeated his proposal that communists be included in a government coalition and their guerrillas integrated into a new national army. "The Communist Party would be courting disaster if it would come to the open without guarantees of security," he told a forum here.

He said the "ruling classes" might "create incidents and provocations which would allow the armed forces to wipe out" the party, which would join elections "only with guarantees that it is not vulnerable to being crushed." Legislative and local government polls are expected in early 1987 after voters ratify a new constitution late this year.

Mr. Sison, freed by President Corazon Aquino along with 500 other political prisoners after February's centrist revolt here, stressed that he was speaking for himself, but is believed to maintain links with rebel leaders.

Mrs. Aquino has repeatedly ruled out a coaltion with the communists. She has named two top aides as negotiators in ceasefire talks aimed at a political solution of the insurgency, vowing to unleash the military if the rebels reject her peace efforts. The CPP's estimated 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) is at the forefront of a 17-year-old insurgency that grew rapidly during the last years of rule by strongman Ferdinand Marcos, who fled to Hawaii after the revolt.

Mr. Sison, a former English professor, said he was not planning to run for office and would go back to teaching despite his key role in the current formation of an open leftist political party called Party of the People. He expressed confidence in the future of the CPP-NPA, which has admitted it blundered when it boycotted February's presidential election. Poll frauds sparked the revolt that swept opposition bet Mrs. Aquino to the presidency.

Mr. Sison claimed that 20 per cent of the national population of 55 million were living in areas controlled by CPP-NPA, but a political science professor at the forum pointed out that the figure, cited by U.S. defense officials, referred to number of small rural villages, not the population. He said the CPP-NPA was "laying the groundwork for the forthcoming revolutionary government that will eventually have its seat in Manila."

Mr. Sison and Mrs. Aquino will be "desperate" and bring the left into her government, which has "substantially restored civil liberties," but has not "been able to even only lay the ground for the solution of basic problems." "The Communist Party can play a very positive role together with the Aquino government in facing up to the basic problems," he added.

MINDANAO CPP LISTS DEMANDS FOR REJOINING SOCIETY

HK300822 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[By Fred Sajot]

[Text] Pagadian City -- Some 6,000 followers and sympathizers of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army in Mindanao are ready to rejoin society if the Aquino government grants their demands. This was revealed here Thursday by Jose Tecson, provincial president of the Committee on Human Rights and Reconciliation to Major Gen. Jose P. Magno, Southern Command chief.

Tecson told Magno that the former's group has already established contact with the CPP/NPA hierarchy in Mindanao led by Rollie Kintanar, alias Commander Jorlan. He said the meeting took place June 12-15 at Mt. Malindag, a common boundary of Zamboanga del Sur, Misamis Occidental and Zamboanga del Norte. Fr. Jerry Jimenez, executive vice president of the Zamboanga del Sur-based human rights organization, Fr. Henry Benel, parish priest of Tangub City, and Sister Paredes of Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur met with Kintanar and other NPA commanders including Marlboro, Apollo, Rudy, Eddie Along, Randell, Crispy and Atan.

The demands of the rebels are:

-- Disarming of all CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] and local cultist groups.

-- Dismantling of private armies.

-- Establishment of a coalition government.

-- Removal of the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

-- Full implementation of the land reform law.

-- Justice for victims of military abuses.

Magno stressed that the military position for the retention of the U.S. bases in the country is non-negotiable. Magno, who was here to attend a peace and reconciliation hearing sponsored by the committee on human rights and reconciliation, said he welcomes dialogue rather than armed confrontation.

CEBU CP SPOKESMEN ON SLOWDOWN OF ARMED ACTIONS

BK250855 Manila PNA in English 0327 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Cebu City, June 25 (PNA) -- The communist movement in Central Philippines has adopted a deliberate slowdown in its armed operations in deference to the peace talks going on in Manila. The rebels had owned some big killings in Cebu, but denied participation in the abduction of missing priest Rudy Romano and the gunslaying of radio commentator Vicente Villordon two years ago.

The move was disclosed by four rebel representatives -- one each from the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) and two from the National Democratic Front (NOF) provincial committee -- during a meeting with two local reporters in an isolated house in this city about 600 km south of Manila. The meeting, the first ever made by the underground movement with Cebu media representatives, was reported by the newspaper SUN STAR.

Reporters Eileen Mangunbat and Edralyn Benedicto said they were contacted by a third party and was picked up in downtown Cebu City Monday for a meeting with rebel leaders. They said the four rebels gave their names as Rafael Flores, NDF Cebu preparatory committee spokesman, Ador Sales, NDF media liaison; Tomas Magtanggol, CPP provincial party committee spokesman; and Ka Roger, NPA spokesman.

The newspaper said the rebels decided to open up with media to maximize the democratic pace enjoyed under the Aquino administration and to clarify current issues involving the movement.

CEBU CP LEADER NOTES INFLUENCE IN CON-COM

HK271014 Hong Kong AFP In English 0955 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, June 27 (AFP) -- Outlawed Philippine Communists are involved in the drafting of a new constitution through legal front groups who attend hearings held by the constitutional panel, a rebel leader said here. Urbano Cruz, who described himself as a ranking leader of the Communist Party of the Philippies (CPP) in the central islands, told AGENCE FRNACE-PRESSE in a dawn meeting Friday the CPP was closely monitoring the process as it would "define the legal arena which we have to work in."

He also reiterated that there was "still no official declaration" of a ceasefire between the government of President Corazon Aquino and the CPP's armed wing, the New People's Army (NPA), and that reports of piecemeal ceasefire agreements at regional level "should be ignored." The government has initiated ceasefire talks with the communists to try to end a 17-year-old insurgency now being waged by some 16,500 NPA guerrillas.

The banned CPP was airing its views on constitutional issues by calling on legally-allowed groups with which it had influence to take part in the constultations and public hearings of the constitutional panel, Mr Cruz said. A 48-member panel appointed by Mrs Aquino has been conducting public hearings aspart of its work to draft a new constitution within three months. Mr Cruz did not identify the groups being used by the CPP to influence its work, but added: "Whether you like it or not, the CPP has an influence" in the commission.

Former CPP chairman Jose Maria Sison has said in a newspaper article that some 13 members of the panel were progressives who supported the interests of "the masses."

The underground movement wants assurances on Philippine independence, non-alignment, institutionalization of democratic progress and the elimination of "the legal basis for foreign intervention," Mr Urbano said. The communists accuse the United States of intervening in the affairs of the Philippines, a former U.S. colony, mainly due to the presence of two large military bases in the Philippines.

On NPA-Armed Forces Unity

HK292343 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] In Cebu City, the communist New People's Army may join forces with the new Armed Forces of the Philippines under a joint command once a coalition government is set up in the Philippines. Urbano Cruz, alian (Ka Bano), in an exclusive 6-hour interview with a woman reporter, said the two armed forces may be united if efforts are concentrated in protecting the society.

MINDORO OCCIDENTAL REBEL LEADER READY FOR TALKS

BK250845 Manila PNA in English 0815 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, June 25 (PNA) -- Communist rebels operating in the island provinces of Mindoro Occidental about 250 km south of Manila have expressed their willingness to surrender to the government as soon as the amnesty guidelines are set. In a dialogue with PNA in a forested area in Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental, rebel commander Rex Aguila of the Anak Pawis, expressed his eagerness to come into terms with the government.

Specifically, Aquila said he would surrender to President Aquino through her brother-in-law Butz Aquino once the amnesty is set. The rebel commander said he wants to see the sincerity of the government in fulfilling its promise of intensive land reform while the ceasefire is in effect.

Aquila also said he wants the recall of the 30,000-peso prize of his capture dead or alive. The prize should be cancelled since this will endanger his life when he returns to the fold of the law, Aquila said, adding that he would continue fighting with his 500 followers if the prize is still on.

MILITARY REPORTS ON NPA SURRENDERS, RAIDS CITED

HK250304 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Jun 86 p 11

[By A.F. Soriano]

[Text] Twenty New People's Army members surrendered, three others were captured, while 150-man armed groups conducted raids in separate incidents in Iloilo, Sorsogon, Kalinga-Apayao and Batangas, belated reports reaching the military said yesterday.

The surrender, the report said, took place last June 19 at barangay Panuran, Lambunao, an NPA-infested area 25 kilometers from Iloilo City. Military authorities said this was so far one of the biggest batch of surrenderees in Panay Island.

The surrenderees, the military said, are active regulars of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] -NPA Panay Island regional party committee. They gave up to elements of the PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary/Integrated National Police] 322 PC company under a certain C2C Sibayan and took their oath of allegiance to the republic before lawyer Protacio Roncesvalles, officer-in-charge of Lambunao town.

The presence of NPAS in the Batangas-Cavite boundaries was confirmed with the capture of three suspected NPA's in Nasugbu, Batangas. Seized from the suspects were three firearms and ammunition.

In another report, military authorities said 100 heavily armed NPA's under Commander Mely raided the Palanas PC detachment at Hacienda Pineda, Palanas, Pilar, Sorsogon Unday. Luis Larce, Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] member, was wounded in the 45-minute gunbattle. The report said government forces were forced to withdraw as a result of the superior firepower of the rebels, who were armed with grenade launchers, a light machine gun and high-powered M-16 rifles.

The rebels burned a copra house, a bodega and a tractor and took a sack of rice, food items, uniforms and clothing of PC and CHDF personnel plus P2,600 in cash and other valuables. Reinforcing troops recovered three unexploded handgrenades, ammunitions for an M-79 grenade launcher which failed to explode, molotov cocktails and improvised stretchers made of bamboo.

In Kalinga-Apayao, about 50 heavily armed rebels on board a logging truck raided the houses of Luna town vice mayor Baldemero Lactan and INP patrolman Edwin Aganon and the rural bank of Luna, all located in barangay San Isidro.

CENTRAL LUZON INSURGENTS SEIZE WEAPONS

HK260542 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 25 Jun 86 p 11

[By Ben Gamos]

[Text] Camp Olivas -- Insurgents in Central Luzon has strengthened their firepower capability through "agaw-arms [arms grabbing]" operations. Since the February revolution when the military slowed down its anti-insurgency drive when he unofficial ceasefire was enforced the insurgents have taken some 24 firearms from military, para-military and other units in various places in Central Luzon.

The biggest hauls were effected in Baranggay Pinaod, San Ildefonso Bulacan; Candaba, Pampanga, Baranggay Carmencita, Floridablanca, Pampanga and in Bataan.

In Baranggay Pinaod, the insurgents took six Armalite rifles, including the radio communication set of a Philippine Army detachment there; five Armalite rifles were each taken from militiamen in Baranggay Lanang, Candaba, and Carmencita, Floridablanca, Pampanga, two M-16, a .45 caliber pistol, two shotguns and two .38 caliber revolvers in Bataan.

Col. Vicente Garcia, deputy commander for security operations of the Regional Unified Command and concurrently commander of Task Force Samat in Bataan, said these "agaw-armas" operations of the insurgents supports apprehension in some military circles that the insurgents would never yield their firearms and abandon their cause. Garcia said the insurgents have found a lucrative means of livelihood in their present life and he denoted [as published] whether they would ever abandon it now.

He said that with firearms the insurgents could collect what he calls "progressive taxation" among the countryside folks, and in some places, even in urban areas. Garcia said that in places under the influence of insurgents, all households are required to pay a weekly tax ranging from P1 and above per family, depending on the income of the inhabitants.

In Aurora Province the military also had disclosed that landowners and businessmen pay a monthly tong, the amount based on the size and produce of the property and extent of business. Garcia said in most cases, the "tax collections" go to the pockets of the leaders and only a small amount is spent for some miscellaneous needs. "With this lucrative income derived through terroristic methods, it will not be easy for the insurgents to abandon their operations pursued under the guise of a revolutionary struggle," Garcia declared.

ENRILE SAYS COMMUNISTS INFILTRATING UNIONS

HK261539 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday the communist movement is exploiting legitimate grievances of labor against capitalist through a sustained infiltration of labor union ranks and other allied organizations to attain their objectives. Enrile made this disclosure before the Personnel Management Association [PMAP] of the Philippines at the Manila Hotel. PMAP is an organization of about 800 private firms employing more than a million workers.

The defense minister said the insurgents, like the PMAP, are also engaged in their own kind of "personnel management" by cultivating close relations with workers. He said the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has an entire organization, called the Trade Union Bureau which is under the National Commission for Mass Movements of the CPP, which is doing such work.

Enrile said the Trade Union Bureau operates alongside with two other organs, namely the Youth Bureau and the Peasant Bureau. He said the three bureaus are all considered as the main levers of the underground movement with the Trade Union Bureau acting as the vanguard because it is the one in most "proximate conflict with the capitalist sector."

"The exploitation of this conflict -- for admittedly, there is an inherent conflict between labor and capital within our economic system -- is considered the most important element in the success of a Marxist revolution," Enrile said. Enrile said he is ready to identify labor fronts or organizations suspected to have links with the local as well as the international communist movement but he said he will release such information to legitimate management groups on a confidential basis only.

The military, Enrile said, has for the past years, been sharing with the private business firms intelligence information pinpointing subversive front groups and personalities in the labor sector through the fielding of briefing officers who go from one firm to another, explaining the extent of the insurgency situation to members of the industrial community. Top-level discussions with industrial executives are also being done to explain the ramifications and relationships of the problem to institutional programs, like agricultural development, Enrile said.

Comparably, the defense chief said, the business community is now better equipped, morally and psychologically, to contribute a meaningful share in combatting insurgency than 10 years ago.

At the same time, he asked the labor sector not to misinterpret the strong position of the Defense Ministry against leftist infiltration as one "that views the militancy of working men with suspicion of disfavor."

Labor Minister Comments

HK300820 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez yesterday denied any knowledge of the reported communist infiltration of labor unions in the country, saying "my problem is labor and employment so I have nothing to do with subversion or rebellion." Sanchez was reacting to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's accusation before a group of personnel managers Wednesday that local labor unions have been infiltrated by subversive elements under the wings of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Sanchez said Enrile's revelation was no longer unusual since other quarters like the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines has also issued the same warning. Sanchez said his work has to do with all Filipinos, regardless of their beliefs and that news of communist infiltration of labor ranks did not bother him.

"It is the job of the Defense Ministry to look into this problem if there are indeed signs of subversion in the labor movement. As of now, I don't see any indication of such because what I know is labor has just been asserting its rights." Sanchez said some people have misinterpreted workers' militancy as a sign that the work people are turning communists.

OFFICIALS TO HOLD TALKS WITH MNLF LEADERS

HK250855 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of the government and of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front are expected to meet in Jeddah, Saudia Arabia this week. The meeting, to be held under the suspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference, will throw light on guidelines and policies for peace in Mindanao. Here is Jojo Ismael for added details.

[Begin Ismael recording] The meeting will be attended by MNLF chairman Nur Misuari, MNLF reformist faction's Dimas Pundato and Macapanton Abbas Jr, and MNLF chairman Hashim Salamat. Meanwhile, the Philippine panel will be headed by foreign affairs deputy minister Mamintal Tamano. It was learned that the site and time for the projected Mindanao peace talks will also be discussed. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

MNLF Rejects Butz Aquino

HK261513 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[By Roy S. De Guzman]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front has rejected suggestions that Agapito "Butz" Aquino act as the government's emissary on the proposed peace negotiations. This was revealed by Eliseo Mercado, a Mindanao-based Roman Catholic priest who is reportedly "in constant touch" with the South secessionists. Mercado warned, however, that should the government fail to "immediately" undertake peace talks with the faction-ridden MNLF, the tense situation in the South "could further worsen and ultimately lead to a nationwide armed campaign for (Moro) independence."

At the height of the last electoral campaign, Agapito Aquino had met with Nur Misuari, MNLF founding chairman, to convince the secessionist leader to form an alliance with Ms Corazon Aquino, then running for president. According to Mercado, however, Agapito Aquino's acknowledgement of Misuari's leadership in the secessionist movement had only served to alienate the President's brother-in-law from the other MNLF factions.

Organized by Misuari in the early 1970's, the MNLF is now split into three main camps. Aside from Misuari's, there is the Moro Islamic Liberation Front -- Muslim fundamentalist groups headed by Hashim Salamat. A third -- the so-called MNLF Reformists -- has for its chairman Dimas Pundato, a former aide of Misuari's. "The people of Mindanao, especially the MNLF are waiting and restless," said Mercado, a militant prelate based in the rebeldominated province of Cotabato.

Mercado said he [had] just come from an audience with the President where he told her about the need for immediate peace talks in the South. He said the President promised to appoint soon an emissary who would lead negotiations with leaders of the MNLF. Aquino, Mercado said, is insistent that the warring factions of the MNLF first unite so that the emissary can talk to the "true representative" of the Midanao rebels.

Mercado urged the government to heed the demands of the different MNLF groups and the Mindanao people for a separate government. "The establishment of an autonomous region should be seen by the government as a peaceful solution that will be doing justice to Muslims and giving peace to the island of Mindanao," he said.

MILF CHIEF OF STAFF CAPTURED IN MINDANAO

HK300811 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Troops captured Tuesday the highest ranking separatist leader in Central Mindanao along with his seven bodyguards in Marawi City, a senior military officer said yesterday. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Deputy Chief Brig. Gen. Eduardo Ermita identified the leader as Hadji Murad, chief of staff of the underground Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Murad is the right hand man of MILF Chairman Hashim Salamat.

Murad was captured by a 15-man PC [Philippine Constabulary] patrol led by a certain Lt. Roldan at 4 p.m. in Marawi City. The Muslim leader was on board an owner-type jeep when intercepted by the PC patrol.

Murad and his companions were on their way to contact MILF commanders in Central Mindanao prior to his scheduled talk with Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, commander of the RUC [Regional Unified Command]-12, in Cotabato City.

Gutang blamed Murad for not informing the military beforehand that he was passing by to contact his commanders for the impending negotiations for a ceasefire with the government in Central Mindanao. In the spirit of reconciliation, Gutang released Murad and his seven bodyguards to Cotabato Officer-in-Charge Zacarias Candao. Ermita said Murad's group yielded two .45 cal. pistols, and a radio transceiver.

ANTINUCLEAR GROUP DEMONSTRATES AT SUBIC BASE

HK290112 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] About 100 antinuclear protesters yesterday demonstrated in front of the Subic Naval Base, releasing hundreds of balloons and setting afloat in a river bottles with messages warning of nuclear fall-out. Members of the Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition came from Manila for the demonstration as part of the observation of the disease weekend proclaimed by antinuclear organizations around the world.

The protest came a day after U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced in Manila that the United States was moving toward the end of its military alliance with New Zealand because of that country's policy of not allowing visits by U.S. ships that might have nuclear weapons abroad.

In a brief speech during the rally, the coalition secretary general (Elmo Monapat) told the crowd he believes the base stores nuclear weapons. The American Government has a policy of not confirming or denying such allegations.

CABINET DISCUSSES BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT ISSUE

HK300916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 30 (AFP) -- The Philippines will either go to court or negotiate to free itself of obligations from its first nuclear power plant which it has chosen not to operate, a government spokesman said Monday. "What we did today was to affirm the vitality of the decision not to operate the plant," presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag told reporters here after he emerged from a two-hour-long cabinet meeting.

Mr. Saguisag, who has been appointed to head a panel to study the government's options on the 2.1-billion-dollar nuclear plant, said Manila will "go into negotiation or litigation" to resolve the issue. The previous administration of Ferdinand Marcos had contracted the U.S. firm Westinghouse to build the 620-megawatt plant in Bataan Province west of the capital. The construction was financed by loans from foreign banks including the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The new government of President Corazon Aquino wants the contract cancelled after deciding not to operate the plant on the grounds that it was unsafe and overpriced.

Mrs. Aquino's other spokesman, Alice Villadolid, told a new conference Mr. Saguisag's panel submitted to the Cabinet Monday its recommendations on how to resolve the nuclear plant issue.

She said the study recommended that the government accept free technical and legal aid from international agencies in resolving the issue, and to create a committee to prepare Manila's future actions on the controversy.

CON-COM RECEIVES PROPOSALS ON FOREIGN BASES

Ople Urges Ban

HK240325 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former labor minister Blas F. Ople, leader of an opposition bloc in the Constutional Commission [Con-Com], said yesterday he would present this week a draft resolution calling for an end to the military bases pact in 1991 "but without foreclosing negotiations, if desired by one or both governments." Ople said the resolution's "bottom line" is that the Philippines may no longer host foreign military bases after twenty years from the date of the ratification of the new consitution.

He said such advance notice "will permit the Filipino people to strengthen their own defense capability against external aggression, whether alone or in conjunction with individual partners in ASEAN." This time span will also be required, he said, to transform the country into an NIC (newly industrialized country). He noted that "the battlefield is an extension of a country's industrial capability."

The country should also offset, through economic growth, livelihood opportunities that will be wiped out, especially in central Luzon, including some 60,000 jobs in direct employment and several hundred thousand other jobs indirectly dependent on the bases. Ople said his draft resolution offers "a more rational, realistic, attainable and constructive alternative" to another pending resolution which would abolish foreign military bases upon the approval of the new Constitution.

On why the Philippines should terminate the bases agreement when it would still be open to negotiations, Ople said the agreement provides for one-year notice of termination and the Philippine Government should avail of this "to demonstrate that if necessary, we are prepared to go it alone unless the United States is willing to rectify all unequal treaties and agreements and to support our industrialization through improved access to the U.S. market and massive technology transfers." Ople said the expiration of the bases agreement in 1991 gives the Philippine Government "a real bargaining clout with the United States which it never had since 1898." He added: "It is a strategic responsibility of the Constitutional Commission to conserve and protect this bargaining power, which will redress the weakness and failures of the past."

In serving notice of termination, especially through a transitory provision of the constitution, the U.S. policy-makers will know that the Philippines "can go it alone," Ople said. Ople said "a hard bargaining stance for the Philippines will help our own friends in the United States who feel the U.S. must now make up for all the years of benign neglect of Philippine economic development." He said the inequitous factor in Philippine-American relations becomes "truly conspicuous" when we compare the quid pro quo granted other U.S. allies that host their overseas military facilities or offer security links such as Japan, Korea, Israel, Egypt, West Germany, Spain, Turkey, Greece, "or even tiny Honduras."

Ople said the forthcoming debates in the Constitutional Commission on the bases issue, already assured enrichment through the public hearings going on all over the country, "will most likely force the Aquino government to declare its own policies and intentions towards the bases." "President Aqunio has so far limited her statements to respecting the agreement and keeping her options open until 1991 but the time for decision is now, when a Constitution is being written at her own initiative," Ople said.

100-Year Extension Proposed

HK260602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Manila, June 26 (AFP) -- A member of a panel drafting a new Philippine Constitution has proposed that Washington be allowed access to two key military bases in the country for another 100 years, the commission secretariat said Thursday. Manila'a military bases agreement with Washington, which ends in 1991, should be preserved "far into the future and beyond the reach of divergent interests to subvert," commission member Gregorio Tingson said in a resolution.

Mr. Tingson, an evangelist, said Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base "should be regarded as part of the country's national defense" and U.S. access to them should be extended for another 100 years, the commission secretariat quoted the resolution as saying. Commission spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the proposal was presented during a plenary session of the 48-man constitutional panel Wednesday and referred immediately to the general provisions committee. The controversial resolution is expected to meet stiff opposition from a nationalist bloc in the commission, which want to enshrine Philippine neutrality in the new charter, political observers here said.

SANCHEZ CALLS BASES LABOR AGREEMENT 'INEQUITOUS'

HK300504 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 30 Jun 86 p 10

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Employment will renegotiate the terms and conditions of the labor agreement covering the U.S. military bases. Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez said the 1968 Bases Labor Agreement (BLA) was inequitous. Filipino workers in American military installations are paid less than their counterparts abroad and the BLA provisions are lopsidedly in favor of the Americans. He cited the provision wherein the agreement between the U.S. and Philippine negotiators will still be subject to review and change by U.S. officials in Washington, D.C. There are currently 22,000 workers in two major U.S. bases (Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base) and six other military installations. Sanchez said a three-man Philippine panel, headed by Deputy Labor Minister for Labor Relations Pablito Sanidad, is expected to meet the American panel early next month. The two other members of the panel will be appointed by Sanidad (who is still in Geneva and is expected to arrive in the country by next week).

The creation of the panel followed observations made recently by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos [that] the low level of wages at the U.S. military installations was behind the spate of strikes this year. Both officials observed that inferior salaries increase the security problems at the bases. Wages of base workers are based on annual surveys made solely by the Americans. The Federation of Filipino Civilian Employes Association, the recognized union in the bases, meanwhile, is supporting the convening of the joint labor committee to thresh out labor problems in the bases which include the recent dismissal of 42 Filipino civilian employes at Subic.

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GRAVES VISITS AGREEMENT WITH USSR ANNOUNCED

OW010345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union reached agreement Tuesday on reciprocal visits without visa requirements to ancestral graves in each other's country, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday. Abe told a news conference that the agreement was reached purely from a humanitarian viewpoint and did not infringe on the "judicial positions" of both countries, alluding to Japan's long-standing claim to four Soviet-controlled islands off Hokkaido.

The two countries will exchange notes on reciprocal visits with only identification cards in Tokyo and Moscow "tomorrow at the earliest," the foreign minister said. Abe announced the agreement after a meeting with new Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Solovyev in which they discussed the pending issue and the envoy handed the foreign minister a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Abe told reporters that Gorbachev in his letter to Nakasone hinted at a visit to Japan, which would be the first by the Soviet Communist Party general secretary, "in the not distant future."

Asked to elaborate on a possible Gorbachev trip to Tokyo, the foreign minister said the Gorbachev letter expressed the Soviet leader's "strong intention" to come to Japan. Once the two countries work out details such as the sites to be visited, the Japanese former islanders can visit their ancestral graves on the Soviet-controlled so-called "northern territories" and on the Soviet mainland in August, after an 11-year break, Abe added.

Former islanders from Japan visited three of the four islands -- Habomai, Shikotan and Kunashiri -- and several other areas in the Soviet Union between 1964 and 1975, bearing only identity cards specially issued by the Japanese government. But as East-West tensions grew and the Soviet stance against Japan hardened, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said, the Soviets told Japan in 1976 that Japanese wanting to visit the disputed islands would need visas, leading to the suspension of such visits.

A break in the impasse came in May when Gorbachev, in a meeting with Abe in Moscow, proposed reciprocal visits by Japanese and Soviets to ancestoral graves in each other's country without visa requirements. Japanese officials said the graves of Soviet killed in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 are located in Nagasaki and several other cities, including Tokyo and Kobe.

Abe said the agreement was important in that it signaled Soviet readiness to promote relations with Japan and resulted from a warning of East-West relations. If the agreement goes into effect and visits to ancestoral graves on the islands resume as planned, it will also mark one of Abe's final achievements as foreign minister in the Nakasone cabinet. A Foreign Minister official charged with Soviet affairs said one of the major considerations for Japan was the centuries-old Japanese tradition to of paying homage to ancestors during the annual "bon" festivals in the summer.

'LAST-DITCH' EFFORTS ON U.S. MICROCHIPS TALKS

OW301109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO -- Japan and the United States are making last-ditch efforts to negotiate a settlement in their year-old bilateral trade talks on semiconductors ahead of the deadline of 5:00 a.m. Tuesday (Japan time), an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Monday. Masashi Yamamoto, deputy director of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, said the two countries' negotiators ended the latest round of talks in Washington at 0:30 a.m. Monday (Japan time), promising to reopen the negotiations soon if either side wants to make contact with the other after studying each other's "final" demands. "There is a wide gap between two countries over several core issues. The situation is extraordinary. Both sides are far from finalizing a kind of joint statement," Yamamoto said.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and MITI head Michio Watanabe reached a framework agreement on May 28 to ensure U.S. firms get "adequate" access to the Japanese market and monitor prices of Japanese-made microchips in the U.S. market. In exchange for the Japanese concessions, the U.S. Commerce Department was requested to suspend investigations into alleged dumping of Japanese-made two microchips -- including erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) chips -- in the American market, according to MITI sources. But the two countries are at odds on whether the monitoring system should cover memory chips assembled by Japanese firms' subsidiaries in third countries and shipped to the U.S., the sources said.

U.S. Suspends Investigation

OW010105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- The U.S. government has withdrawn a threat to institute antidumping investigations against some Japanese microchips that was to have begun Monday (U.S. time), as negotiations from both countries continue protracted talks on a comprehensive agreement. The U.S. side said, however, that the investigations would proceed unless an agreement was reached, according to a senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Tuesday.

"The two countries failed to finalize a joint settlement" in talks in Washington, said the official, "but they will continue negotiations thereafter to conclude a final agreement." The U.S. concession, he said, applies only to erasable programmable read-only memory (eprom) chips.

Teams of negotiators have been making last-ditch efforts to work out details of a comprehensive agreement, the principles of which were decided between U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeuter and MITI Minister Michio Watanabe May 28. The U.S. had set a June 30 deadline for final agreement makers signed a temporary agreement on suspension of U.S. antidumping investigations into Japanese exports of EPROM chips, MITI official said.

CURRENT SURPLUS WITH U.S. REMAINS HIGH

OW301201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO -- Japan's current account surplus with the United States accounted for almost 85 percent of its overall surplus in calendar 1985, a Finance Ministry spokesman said Monday. The statement came as the Finance Ministry reported that Japan's balance of payments on current account -- the balance of trade in goods and services -- with the U.S. in calendar 1985 was in surplus by 41.73 billion dollars, up from 35.02 billion dollars in calendar 1984. Japan posted an overall current account surplus of 49.12 billion dollars in calendar 1985.

Japan also remained as an important supplier of money to the U.S. in calendar 1985, as the outflow of long-term capital from Japan exceeded inflow by 33.16 billion dollars against 14.81 billion dollars last year. In contrast, Japan had a current account deficit of 12.35 billion dollars with developing countries which supply raw material and other primary goods to Japan. The figure was larger than the 11.23 billion dollars the previous year.

Japan's current account surplus with the 10-nation European Community (EC) totaled 7.99 billion dollars against 6.88 billion dollars. With the communist bloc, Japan continued to export more than import, scoring a current account surplus of 9.47 billion dollars compared with 3.95 billion dollars in calendar 1984. The rise was attributed to a surge in trade with China.

MINDAN INVITES PRO-DPRK GROUP TO ASIAN GAMES

OW271029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- Representatives of the Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan) Friday called on their North Korean counterparts here and suggested that they attend the September Seoul Asian Games with them.

In making the suggestion -- the first of its kind -- to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), a Tokyo-based pro-Pyongyang organization, the Mindan officials said they would see to it that Chongryun people who attend the games are accorded the maximum safety and convenience when flying between Pyongyang and Seoul. The Chongryun officials promised an early reply.

According to Mindan, since 40,000 Chongryun people have paid visits to their family burial plots in South Korea over the past 10 years by getting special visas, those wishing to attend the games could enter the country the same way.

TV ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF KPA PROPOSAL

SK280050 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1140 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Panel discussion program entitled "A New Initiative To Ease Tension," with KPA Major General Yi Nung-hun; Chon Kum-chol, secretary general of the CPRF Central Committee; Yu Ho-chun, secretary general of the DFRF Central Committee; KAP Major General Kim Se-kwan; and KPA Senior Colonel Kim Tok-hyon]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] We are here to talk about the KPA Supreme Command's peace proposal, which is now receiving great reaction at home and abroad.

[Yi Nung-hun] As has been reported, what constitutes the central content of the peace proposal advanced by the KPA Supreme Command is to hold talks of military authorities between the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander-in-chief of the United Nations Forces stationed in South Korea, and South Korean defense minister -- those who hold real power in the military of the North and South -- to ease the tense situation and to bring an end to the state of military confrontation in our country.

In this connection, the KPA Supreme Command has taken the step of sending a letter containing specific proposals to each side. Accordingly, our country's minister of the People's Armed Forces has sent each side a letter containing issues to be discussed in the talks, ranging from such working-level matters as the date to start the talks and the site of the talks, to matters concerning preliminary contacts.

[Yu Ho-chun] The KPA Supreme Command's new proposal for peace talks is a very important proposal put forward to ease tension in our country. On many occasions our party and the government of the Republic have stated that our people do not want war and have put forward proposals for peacefully reunifying our country by all means. We have proposed that the talks of the military authorities discuss the issue of halting military exercises and military build up, the issue of reducing troops and armaments, and the issue of observing the Korean Military Armistice Agreement as stipulated by the demands of the original text. This shows once again what great interest the government of our Republic is paying to the relaxation of tension in the country, to the elimination of the danger of war, to peace in our country and, going one step further, to peace in the world, as well as what sincere efforts we are making toward this end.

[Kim Si-kwan] In fact, bringing an end to the acute tension in our country and preventing the danger of war is the most pressing problem. It also is the most pressing issue with regard to the world's political situation.

However, as you know, the situation on the Korean peninsula is now continuously being exacerbated to the point where it is so precarious that a war could break out at any time. The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have deployed a large number of their armed forces in the forward areas along the demarcation line [pungeyson]. Not only have they increased their mobility, but they have also beefed up nuclear combat capabilities and their commando forces on a large scale. In addition, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have ceaselessly shipped into and deployed in South Korea new types of offensive military equipment, including nuclear weapons, and are now maneuvering to send mobile U.S. armed forces from the continental United States and the Pacific region to the Korean front at any given moment. On the other hand, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are continuously staging adventurous military exercises targeted against us, deliberately leading the situation to the brink of war.

[Kim Tok-hyon] Just as you said, such military movements developing in South Korea show that the danger of war in Korea is not so much a question of tomorrow as it is a realistic question for today. If a war breaks out in Korea, it would be an all-out war, a three-dimensional war having no distinction between the front and the rear. It is also common knowledge that such a war will escalate into a nuclear war. It is also widely known that if this happens, the war will spread across the boundaries of Korea into a global war.

This being the case, our proposal for holding the talks between military authorities is, I believe, an expression of our efforts to be faithful to the national duty we bear before the Korean people and to be faithful to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

[Chon Kum-chol] The peace proposal advanced just now is, I believe, a very important proposal for resuming and advancing the North-South dialogue, which is now in a state of suspension. What does summing up of the North-South dialogue show? Simply put, it shows that it is impossible to make any kind of dialogue successful without eliminating the state of military confrontation.

[Unidentified speaker] Experience shows this.

[Chon Kim-chol] As you may know, the Red Cross organizations of the North and South came to have contacts as a result of the delivery of our flood relief to the South Korean flood victims in the fall of 1984, which were followed by the economic talks. Also last year preliminary contacts had been arranged for the North-South parliamentary talks, followed by the mutual visits by the art troupes and home-visiting groups.

In the course of such events, aspirations for reunificiation have surged forward among all our fellow countrymen in the North and South, along with expectations and hope for dialogue. However, the North-South dialogue, having been finally arranged after much haggling, came to a halt as a result of the war maneuvers and military provocations by the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea.

[Yi Hung-hun] As we know very well, the shooting incident in Panmunjom committed in November 1984 by the United States and the South Korean side, the following year's "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, and this year's "Team Spirit-86" and the ensuing various types of military exercises that are being held are the important elements that caused such a dialogue to go bankrupt. Such examples can be imagined by the few facts mentioned just now.

[Moderator] They are the major elements that caused the dialogue to halt, that is.

[Chon Kum-chol] Precisely because of such war maneuvers and military provocations, the North-South dialogue, which had continued smoothly, fell into a state of suspension overnight, and the situation has now reached a very gloomy stage where it is difficult to foresee the future of dialogue. What does this show? This shows that the North-South contact and dialogue can, after all, be successful only when tension is alleviated and a peaceful atmosphere is created. This, it can be said, is an important experience gained in the course of dialogue in the past.

[Yi Nung-hun] That is correct. All kinds of military exercises such as "Team Spirit," "Ttansbol," and "Pangpae" have been staged, and the danger of war has increased. Under these circumstances, how can dialogue be held? Under these circumstances, distrust and animosity cannot be dispelled and progress cannot be made in dialogue and in settling the question of reunification. This time we have proposed the holding of talks between military authorities to seek practical measures for the prevention of the danger of war, for the alleviation of tension in our country, and for practically preserving peace in our country. One of the most important objectives of this proposal is to create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue.

[Chon Kum-chol] That is logically true. For dialogue, hidden daggers must be thrown away. Otherwise, dialogue will only intensify confrontation.

[Moderator] Yes. Indeed, the peace initiative which the KPA Supreme Command has put forth this time is, I think, of great significance in preventing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, in creating an atmosphere for dialogue and negotiations, and in opening a new aspect for the peaceful reunification of our country. We all regard the peace proposal put forth this time as one of great significance in making the situation of our country peaceful. I think we can say that this peace proposal once again shows the peace-loving stand of our party and the government of the Republic. In this respect, since the beginning of the division of our country, this is the first time in history that a proposal for talks between military authorities in the North and South has been put forth.

[Chon Kum-chol] Yes. From the beginning, to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to basically settle the question of preserving peace, a peace agreement should be concluded between us and the United States and a declaration of nonaggression should be adopted between us and South Korea.

[Moderator] Yes. That is precisely a basic guarantee for solid peace.

[Chon Kum-chol] True. However, as you know, under the circumstances in which the United States and the South Korean authorities have not responded to our proposal for tripartite talks, it is unable to settle the basic question concerning peace on the Korean peninsula at once. In addition, as you know, despite the existence of the Armistice Commission, the contents of the armistice agreement are not properly respected. Moreover, even the firing incident in the JSA [Joint Security Area] in Panmunjom was not properly handled. Thus, it is unbelievable that this commission will fully settle the question of peace in our country. At the same time, we also proposed the holding of North-South parliamentary talks even before the holding of tripartite talks for the alleviation of tension. However, as you know, no substantial progress has been made in this, either. Thus, tripartite talks have not been realized, parliamentary talks have not been realized, and kthe function of the Armistice Commission is not being properly performed.

Under these circumstances, is there any other way to alleviate tension? It is precisely to hold talks between the military authorities in the North and South and to take military measures, as we have proposed this time. However, in holding talks, we do not intend to settle all basic questions concerning peace on the Korean peninsula. We only intend to prevent the danger of war and eliminate the state of military tension. So to speak, we intend to settle the most urgent question first. Thus, we can say that the peace initiative we have put forth this time is, at present, the most realistic way to settle questions.

However, this time, too, despite the fact we have proposed sitting face to face, the U.S. State Department and the persons in authority in South Korea, since the proposal was announced, have taken issue with the proposal, saying that it is a propaganda-oriented proposal, and not a constructive overture. This is viewed as a very rash attitude. Whether this proposal is a propaganda-oriented one or a constructive one can be clarified only by sitting face to face at the place of dialogue. Continuing to sit in a distant place and saying this and that are, I think, not a sincere attitude. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like advise the U.S. authorities and the South Korean authorities to ponder this more deeply.

[Yi Nung-hun] You ae absolutely right. The peace proposal which the KPA Supreme Command has put forth this time is a fair and most just one, acceptable to anyone because of its sincerity and generosity. In putting forth this proposal now, we have not insisted on acceptance of our demands. As we all know, with regard to the question to be discussed at the talks, in addition to the questions which we have put forth, we have expressed our willingness to discuss questions put forth by the opposite side if they help the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. Thus, we have expressed our most flexible and generous stand. Therefore, if the United States and the South Korean side truly desire the alleviation of tension in our country and are interested in dialogue and reunification, they must accept the proposal we have put forth this time.

[Chon Kum-chol] You are right. Historically, the United States and the South Korean authorities have accepted none of our repeated proposals for peace and the alleviation of tension, not to mention our proposal for the reunification of the fatherland. Instead, under the facade of the threat of southward invasion, they have continued to aggravate the situation in our country. However, as we have put forth the new proposal this time for holding talks between military authorities in the North and South for taking military measures, they are unable to continue to talk about the thread-bare excuse of the threat of southward invasion; this will not work anymore.

[Moderator] You are absolutely right. It can be said that they now have no excuse whatsoever.

[Chon Kum-chol] Meanwhile, as you know, in South Korea at present the youths, students, and people are strongly demanding the U.S. liquidation of nuclear weapons and U.S. troop withdrawal. What does this mean? This means that, in our country, the danger of war is not from the North but is produced by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war.

[Yi Nung-hun] That is absolutely correct. The peace initiative which the KPA Supreme Command has put forth this time has, it can be said, clearly showed through practical example that our party and the government of the republic desire not war but peace, and are making all sincere efforts for peace.

[Kim Si-kwan] True. Settling questions in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation is the unchanging stand and policy of our party and the government of the republic.

[Chon Kum-chol] You are right. As in the past, our party and the government of the republic will continue to make sincere efforts to settle the question of peace and the reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation, and will make all sincere efforts to realize the talks between the military authorities in the North and South in accordance with the KPA Supreme Command's peace initiative.

[Moderator] I believe you will win even greater success in your work to successfully implement the KPA Supreme Command's new peace initiative and to achieve the peaceful reunification of our country. We will now end our roundtable talk here. Thank you.

[All participants] Thank you.

SO YUN-SOK, KPA OFFICER ADDRESS PYONGYANG RALLY

SK262300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0857 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpts] [Female announcer] We will now carry live coverage of the Pyongyang municipal mass rally marking the day of the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

[Male announcer] I am reporting from Kim Il-song Square. In a short while, here in Kim Il-song Square, the Pyongyang municipal mass rally marking the day of the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialist struggle will begin.

The vast area of the plaza is packed with the working people of various strata of the city and youths and students who have gathered in the plaza with seething enmity against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet rascals, who turned our fatherland into a sea of flames and imposed indescribable agonies and disasters on our people 36 years ago and who are still running amok in trying to plunge this soil into the sea of flames of a new nuclear war.

Hung among the masses are slogans reading "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the implacable enemy of the Korean people!", "Let us overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique!", "The U.S. imperialist aggressors, withdraw from South Korea at once!", "Let us smash the Chon Tu-hwan military clique!", "Let us repel the U.S. imperialists and achieve the reunification of the fatherland!", Let us frustrate and thwart the schemes for the U.S.-Japan-South Korean puppet clique triangular military alliance and achieve the reunification of the fatherland!", and "Let us firmly defend and thoroughly implement the three principles of the fatherland's reunification and accelerate independent and peaceful reunification!"

Hung on the walls of the tall, multi-storied buildings around the plaza, where hundreds of red banners are fluttering, and among the masses in the plaza are slogans reading "Let us bring about great new revolutionary gains on all fronts of socialist construction by upholding the leadership of the party!", "We actively support and encourage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people!", "Let us achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by the concentrated efforts of the whole nation!", and "Let us smash the U.S. imperialists' war maneuers and defend world peace and security!"

At the same time, at various places in the plaza are large posters depicting the firm determination of our people to strengthen the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic like a rock, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail.

This battle will be waged by following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, by holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and by vigorously accelerating socialist construction with the speed of Chollima.

On the front stage are seated functionaries of the party and power organs and the administrative and economic organizations; functionaries of the public organizations and the areas of science, education, culture and the arts, health, and publication; functionaries of the news media organizations; and KPA general grade officers and company and field grade officers. Also seated there are the members of the various Chongnyon groups now on visits to the socialist fatherland, the members of many foreign delegations now on visits to our country, diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in our country, staff members of the foreign embassies, foreign visitors, foreign reporters, and foreign students.

Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Commission; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Tae-sop, vice chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party; responsible functionaries of the public organizations and publication and news media organizations; heores and labor heroes of the Republic; and representatives of various strata were seated in the seats at the front of the stage.

[Unidentified speaker] We will now begin the Pyongyang municipal mass rally marking the day of the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialist struggle. [Playing of the DPRK national anthem]

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal Party committee, and chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang City, will now speak. [applause]

Comrades: Today, under the grave circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are intensifying, more than ever before, the anti-republic commotions and new provocation maneuvers, we are holding the Pyongyang municipal mass rally marking the day of the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

On 25 June 36 years ago, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the implacable enemy of the Korean people, by instigating the puppet clique, provoked the criminal war of aggression to eliminate our young republic in its infancy and bring the whole of Korea under their control in order to realize their wild ambition to conquer the world.

The Korean war ignited by the U.S. imperialists was the most shameless and brigandish war of aggression ever seen in the history of international warfare, and was the most bestial war of slaughter.

To swallow our republic whole, the U.S. imperialists hurled into the Korean war vast troops numbering some 2 million' the large portion of their Army, Navy, and Air Force armed with modern equipment; and the troops of the 15 countries that followed them and the South Korean puppet troops. At the same time, they hurled into the war more than $20 billion in military expenditures and some 73 million tons of war materiel. By dropping some 448,000 tons of bombs, the U.S. imperialist aggressors turned the urban and rural areas of the nortern half into ashes and committed the atrocities of indiscriminately killing peaceful residents by using even germ warfare and chemical weapons. [shouting of slogans]

In this, the city of Pyongyang alone, they dropped some 408,700 bombs, more than one bomb per citizen, and literally turned the whole city into a ravaged area without a single house or a single tree. Indeed, the disasters that the U.S. imperialist beasts imposed on our people were indescribable, and the wounds of our fatherland were indescribably miserable. However, in this war, the ones who suffered the bitterness of defeat were the U.S. imperialists, and the ones who won victory were our Korean people who fought for the just cause.

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and great military strategist, our people and the People's Army united firmly and fully displayed their incomparable gallantry and mass heroism. By so doing, they smashed the upturned noses of the U.S. imperialists, who were bragging of being the most powerful in the world, and thereby honorably defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland. [applause]

The historic victory that our people won in the fatherland liberation war fully showed that the people of a small country can defeat the powerful imperialist enemy if they fight by uniting under the wise leadership of a great leader.

For the first time in history, our people inflicted a shameful defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors. By so doing, they gave great encouragement and confidence in victory to the oppressed peoples and peace-loving peoples of the world and opened a new global era for new upsurges in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, thus making the current of independence flow even more torrentially. [applause]

Comrades, more than 30 years have passed since the U.S. imperialists knelt before the Korean people and suffered shameful defeat. However, the U.S. imperialists are still continuing the occupation of South Korea and imposing the fate of colonial slavery on our compatriots in the South, while running amok in trying to ignite the kindling of a new war of aggression -- a nuclear war -- in Korea.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war are reaching an even more reckless stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the Korean peninsula is a place where the greatest danger of war exists in the world.

To realize its aggressive strategy in Asia, the United States is accelerating the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance. It has turned South Korea into a huge nuclear armory and is frequently staging large-scale war exercises in order to perfect preparations for a nuclear war in South Korea. Because of this, a very dangerous situation in which a nuclear war can break out at any moment is being created in our country.

Proceeding from the significance of the military and strategic position which South Korea assumes in the realization of U.S. strategy in Asia, the imperialists, who cannot live even a day without aggression and war, openly declared that the Korean peninsula is the front line of U.S. strategy and a vital operational area. They are now becoming even more feverish in seeking the expansion of an armaments and military buildup.

The U.S. warmongers are ceaselessly introducing newly developed nuclear weapons and chemical weapons into South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds and nuclear delivery means have already been deployed.

By so doing, they are turning South Korea into the greatest nuclear armory in the Far East packed with tactical nuclear weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, ground nuclear weapons, sea and air nuclear weapons, and all kinds of nuclear warheads and nuclear delivery means.

In addition, on the pretext of the modernization of the South Korean puppet army, during the past 5 years alone, the U.S. imperialists have turned over ultramodern lethal weapons and operational equipment worth $1 billion to the puppets. At the same time, during the period of 1985 through 1989, they are planning to turn over more ultramodern fighters, missiles, all kinds of radar systems, and chemical weapons to them.

The U.S. warmongers have set forth the so-called "quick war, quick conclusion" plan to invade the northern half of our Republic and the socialist countries of Asia. At the same time, they have carried out the forward deployment of moe than 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. aggression forces and the puppet armed forces in the combat areas close to the Military Demarcation Line, while drastically enhancing their maneuverability. They are strengthening nuclear combat capabilities and drastically increasing commando forces.

On the nonsensical pretext of the threat of southward invasion and armed provocation, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are drastically beefing up the forces of aggression in South Korea while more frequently staging military exercises to provoke a nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise staged from February through April fully showed how recklessly the U.S. imperialists are running amok in perfecting their offensive operational capabilities to invade the northern half of the Republic and in trying to implement plans for a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppets have declared that they will continue this "Team Spirit" joing military exercise, and are staging various large-scale military exercises every day, postulating a northward invasion.

In our country, as the schemes for a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance are reaching an implementing stage and as the plot to bring the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into the Korean front in time of an emergency is being actively hatched, the danger of a nuclear war is reaching an even more grave stage.

Because of the reckless war policy sought by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, today on the Korean peninsula tension is being heightened with each passing day and the danger of a nuclear war is growing. As a result, a grave situation in which any accidental incident on the tense Military Demarcation Line can ignite a war is being created.

In an attempt to force a criminal war policy on the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have maintained the most wicked military and fascist rule and have instigated the South Korean puppets to seek not reconciliation and unity but enmity and confrontation.

The military and fascist dictatorial system in South Korea is the product of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and war policy, and is thoroughly assuming an antinational nature and an unprecedentedly outrageous, barbarous, and wicked nature.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for aggression, war, fascism, and division, the South Korean people's national sovereignty and democratic freedom and rights have been trampled under mercilessly, and the cause of peace and the peaceful reunification of our country has faced a much more grave obstacle.

On behalf of this meeting and with surging national indignation, I bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists, the arch-enemy, and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooges, for inflicting immeasurable disasters and misfortunes on our people in the 3-year-long war and for clinging to maneuvers for confrontation, fascism, and division in South Korea while frantically running amok to impose the disasters of nuclear and chemical wars on our people today. [Shouts]

In order to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to expedite the country's peaceful reunification, we should ease tension for the time being. Without ending the state of tension that has intensified with the passage of time, we cannot take measures for resuming the suspended North-South dialogue, nor can we resolve the question of improving relations between the North and South and open a new phase to achieve a way to prevent the approaching danger of war on the Korean peninsula at present and a shortcut toward opening a new phase to achieve peace and peaceful reunification.

Proceeding from the stand of easing acute tension on the Korean peninsula and for ending the state of confrontation, the KPA Supreme Command recently advanced a new and important proposal for holding talks by persons in military authority among the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander of the Combined Forces Command in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister, and has taken measures for sending letters containing concrete proposals in this regard to the opposite sides, respectively.

Our new proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority is a just proposal reflecting the consistent and peace-loving stand of the WPK and the government of the republic towards taking all possible measures for preventing the danger of war at hand and for easing tension, even though the basic question of immediately guaranteeing peace cannot be resolve. It is a most rational proposal designed to provide the atmosphere of peace and peaceful reunification by resuming the presently suspended North-South dialogue.

Our new peace proposal for holding the talks among persons in military authority reflects the unanimous desire of the Korean people for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and our sincere and peace-loving efforts to find a way to resolve questions outside the MAC under the circumstances where it has failed to assume its proper role. Because of this, no sooner had the peace proposal of the KPA Supreme Command been advanced than the governments, social circles, and public opinion in various countries of the world, including the socialist countries, positively supported and welcomed this proposal.

The United States and the South Korean side should not ignore this stark reality. If they truly desire dialogue and peace, they should carefully deal with our rational proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority and should accept this proposal.

However, while scurrying around various placed at home and abroad without really showing sincerity toward our new and important peace proposal, the United States and the South Korean authorities have taken an unjust stand opposing the alleviation of tension and toward avoiding dialogue.

We are astonished by the refusal of the United States and the South Korean ruling bunch to accept the proposal for holding talks by persons in military authority after boycotting our proposal for holding tripartite talks to realize the alleviation of tension and to achieve peace and after assuming a stand toward actually avoiding parliamentary talks last year. We will never approve their stand toward negating dialogue and peace.

We once again strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities abandon their erroneous attitude of blindly opposing our peace proposal without sitting face to face with us and carefully deal with the peace proposal of the KPA Supreme Command.

In order to eliminate the source of war on the Korean peninsula and to guarantee durable peace there, U.S. forces should withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the decision of the UN General Assembly, and the country's independent and peaceful reunification should be achieved. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces is a basic obstacle to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and is the cause of tension and war. The U.S. forces occupying South Korea should be withdrawn unconditionally and immediately along with their nuclear weapons. The U.S. domination of an interference in the internal affairs of Korea should end at the earliest possible date.

We heartily support and welcome the 24 June statement of the government of the republic calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula and demand that all the rational proposals contained in this statement be implemented without delay.

The United States should draw a lesson from the disgraceful and miserable defeat that it suffered in the Korean war, should not seek an adventurous war any longer, and should return home before being banished from South Korea by the people's struggle. [shouts]

Making South Korean society independent and democratizing it is a prerequisite for achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. The courageous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean students and people in the face of intensified fascist tyranny is a just and patriotic struggle to regain the usurped dignity and sovereignty of the people and to achieve democracy and the country's peaceful reunification. [applause]

As members of a homogeneous people, we extend support and encouragement out of warm love for our fellow countrymen, to the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, religious figures, and democrats in South Korea, who are unyieldingly struggling to make South Korea independent, to democratize it, and to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

We will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's antinational act of violating human rights -- the act of unjustly suppressing the students and people by linking them with us under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and by crowning them with the cap of tolerating communists. We demand that this act stop without delay.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we expect that the governments, political parties, and organizations of all the countries of the world; international agencies; and the peace-loving people of the world will continuously and vigorously support and encourage our new peace proposal for alleviating tension and the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. At the same time, we firmly believe that they will extend much more powerful solidarity with the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and students. [applause]

Today all the people of the northern half of the Republic are assigned the weighty but honorable task of much more vigorously accelerating socialist construction by smashing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to provoke a new war and of expediting the historic cause of achieving the fatherland's reunification.

Upholding the militant task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message and at the 11th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee, all workers should bring about a new, greater upsurge and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction by much more vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. [applause]

All workers and officers and men of the People's Army should assume a vigilant posture for mobilization to meet the requirements of the current situation, should firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and should be fully prepared to defeat and repel the enemy at a stroke if it recklessly provokes us. There will always be victories and glory on the future path of our people who, holding the great leader in high esteem, are following the wise leadership of the party. [applause]

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and advance much more vigorously to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. [shouts and applause]

The next speaker will be Comrade Chong Chol, KPA security officer of the MAC, who was felled by the bullets of the U.S. imperialist beasts during the Panmunjom shooting incident perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and who returned to the guardpost. [applause]

I am a KPA sentry who was felled by the bullets of the U.S. imperialist enemy during the Panmunjom shooting incident, which enraged our people so much 22 years ago.

The U.S. imperialist murderer villians attempted to make me fall for good, shooting hundreds of bullets at me, but because I could not die without taking revenge on the sworn enemy U.S. imperialist aggressors a hundred and thousand-fold, I overcame death and stood in the sentry post again. [applause]

Still flowing together in my heart is the blood of comrades (Hong Song-mun Kyi Chong-chun), and (Kim Chong-chol), my comrades-in-arms who were ruthlessly murdered by the devilish U.S. murderers, and I still hear their loud cry at the last moment when they fell, urging a struggle at the cost of our lives for the great leader and the party center.

On the morning of 23 November 1984, we were on duty for the security of Panmunjom, full of resolve to defend the (?frontline) of the fatherland in a dependable manner. On that day, the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces dragged [Mr Hanby] who was observing the meeting site of Panmunjom [?abruptly] across the (?central) demarcation line.

We immediately rushed to protect his personal security. This was a proper act of a security guard, who is responsible for the order and (?security) of the Joint Security Area. Despite this, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, shot at the security guards at random with M-16 automatic rifles, machine guns, and launchers [as heard]. Because of their savage attack, our valuable Comrades-in-arms, including Comrade (Hong Song-mun), were killed. [chanting of slogan]

This barbarous murder committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was an intentional provocation maneuver to aggravate tension in our country and to frustrate the North-South dialogue. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops shamelessly attempted to shift the blame for the incident onto us, like a thief turning on the victim. The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, reversing truth and falsehood, raved that we invaded the South, while they provoked the Korean war 36 years ago, and maneuvered wickedly to shift the blame onto us for the (?18) August Panmunjom incident.

As a victim who personally witnessed and experienced the U.S. imperialist aggressors' bestial barbarity, I accuse them loudly to the entire world. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are bloodthirsty beasts, violators of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and the heinous disturbers of peace. [chanting of slogans]

Comrades: Although a paradise has been built and happiness is in bloom, do not think that everything is accomplished easily. At this moment the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, deploying 80 to 90 percent of their aggressive armed forces along the 600-ri Military Demarcation Line, are continuously waging provocations for northward invasion. Taking the statistics exposed at the MAC meetings held in Panmunjom, the armed provocations committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors for some 30 years after the war numbered (?several) hundred cases, and the violations of the armistice agreement numbered some 438,000 instances. This is clear proof that the U.S. imperialists' provocation maneuvers have continued every day.

As a sentry belonging to the MAC in Panmunjom, the most critical point in North-South confrontation, I will not lay down the gun of revolution until I deal a hard blow of retaliation to the aggressors and traitors. The U.S. imperialists, the aggressors and occupiers, should not act recklessly. The U.S. imperialists should squarely observe the will of our Korean people and KPA soldiers, who are determined to be one worth a hundred, and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggressive forces and nuclear weapons which they have illegally brought into South Korea. If they do not withdraw of their own accord, they will be burned to death for good in the blaze of the South Korean people's powerful anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Our sentries of one worth a hundred, as they have done up to now, will uphold the outstanding military ideology and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brave general, will defend all the sentry posts of the fatherland like fortresses, and will defend the socialist fatherland in a dependable manner. [chanting of slogans]

PARIS PAPER VIEWS BALANCE OF TIES TO USSR, PRC

PM241427 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jun 86 p 4

[Patrice De Beer disptach: "North Korea Between Beijing and Moscow" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] On Wednesday 18 June South Korea rejected a North Korean proposal for high-level tripartite military negotiations. The South Korean defense minister made it known that this proposal did not strike him as "worthy of attention" and portrayed it as "a hackneyed propaganda maneuver aimed at avoiding responsibility for the breakdown in North-South dialogue."

Pyongyang proposed on Tuesday the opening of negotiations between the commander of the American forces in South Korea and the defense ministers from the South and the North to halt military maneuvers, reduce arms, and achieve more stringent respect for the armistice agreement.

Beijing -- The North Koreans have taken a step forward following their sudden decision to break off preliminary talks with the South last spring to protest against the joint American-South Korean maneuvers ("Team Spirit") on and around the peninsula.

The fact that Seoul has rejected the new offer does not alter the fact that the North's gesture was welcomed by Beijing. It is a "constructive proposal for reducing tension," XINHUA writes, and this stance is particularly important because Beijing criticizes Marshal Kim Il-song for both his inflexible attitude to the South and his rapprochement with the Soviet Union.

Last fall a Chinese leadership member went so far as to say that Pyongyang was "not yet" the "fourth obstacle" (in the political dispute) between China and the USSR....North Korea, one of the most closed countries in the workd, criticizes China for the pressures exerted in favor of an "open" political and economic policy similar to the one implemented by Deng Xiaoping, its fruitful (unofficial) commercial relations with Seoul, and its good relations with the American "enemy."

A visit to North Korea shows the extent to which relations, which are apparently excellent, have deteriorated in recent years. Since the early eighties the room in the big Pyongyang museum devoted to Chinese aid has been locked and is opened only to Chinese visitors. In the Panmunjom museum there is no indication, either, that millions of Chinese "volunteers" took part in the war alongside the North. These are symbolic "details."

Without going into detail about Pyongyang's relations with Beijing and Moscow, an official spokesman expressed the view that his country is "surrounded" by the big powers: the USSR, China, Japan, and the United States. "We have close relations with the USSR and China," he said. "This is very important, but we can give priority to either."

"Of course," the spokesman continued, "there are differences of opinion on various problems but, on the whole, we agree." "Our relations with these two countries not mathematical...."But fundamentally "nothing has changed," he said.

[De Beer] Surely the number and quality of delegations making exchange visits to Moscow and Pyongyang has been higher recently than with Beijing?

[Answer] "Things cannot be balanced from day to day." However, "Korea is not in the Soviet camp."

A well-placed observer in Pyongyang had a different tune. According to him North Korea has recently moved much closer to the USSR, apparently on the initiatiave of Marshal Kim Il-song's son and appointed successor. Moscow offers more sophisticated weapons, whereas Beijing's main concern is to reduce tension on the peninsula. A sign of this rapprochement with the Kremlin or of the latter's pressures on Pyongyang can be found in the treatment given to Prince Sihanouk: Although the North Koreans still recognize his regime, probably because of his personal ties with the "Great Leader," they keep him out of the way, isolated in his residence and ignored by the media.

However, according to other diplomats, this change in North Korean diplomacy is less pro-Soviet than it seems: It is more a matter of loosening excessively close ties with an egotistical China which has lost its revolutionary virtue and generosity and moving toward a Kremlin which is prepared to make many concessions to establish closer ties.

KIM YONG-SAM DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK010114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 86 p 5

[By Kim Sung-pok]

[Text] The politics in Korea stands at a crossroad. Rival parties have agreed to rewrite the Constitution, but they are still poles apart about a new government structure.

Kim Yong-sam, who has been a helmsman for the nation's political opposition for the past decade, spoke of the direction of the constitutional revision and his views on other major issues in an interview with THE KOREA TIMES yesterday.

In the hour-long conversation at his private office, the National Affairs Research Institute, in Mugyo-dong, he said emphatically that the direct presidential election system is a "national consensus" from which the NDP cannot back off.

He asserted that President Chon Tu-hwan would not try to run for another term in the next election under a new Constitution, when his term in office expires in 1988. Kim considers Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u as Chon's successor.

He made it clear that he will meet No to discuss political affairs but suggested that he meet the other opposition leader Kim Tae-chung first.

Despite all the recent developments including the formation of a special House panel for the amendment, the opposition party will continue its petition campaign to gather signatures for constitutional reforms, he said.

He stressed that he is no longer coveteous of becoming a president. His only ambition is to become a person who contributes to the "democratization" of the nation. The following are the excerpts of questions and answers.

Q: What's the prospect of the just-born special parliamentary committee for constitutional amendment?

A: There are many mountains and rivers to climb and cross before the special body. But the beginning is half. The creation of the ad hoc panel itself is an inception of a great work.

Q: How many "political prisoners" should be freed before the panel gets down to business?

A: It is difficult to specify the number, but the government should release them "boldly" in the spirit of reconciliation. Of course, we do not designate a certain person for release.

Q: Are you confident of making the direct presidential voting formula adoptable in the new basic law?

A: We pushed the system as campaign promise (in the Feb. 12, 1985 elections) and the majority of the people supported it. I think the system represents national consensus. The DJP should accept the people's opinion in a humble manner. If the DJP plays tricks in amending the Constitution to remain in power, it would be making a serious mistake.

Q: Do you think it is possible to write a new Constitution in an agreement between the rival parties?

A: I think it is possible. As I've often said, the DJP should prepare itself to stand in the opposition camp. If the DJP has such a resolve, I think it is not impossible to reach an accord.

Q: You make it sound as if the revision of the supreme law has to be made in such a way to give a victory to the NDP.

A: If I do sound so, it is because the NDP has fortunately put forth the direct popular vote which is desired by the majority of the people. I heard that the DJP kicked off a publicity campaign against the system. It is a very foolish thing and I think it is impossible (to change the public opinion).

Q: Will the NDP start a publicity drive to counter the DJP's?

A: Of course we will. But it is too sultry now. We're considering when we should start it. I think that to hold 'reporting sessions' at local chapters across the nation is a very good method.

Q: Do you mean the NDP will resume the outdoor struggle? Will it not affect the mood of compromise?

(At this point, Kim joked, "I should not say everything to The Korea Times." Then he was all smiles and resumed his talks after a brief pause.)

A: I think that the NDP should harmonize dialogue with struggle. We should neither give up dialogue nor struggle. As you know, the NDP has started the signature-garnering campaign, demanding a constitutional revision. This will continue until the amendment is completed.

Q: What do you have to say about Prime Minister No Sin-yong's remarks at a House interpellation session that President Chon will have the same duty and right as a common citizen after his term expires in 1988? (Kim seemed not to follow the question immediately.) Premier No said so in reply to an opposition lawmaker's question as to the eligibility of President Chon for another term of presidency under a new Constitution.

A: President Chon said there is lots of time before he will leave his office in 1988. If he takes the office again, can the people understand? I think it is right for him to quit resolutely. It will be glorious for the sake of the nation and for himself.

Q: Do you have any intention to meet DJP chairman No if there is a proposal?

A: No, I don't. I suspect that the government plots to create a rift between Mr. Kim Tae-chung and myself. But I think it is good for No to meet Mr. Kim Tae-chung first and me afterwards. (After several seconds, he added, "I've never received an official proposal from him.")

Q: Do you consider chairman No as the successor to President Chon?

A: Yes, I do. At this moment, I think it is right to think so. Because the successor will not be made overnight....But I don't mean that he will necessarily be the next power-holder.

Q: Do you really have no selfish desire to take the supreme power as you have repeatedly declared?

A: I wish that what I have said would be accepted sincerely. My only desire is to make a great contribution to the democratization of our nation.

Q: NDP president Yi Min-u has also said that he had no selfish idea...

A: Let's not say now about who will become the opposition candidate for presidency. The problem at this moment is whether democracy will be achieved or not.

Q: What do you think about the growing anti-American sentiment among students?

A: I think that the anti-American movement should not take place, but the DJP has to analyze humbly why such sentiment came into existence. It stemmed from the frustration of students whom the current regime oppressed too much. The students believe that the United States supports the dictatorial rule of this nation.

The Philippines was a country where anti-Americanism was highest among Asian nations. But I heard from a person who has just returned from a visit to that country that it has dwindled and almost dissipated after democracy was restored. I know the students also criticize the NDP. But I think that they do so because they have affection for the NDP. So, the NDP should turn its ears to them.

Q: There is a criticism that the opposition leaders try to rely on foreign influence, especially that the United States, in their efforts to achieve democracy.

A: I never asked the United States, neither officially nor privately, to help us achieve democracy here. If one believes that America brings democracy, it is a great misconcept.

NO MASS RELEASE OF 'POLITICAL DETAINEES' PLANNED

SK010125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki said yesterday that the government is not considering the release of the "political detainees" on package basis on the forthcoming occasions of the Constitution Day on July 17 or the National Liberation Day on Aug. 15.

He said the release of those detained for political reasons is a matter to be decided upon "on individual basis."

In an interview with the Seoul Sinmun, a vernacular daily, Kim said, "The government is prepared to exercise utmost leniency for them in accordance with the spirit of 'grand compromise' between rival political parties."

However, it is inconceivable to release a great number of detainees without considering proper legal procedures, Kim said.

HENG SAMRIN SPEAKS AT KPRP ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK290738 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0501 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 28 -- Following are the excerpts of the commemorative speech delivered at the Phnom Penh meeting this morning to honour the party's 35th founding anniversary by General Secretary Heng Samrin:

"...It was exactly 35 years ago that the resolution of the 2nd Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party (ICP) held in February, 1951, was implemented. The ICP's committee in charge of Kampuchea convened a session and decided to form a party in Kampuchea called the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party. This session was considered as the first congress. [no closing quotation mark as received]

We are always proud to recall that our party was originated from the Indochinese Communist Party, founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, which has left a fine tradition for our three brotherly parties: the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. That is the tradition of being absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism, loyal to the homeland and the people, loyal to the proletarian internationalism and to the alliance of the three countries in Indochina.

History over the past 35 years, fraught with many difficulties and trials for our party, has clearly shown that: The victories and glory of our people in the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists have been closely associated with the preservation and promotion of that tradition by our party. When the Pol Pot reactionaries usurped the party's leadership and betrayed that tradition, the catastrophe of horrible genocide came and prevailed over our entire nation. After the historic victory of January 7, 1979, with the wholehearted and sincere support from the Communist Party of Vietnam, our party has been rebuilt in conformity with the fine tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party. Since then, our country has been quickly resurrected. The Kampuchean revolution has gained successive victories and been in a stronger position than ever.

From the victories and glory of the Kampuchean revolution as well as from the dreadful holocaust brought to our people by the Pol Pot clique, we can draw great lessons for the party building.

1 -- First of all, cadres and party members must have a sentimental link with the working class and labourers and have knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory. Profiting from the situation that our party had been founded in the difficult condition of the struggle against the French colonialists and had not been able to educate its members in Marxism-Leninism, the Pol Pot traitors introduced Maoism into the party life. While in power, they annihilated the Kampuchean working class -- the class basis of a Marxist-Leninist party. Since then they turned our party into a reactionary "Angkar" (organization)...

2 -- The admission of new members must be based on the criteria stipulated in the party statute. Party members should be conscious of the working class position and voluntarily struggle under the party's banner of national independence and socialism, genuine patriotism and international solidarity.

3 -- The party committee at all levels must be restructured so as to ensure the party's leadership. Each party committee must be a center of solidarity and a bright example in actions for its entire party organization.

4 -- Importance must be attached to the consolidation and the development of all party cells so as to make the party deeply rooted in the masses.

5 -- To firmly maintain the principle of democratic centralization, to constantly enhance the party unity, in its will, its organizations and its actions.

6 -- To constantly promote the spirit of criticism and self-criticism which are considered the law of development for the party.

Over the past seven years we have recorded many brilliant successes. We have defeated the enemy's schemes of subversion, thus firmly defending the national independence and revolutionary gains. We have gradually restored economy step by step, stabilized the people's life and have built a new culture. We have also built our own revolutionary forces first of all rebuilding our party into a decisive factor for the victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

That is the victory of national unity and international solidarity, first of all the solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

On this solemn anniversary, on behalf of our party and state, we would like to commend our revolutionary and [as received] forces upon their courageous struggle to defend the motherland and people.

We highly commend the workers, peasants, intellectuals, youth, women, people of all ethnic and religious groups upon their contributions to the victory of our revolution.

We highly praise the Vietnamese volunteer army and experts, the experts from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, who have been working shoulder to shoulder with our compatriots and combatants in the struggle for national independence and happiness of the Kampuchean people.

We express gratitude to all combatants who, during the last 35 years, sacrificed their lives for the prosperity of our homeland and nation. Also, we are determined to follow their bright examples...

We are very proud of the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries which have constituted an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and a decisive factor for the trend toward peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

On this solemn occasion, on behalf of the party, the state, and people, we would like to sincerely thank the parties, the states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as all our friends, who have actively supported our revolutionary cause.

The goal of our strategic tasks is to firmly defend the national independence and build the Kampuchean motherland step by step through the period of transition towards socialism, that is the bright future of the Kampuchean homeland. That is the happiness of the Kampuchean workers and people. How treacherous all their schemes are the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and all kinds of Khmer reactionaries can never be able to divert us from those tasks.... [sentence as received]

PRACHEACHON MARKS KPRP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK271304 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 27 -- The entire party, the entire Army and people of Kampuchea are greatly delighted at and proud of all their successes in the past years in implementing the resolution of Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] which has constituted a new turning point in Kampuchea's political life, economic and cultural development as well," says biweekly PRACHEACHON (PEOPLE) in an editorial, marking the 35th P.R.P.K. anniversary (June 28).

PRACHEACHON, the party paper, continues: "Thirty-five years ago on June 18, 1951 the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, the forerunner of the current People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, was founded to carry forward the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party with Ho Chi Minh as the first founder.

"In its 35 years of revolutionary activities, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, in close cooperation with the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has led the Kampuchean people through many difficulties and trials in the struggle against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, then the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, for national independence, freedom and well-being of our peoples.

"Since the overthrow of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot on January 7, 1979, the P.R.P.K., loyal to Marxism-Leninism, has gradually developed in all domains, ensuring its leading role of the Kampuchean revolution."

The paper further notes: "Over the past years, the Kampuchean revolution has seen many great changes and all-sided developments with its foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation. The international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has constantly risen.

"All the great successes have proved correct the party's political line in enhancing the firm solidarity and unity between the Kampuchean Army and people around the party.

"These have also shown the growing special solidarity, militant alliance and multiform cooperation between the parties, the states and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as among the three Indochinese countries. These successes have also stemmed from the assistance and support of all countries in the socialist community, with the Soviet Union as the mainstay, and of the progressive mankind in the world."

The paper goes on: "However, the Kampuchean revolution is still facing difficulties. The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the region, have clung to their hostile policy towards Kampuchea and the other two countries in Indochina. They have stubbornly used the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot regime as an instrument to oppose the Kampuchean revolution. But realities in the past seven years have shown clearly that no enemy can check the advance of the Kampuchea revolution.

"Uniting under the glorious banner of the party, the entire Kampuchean people and Army are determined to do their best to fulfill all tasks set by the P.R.P.K's fifth congress. They are well that the Kampuchean revolution will certainly be crowned with the final victory," the paper concludes.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE 414 'MIS-LED' IN KOMPONG THOM

BK290803 Phnom Penh Domestic Servie in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] This dry season, authorities in Kompong Thom Province received 414 misled persons who brought with them 148 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. These returnees were happy because they have witnessed the progress of the Cambodian revolution and the glory of the Cambodian people. In particular, they are happy with the wholehearted assistance, both moral and materiel, of the revolutionary state's authorities. Furthermore, our authorities have provided appropriate land for these returnees.

CHEA SIM GREETS BULGARIA'S TODOROV ON ELECTION

BK290800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Stanko Todorov, who was reelected president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Among other things, the message says: We firmly belive that in this responsible task, you will make another great contrbution to developing and deepening the fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between the PRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, particularly between our two legislative bodies, for the benefit of our two people and in the interests of peace, security, and socialism in the world. On this happy occasion, we wish you good health, longevity, and new and greater successes in your noble task.

LPRP POLITICAL BUREAU DECREE ON KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK281325 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Today marks the 35th anniversary of the former Khmer People's Revolutionary Party or the current KPRP. To ensure that the celebration of this occasion proceeds in a joyous atmosphere, and to further strengthen and develop the militant solidarity, special relationship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Cambodia and among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau has issued the following decree:

1. Appoint a national committee to organize the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRP, to be composed of the following comrades:

Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, as chairman;
Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, as vice chairman;
Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the party Central Committee, as member;
Comrade Kambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the party committee of Vientiane municipality, as member; and
Comrade Inpong Khai-Gnavong, deputy head of the party Central Committee's foreign relations board, as member.

2. This national committee is charged with the duty of appropriately and effectively guiding the celebration of the anniversary at the central and local levels.

3. This decree is effective the date of its signature.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS BULGARIA'S ATANASOV

BK271028 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 27 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has conveyed congratulations to Georgi Atanasov on his re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. "I wish for the furtherance of solidarity of comradeship and fraternity, and may the friendship relations and cooperation between the two countries be further developed," said K. Phomvihan.

1986-1990 COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH USSR

BK270643 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Laos and the Soviet Union expressed unanimous support for the principle of developing and deepening cultural and scientific cooperation, as stated in the 1986-90 cooperation plan in these fields signed between the two countries in Vientiane on 23 June.

The cooperation plan, which was signed at the Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday [as heard] by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet and USSR Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko, pointed out that the two sides will continue implementing the contents of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation signed between the Governments of the two countries on 22 April 1976, which stipulates that between 1986 and 1990 and two sides will continue developing, strengthening, and deepening their mutual cooperation and relations in the scientific, educational, cultural, and artistic fields as well as in the mass media and other fields on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In each field from 1986 to 1990, the two signatories will cooperate in training technical cadres and exchanging delegations to draw lessons from each other aimed at raising the efficiency and quality of cooperation.

STATUS OF PROBLEM OF THREE LAO VILLAGES NOTED

BK270418 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Talk": "What is the Current Status of the Problem of the Three Lao Villages?"]

[Text] Dear listeners, it is apparent that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles do not want anyone to talk about the current sitution in the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. This is because, on the one hand, the subject will cause great embarassment and pain for them both at home and in the international arena and, on the other hand, will expose to the world and the Thai people themselves the cruelty and barbarity of the followers of the pan-Thaiist doctrine in committing heinous crimes against the Lao and Thai peoples. Due to this fact, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have tried to use sugar-coated expressions filled with the treacherous tactics of a hypocrite whenever they have to talk about the issue -- as can be seen in the Thai Foreign Ministry's recent 4-point statement carried by the Bangkok press. This time around, as in the past 2 years, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have invariably claimed that the problem of three villages has already been resolved. Every time the Lao people, especially those in Sayaboury Province, hear such statements from the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, they become more indignent at the selfish nature and deception of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

Everyone is well aware of the current reality at the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province, especially the foreign correspondents who recently attended the ceremony marking the 2d anniversary of the use of a large number of regular forces by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to attack and occupy Lao territory in these villages.

Since Thailand was elected a temporary member of the UN Security Council, the situation in the three Lao villages in Paklai District has not changed. Thai soldiers have continued to occupy various heights in the vicinity of the three villages and have constantly coordinated with other Thai Armed Forces stationed along the Lao-Thai border to launch a new wave of aggression against Lao territory. At the same time, the Thai side still continues to obstruct and prohibit those Lao citizens they have herded to Thailand from returning to their native land, and refuses to pay compensation to local residents for damage caused by the Thai Armed Forces. More serious still the Thai side continues to pay no heed to the Lao side's proposal aimed at normalizing the relations between the Thai and Lao peoples as soon as possible in the interests of the two peoples, peace, and stability in this region.

The Thai side remains adamant in unilaterally claiming that the problem of the three villages has been resolved. One wonders how the Thai people in particular, and the world people in general, can understand the aim of the Thai side in making such a claim.

MESSAGE TO UN ON THAI 'FALSE ACCUSATIONS'

BK250205 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] As everyone knows, the Thai side recently alleged that Lao soldiers sneaked into Thai territory to kill refugees at Ban Huai Pong village, Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province. Subsequently, the Thai side reported the incident to the United Nations. To rebuke the groundless allegation made by the Thai side against Laos, Kingthong Vongsai, Lao UN permanent representative, recently sent a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The message reads:

With reference to the note handed to you on 18 June 1986 by the Thai permanent UN representative, making false accusations and slanders against the LPDR, I have the honor to present this statement to you:

1. The unbelievable fabrication was created by Thai authorities to divert the attention of the Thai people from the prevailing political crisis in Thailand.

2. The LPDR has never provoked or sent troops across the border into the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand.

3. On the contrary, on several occasions, Thai authorities have since the establishment of the LPDR committed armed provocations along the Mekong River which is the border between Thailand and Laos. Moreover, the Thai authorities have also carried out criminal acts to subvert and sabotage Laos by sending commandos and spies into Lao territory. More serious still, everyone must remember that on 6 June 1984, the Thai Armed Forces stubbornly invaded and captured three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province in the northwest of our country.

4. The groundless allegation and fabrication made by the Thai authorities with regard to this incident was aimed at creating a groundless rationale as a pretext to creating tension along the Lao-Thai border.

5. Is it possible and thinkable that while Laos has reiterated to the Thai side its correct and constructive proposal to hold negotiations between the two countries aimed at resolving the remaining problems in relations between the two sides and problem relating to peace, stability, and cooperation in this region, it would have carried out such a hostile act?

6. The LPDR Government absolutely denies the groundless allegations and slanderous charge made by the Thai authorities against Laos. At the same time, it calls on the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, which is a temporary member of the UN Security Council, to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos. Instead of making fabrications to oppose Laos, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand should give a positive response to the correct, constructive, and reasonable proposal reiterated by the Lao Government in the 6 June 1986 statement of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. The policy of thief crying stop thief is no longer effective when the international community is now able to clearly distinguish who are the aggressors and who are the victims of aggression.

The LPDR Government warns the Thai side that Thailand is solely responsible for all the possible consequences arising from their actions.

VIENTIANE REPORTS RIOTING IN THAILAND'S PHUKET

BK241542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] According to Thai radio and television reports, on 23 June 50,000 people of various strata in Phuket, a town on an island in southern Thailand, demonstrated to protest the opening of a chemical plant in this town. The protesters marched along roads carrying placards opposing the capitalists who own the plant. They also demanded that the Thai administration take action to prevent the opening of the plant. Some angry demonstrators set fire to many parts of the plant and moved in to break the windows of a luxury hotel where the demonstrators believed Thai Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya was staying. They set fire to the first three stories of the 7-floor hotel. The Bangkok Bank branch in Phuket, which extended large loans for the construction of the plant, was also a target of the protesters.

The Thai people's protest made the industry minister's trip to Phuket to settle the problem a failure and forced him to flee. It was also reported that the local administration mobilized hundreds of policemen who suppressed the demonstrators with various kinds of equipment and arrested about 200 people. Not fearing the suppression however, the demonstrators countered the police with sticks and stones.

Faced with such a situation, the Thai Government found it necessary to announce a state of emergency in the town on the evening of 23 June and mobilized large forces to check the local people's demonstration. The Thai administration's action has made the situation in Phuket town tense.

As everyone knows, the tantalum plant is scheduled to start production in the next few months. This plant was designed to produce tantalum from tin ore and chemicals. This tantalum is used in the manufacture of weapons and space equipment and may cause radioactivity affecting the environment and human lives, thus damaging the tourist industry on this island. This is why the people in Phuket Province have actively opposed the plan to produce tantalum. They have sent petitions, signed by as many as 80,000 people, on many occasions calling on the Thai Government to cancel the construction of the plant.

With high indignation, on 23 June the people of Phuket found it necessary to resort to violence by setting ablaze many parts of the plant. The Thai people's struggle in Phuket is just because it is to protect the environment and their own lives. This just struggle will continue despite the state of emergency declared by the Thai Government.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INCIDENT IN PHUKET

Government Issues Statement

BK291550 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Statement" from the Prime Minister's Office; dated 29 Jun]

[Text] In connection with the unrest in Phuket Province, the government announced a state of emergency in Phuket on 23 June, 1986; to improve public understanding, the government would like to explain the facts and its handling of the issue:

The people of Phuket have expressed publicly that they do not want the tantalum plant in Phuket Province because it will affect tourism. Regarding this, the prime minister has ordered the Industry Ministry to consider carefully the granting of an operating license for the plant and take into account the feelings of the people of Phuket and the effect on the society, the industry minister has handled the issue in line with this instruction. The investigations by the authorities show clearly that there are two groups opposing the tantalum plant -- a group of people from Phuket who have sincerely and peacefully opposed the project, and another group which would take advantage of the situation for their own political and business interests.

The latter group incited the people and created misunderstanding among the people of Phuket until the incident was out of control and damage had been done to private and public property. These people are instigators and initiators. As a result, the government has ordered police authorities to arrest these people as soon as possible, if there is firm evidence linking them to the unrest, so that they can be prosecuted in line with the judicial process. However, the government has instructed the police authorities to handle the matter carefully and judiciously so that the majority of the Phuket people who opposed the plant peacefully will not be affected.

The government would like to reaffirm that it will continue to uphold the instructions of the prime minister -- not to do anything that will affect the good feelings among the Phuket people and to follow the policy of establishing Phuket as a tourist resort. As for the private sector losses, the government will render appropriate assistance in order to help relieve their difficulties as much as possible.

The public is hereby informed.

[Signed] The Prime Minister's Office.

Dated 29 June, 1986

Lifts State of Emergency

BK010224 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Announcement lifting the state of emergency:

With reference to the 23 June 1986 declaration of the state of emergency in Phuket Province, it is deemed appropriate to lift the state of emergency in the province because the situation has returned to normal.

By virtue of Articles 4 and 21 of the 1952 act on administration during the state of emergency, the prime minister and interior minister hereby declare the lifting of the state of emergency from 1 July 1986.

Announced on 30 June 1986,

[Signed] General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

General Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister

Governor Transferred

BK290129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Phuket Governor Sanong Rotphothong has been ordered transferred out of the province to assume an inactive post as inspector-general attached to the Interior Ministry. He claims he has been made a scapegoat in the affair and wonders why others have not shared the blame for the rioting and destruction. He will be replaced tomorrow by Inspector General Kat Rakmani.

Governor Sanong received the transfer order, signed by Permanent Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon on Friday, but kept it to himself until it was announced on Radio Thailand last night. A well-informed source told the BANGKOK POST that Mr Sanong did not immediately announce the order because he wanted to prepare a farewell letter to be distributed to the Phuket people yesterday.

Mr Sanong has been criticised for his role in organising a public hearing on the tantalum plant controversy and for failing to take security precautions to cope with the riot. The governor was with Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya reportedly to ensure the latter's safety when mobs set fire to the tantalum plant and the Phuket Merlin Hotel. His quick transfer is likely to ease widespread discontent in Phuket and quicken the lifting of the state of emergency imposed on Monday night.

Fourth Army Region commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong flew to Bangkok yesterday for an urgent meeting with authorities at the Central Intelligence Bureau to discuss lifting the emergency measure tomorrow, according to reports.

In an exclusive interview with a special correspondent of the BANGKOK POST in Phuket after the announcement of his transfer via Radio Thailand, Mr Sanong said that he felt neither regret nor happiness about the transfer. "But my true feeling is hurt," he admitted. "What are we fighting against? (I'm) like a boxer who is engaged in a fight, but suddenly the trainer throws in the towel. I don't know what to do."

Maintaining his composure, but obviously hurt, the governor added: "Speaking about Thai bureaucracy, sometimes (I) feel pain in the heart. The system...(is full of) favouritism and vested interests." He warned: "...if (we) do not take into regard national interest, one day (we) will be sorry." The governor also complained that the transfer order came to him suddenly and he did not know why all the blame had been put on him. "It does not matter if I am tranferred. I am not sorry as I did my best within my power and responsibility," he said. Mr Sanong said that he will follow orders.

He said that in the past he had never asked his superiors for a post where he could make financial gains. "Sanong Rodphothong does not do this," he said. When he was informed that he would be the governor of Phuket, Mr Sanong said that he and his friends had wondered whether he was being set up because the province is known for having influential and powerful persons with vested interests. He said that a transfer would be good for him as it would give him time to do more reading.

Referring to Monday's incident, Mr Sanong said that if he had brought Mr Chirayu to the Community Hall and the minister was attacked or killed, the result would be the same. "The blame would fall on me," he said, adding that the only way he could escape blame in such a situation was to be killed. He also said that even God would be at a loss as to how to stop an angry mob.

Mr Sanong also claimed that he was made a scapegoat in the controversial tantalum incident. He said several other people were in charge of the situation that day and he failed to understand why he should get all the blame. In addition, the governor accused his assistant, Wichit Sarakun, of being "very irresponsible" for staying as home instead of monitoring the situation as ordered. Mr Sanong said he told Mr Wichit to remain at the Community Hall where Minister Chirayu was to meet with representatives of the anti-tantalum plant protesters.

Instead, said the governor, Mr Wichit went to the provicial hall and later went home on hearing that the Phuket Merlin Hotel was burning. "I consider him a very irresponsible official," said Mr Sanong. He added that the people of Phuket have been successful in their fight against the potential poison from the tantalum plant.

Plant Not To Be Rebuilt

BK010133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The tantalum plant in Phuket will not be rebuilt and construction of a new plan is unlikely under this government, Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya said yesterday. The decision was reached yesterday by the government-appointed ad hoc committee during its first meeting chaired by Mr Chirayu. The minister said the team was gathering information from experts in various fields to determine the problems a tantalum plant could pose.

While the study was being carried out, he said, the government did not have to make a decision on whether the plant should be rebuilt. The team, said Mr Chirayu, wanted to reach a conclusion free of influence from any interest group. The conclusion would be used by the next administration in considering whether a tantalum plant could be established in Thailand.

The minister yesterday met informally with members of the American Chamber of Commerce at the house of Chamber President David Lyman to explain about last Monday's incident in Phuket and the repercussions on foreign investment. An informed source said that Mr Chirayu reiterated the government's policy to welcome foreign investment and assured government support for foreign investors.

Party Member Arrested

BK300317 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Phuket -- Police yesterday arrested a member of New Force Party and his younger brother and charged them with instigating the riot on June 23 when residents of this southern island resort protested against the factory of Thailand Tantalum Industry Corp Ltd.

Meanwhile, the government announced yesterday that it would provide as much assistance as possible to those affected by the violence. It also said stern actions would be taken against those found to have been responsible for the damaged properties which include a firstclass hotel.

Rewut Chinaphon, who is a candidate in the general election of July 27, was held with his younger brother Ronachai, 26. The house of their father was searched for evidence. Police slapped multiple charges against them, ranging from instigating people to destroying properties, arson, riot and violence.

TV Newsman Transferred

BK280035 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Channel 9 News Division chief Somwang Sukying has been transferred because of Monday [23 June] night's news coverage of the riot in Phuket. Mr Somwang will exchange positions with Channel Inspection Division chief Chitnarong Kunnakritsadathikan. PM's Officer Minister Pol Lt Chan Manutham ordered the director of the Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand [MCOT] Pramuth Sutabut to make the transfer yesterday.

A Government House report said Pol Lt Chan, who is the MCOT chairman, was displeased with the coverage which included an emotional interview with the owner of the extensively-damaged Phuket Merlin Hotel. The minister thought the interview had damaged the government's reputation.

The hotel owner criticised both the police for their failure to stop the mob from attacking the premises and local firemen for their slow response when the hotel was set ablaze. Another report said the government felt the coverage was "too bold". The TV station, it said, was told to show only "positive" news or interviews with government officials.

Editorials View Unrest

BK261504 [Editorial Report] Four Thai-language Bangkok dailies -- MATICHON, SIAM RAT, NAEO NA, and THAI RAT -- on 25 and 26 June published editorials commenting on the riot which took place in Phuket Province on 23 June.

MATICHON'S 1000-word page 6 editorial for 25 June, entitled: "Anarchy in Phuket Over the Tantalum Feud," says that the riot in Phuket Province on 23 June was triggered by mobs who chose to use violence to demonstrate their opposition to the planned opening of the multibillion baht tantalum plant on their famous resort island. The mounting resentment of the local people has been apparent since 1 May.

MATICHON says that although the Industry Ministry tried to explain to the people that the tantalum plant was equipped with modern and effective equipment to prevent any possible pollution and that the factory had nothing to do with any radioactive element, it seemed that the people simply refused to listen.

The editorial says: "It is an indisputable fact that part of the reaction against the project derived from the conflict between the capitalist owners of the tantalum plant and influential local groups who have been dealing with Singapore capitalists and maintaining close ties with some political parties. The sincere demonstrations staged by the Phuket people were exploited by these people for political purposes and financial reward from the rackets engaging in the smuggling of tin slag to Singapore."

The editorial continues: The riot was a sad tragedy because the lawless mobs destroyed property of the private sector. "Worse still, the political parties which added more fuel into the flame of the conflict were those in the coalition government of General Prem Tinsulanon." Such parties will only lead the people "to fall into the abyss of calamities" if they win the general election and form a government.

General Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as the prime minister, must be held fully responsible for all good or bad events in the country. If he is "unable to deal with the riot properly he will not sit in the prime minister's chair comfortably, if he manages to retain the premiership."

SIAM RAT'S 700-word page 8 editorial for 25 June, entitled" "Beware of Tantalum-2" asks why the people in Phuket Province did not show reaction against the tantalum plant from the very beginning when the first pile was driven into the ground. It notes: "The Phuket people might be satisfied that they will have no tantalum palnt in their area. But the Thai people in the whole country are not very happy with the future of foreign investment here."

The editorial says: "The government must provide a clear explanation on the Phuket riot for the general public. How it happened and interference by the third parties in the incident must be clarified. We believe that there must be third parties involved in the mishap. We appeal to the Thai people to learn from the Phuket incident that mob rule always brings about calamity wherever it is applied." "We do not want to see a 'tantalum-2' incident in any part of Thailand, and we do not want to see someone smile behind our back when something of such a nature occurs."

NAEO NA's 800-word page 4 editorial for 25 June, entitled: "The Phuket Riot," says the disturbance in Phuket has forced the government to declare a state of emergency. The violence broke out because the "majority of the people in Phuket Province oppose the opening of the tantalum plant because they believe the plant would cause pollution detrimental to the tourist industry which is the major source income of the people."

"The official investigation indicates that rioters were hired from nearby provinces. They were not natives of Phuket Province. It is believed that the disturbance was politically motivated and was an attempt to topple General Prem Tinsulanon's government." The editorial atributes the chaos to the government's indecisiveness and urges the government to improve the efficency of its intelligence system.

NAEO NA's 800-word page 4 editorial for 26 June, entitled: "Who Can Solve the Problem?", notes that although General Prem's government has had some successes in solving economic problems, there are many more things that he must do to ensure that he can remain popular in the country. "However, the riot in Phuket has already damaged the credibility of General Prem and his government down to the zero level." Vandalism against private property of the people during the riot has convinced "law-abiding citizens that this government is unable to guarantee the safety of their lives and property." "This kind of situation is very dangerous to government's stability because if such a feeling spreads further, the people will not accept the government, and that means the beginning of change from the grass-root level."

THAI RAT's 900-word page 3 editorial for 26 June, entitled: "Why Did the Riot Take Place in Phuket?", notes: Psychologically speaking, when a huge number of people gather at one place, it seems that they can easily be provoked. They tend to be more emotional than rational. The mobs started the riot in Phuket Province because they were angry with the industry minister who failed to meet the demonstrators as arranged earlier.

Touching on the burning of the tantalum plant by rioters, the editorial notes: "The plant is located in Phuket because the area produces the best-quality tin slag in the world. Phuket tin slag contains more tantalum. And opening of the tantalum factory will affect the enormous interests of the people who export tin slag."

The editorial says: The riot in Phuket province could also be the work of people who "want to discredit the government, in particular the prime minister, who is reportedly expected to be appointed as the prime minister of the next government. Furthermore, Phuket is a famous resort town and some countries might want to destroy it."

MINISTER ALLEGES MONEY DUMPING IN SOUTH

BK210221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Education Minister Chuan Likphai has urged the National Security Council to investigate alleged massive money dumping by "foreign businessmen" to back certain candidates in the South.

Mr Chuan, campaign manager for the Democrat Party in the southern region, claimed that one candidate alone has spent 10 million baht to win support during the early stages of the campaign. "We (the Democrats) have come to a theory that these candidates may have received financial support from foreign investors in the South in exchange for helping protect their business interests when elected to the Parliament," Mr Chuan said.

He said the candidates, whose identities he declined to reveal, were politicians who were not in a position to spend much money at the polls. Money dumping was prevalent in every province in the South and the problem had worried the Democrat Party, Mr Chuan said.

The Education minister made his charges at a youth meeting at Government House during which NSC chief Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri was invited to speak on national security matter. Mr Chuan was seen handing Sqn-Ldr Prasong a piece of paper on which he wrote the names of the suspected foreign businessmen. The NSC chief declined to reveal the identities of the businessmen, saying he would find out if the allegation was true.

Prasong Receives List

BK281035 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] National Security Council's [NSC] Secretary General, Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri this morning said that he received from Education Minister Chuan Likphai a list of concerned politicians of a certain political party receiving money from a foreign country. He said that the name of the political party and the list of the concerned politicians were with him. He said that if the names were revealed at the moment, it would affect several people.

Education Minister Chuan last week urged the NSC to investigate alleged massive money dumping by "foreign businessmen" to back certain candidates in the South. Minister Chuan also said that one candidate alone in the South had spent 10 million baht to win support during the early stages of the campaign.

Sqn Ldr Prasong also denied the news report that he would propose a law to cover foreign investors in Thailand. In the past, we have only encouraged them to make investments, he said. The investment also includes that from socialist countries, especially mainland China. He said, however, that investment from socialist countries would be considered on an individual basis.

TROOPS SEIZE CPM CAMP ON MALAYSIAN BORDER

BK200134 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Betong -- Troops seized a key Communist Party of Malaya camp yesterday following air strikes and an artillery bombardment. The camp, of the CPM Second Zone's First Company, was overrun by a combined force led by Cpt Chaowalek Tansuk yesterday afternoon.

Deputy task force commander Col Chuphan Trachu said the camp came under artillery fire and was strafed and rocketed by warplanes before the infantry moved in. There were no casualties because the guerrillas had made their escape from the camp, which is about one kilometre from the border and nine from the town.

Commanded by Lee Yuan, the camp was believed to have been set up about ten years ago on a 2.500-foot hilltop. Col Chauphan said the camp, equipped with running water and electricity, comprised a hall to accommodate about 80 people, a 20-unit permanent sleeping quarters, a basketball field, a tunnel, a 300-metre trench and bunkers.

The commander said the camp was littered with booby traps, and 40 were defused yesterday. He said CPM secretary-general Chang Chung-ming was thought to have fled the assault on the camp.

COVERAGE OF 11TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Communique No 3

OW281235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique No 3 of the 11th Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] After the deputies held working sessions in groups, the National Assembly held its plenary session at the Conference Hall on 28 June 1986, under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman Cam Ngoan.

The National Assembly heard reports by the following deputies:

Nguyen Van Hieu, deputy from An Giang; Tran The Thong, deputy from Tien Giang; Tran Ngoc Trac, deputy from Thuan Hai; Nguyen Thanh Phong, deputy from Dong Thap; Thai hien Luong, deputy from Hanoi; Hero Nup, deputy from Gia Lai-Cong Tum; Vo Mai, deputy from Ben Tre; Pham Son Tong, deputy from Dong Nai; and Tran Cong Tuong, deputy from Tien Giang.

Personnel Changes Approved

OW301344 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Communique No 4 of the 11th Session of the 7th National Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly held its plenary session at the conference hall on 30 June 1986.

I. National Assembly Vice Chairman Phan Anh presided over the delivery of speeches. The national assembly heard reports by the following deputies:

Nguyen Van Tien, deputy from Long An; Phan Huu Phuc, deputy from Cuu Long, Nguyen Xuan Duong, deputy from Thai Binh; Giang Thi Vu, deputy from Son La; Nguyen Thi Sau, deputy from Quang Ninh; Le Bach Lan, deputy from Thanh Hoa; and Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City.

II. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho chaired the closing part of the session.

The National Assembly approved the resolution on the draft law on marriage and family and decided that the Council of State make public this draft law to enable the people to contribute their views. The National Assembly's Judiciary Committee and the Council of Ministers' Drafting Committee will collect and study the people's views to readjust the draft law before submitting it to the coming session of the National Assembly for approval.

The National Assembly approved the Council of State's decision No. 703 NQHDNN-7 of 30 January 1986 on the dismissal of comrade Tran Phuong from his post of Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Council of State's decision No. 703 QDHDNN-7 of 21 June 1986 on appointments and dismissals of the number of members of the Council of Ministers as follows:

1. Comrade To Huu ceases to hold the post of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Vo Chi Cong assumes the post of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers ceased to be concurrently minister of communications and transportation. Comrade Bui Danh Luu assumes the post of minister of communications and transportation.

3. Comrade Chu Tam Thuc ceases to hold the post of minister of finance. Comrade Vu Tuan ceases to hold the post of minister of food industry in order to assume the post of minister of finance.

4. Comrade Le Duc Thinh ceases to assume the post of minister of home trade. Comrade Hoang Minh Thang holds the post of minister of home trade.

5. Comrade Le Khac ceases to hold the post of minister of foreign trade. Comrade Doan Dug Thanh assumes the post of minister of foreign trade.

6. Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia ceases to hold the post of governor general of the State Bank. Comrade Lu Minh Chau assumes the post of governor general of the State Bank.

7. Comrade Nguyen Chan ceases to hold the post of minister of mines and coal.

8. Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu ceases to hold the post of minister of culture.

II. At 1630 [0930 GMT], Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered a speech closing the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly.

Assembly Ends Session

OW301936 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- The 11th session of the National Assembly, seventh legislature, closed here this afternoon under the chairmanship of Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho.

At this session, the National Assembly adopted the resolution on the draft of the law on marriage and family. The State Council will make public this draft and gather opinions and suggestions from the people for amendments and it will submit the draft to the National Assembly for approval in the next session.

The National Assembly also passed the resolutions on the ratification of the decisions made by the State Council on the appointment and dismissal of some members of the Council of Ministers.

In his closing speech, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"Promoting the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, the N.A. deputies discussed reports of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the state budget in the first half of this year, on the execution of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eight plenum on prices, wages and money and imperative measures to carry out this resolution in the coming period".

"On this occasion", he said, "the National Assembly expresses full support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives expounded in the statement of January 15, by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee on the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, and in the letter sent on June 12 by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, to the UN secretary general on the three-stage program for the conquest of the outer space in service of peaceful purposes. The National Assembly warmly welcomes peace initiatives of the consultative meeting of N.A. representatives of six Asian socialist countries in Ulaanbaatar on March 27, 1986 on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific".

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed the Vietnamese people's solidarity with and strong support for the persistent struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples and the Frontline Countries in southern Africa against apartheid and the Pretoria regime, [word indistinct] of imperialism. He said: "the National Assembly supports the statement of the international conference on South Africa which calls for sanctions against the South African racist regime".

He said: "the National Assembly highly values the results of the official friendship visits by a delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea which have contributed to the consolidation and development of the special friendship and all-ground cooperation between Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Further on Closing

BK010350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Dear friends, after working for a week with a high sense of responsibility and discussing all the nation's important and realistic problems, the 11th session of the SRV 7th National Assembly solemnly closed at 1630 on 30 June. Attending the closing session were Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other party and state leaders. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho directed the closing session.

At this session, the National Assembly approved the resolution on the draft law on marriage and family and decided that the Council of State will make public this draft law to enable the people to contribute their views. The National Assembly's Judiciary Committee and the Council of Ministers' Drafting Committee will collect and study the people's views to readjust the draft law before submitting it to the coming session of the National Assembly for approval.

The National Assembly, in this closing session, also approved the Council of State's decision No 703/NQHDNN-7 of 30 January 1986 on the dismissal of Comrade Tran Phuong from his post of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Council of State's Decision No. 735/QDHDNN-7 of 21 June 1986 on appointments and dismissals of a number of members of the Council of Ministers as reported earlier.

These two decisions were unanimously adopted by the National Assembly. Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, then solemnly delivered a closing speech. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Huu Tho recording] Dear esteemed Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong: Dear National Assembly deputies:

Today we concluded the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly with splendid success. At this session the National Assembly expressed viewpoints on ways to readjust the draft law on marriage and family and decided to make public this draft law to enable the people to contribute their views in order to continue readjusting the draft law before submitting it to the coming session of the National Assembly for approval.

In the spirit of the serious criticism and slef-criticism drive, the National Assembly deputies discussed various reports by the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the state budget during the 1st 6 months of 1986; the implementation of the party Central Committee eight plenum's resoluition on prices, wages, and money; and other urgent measures to carry out this resolution in the days ahead.

The National Assembly affirmed that during the past period, our revolutionary cause has made great achievements, thereby creating new ways to advance [word indistinct]. Our socioeconomic situation is still facing numerous difficulties. Various state organizations, ranging from the Council of Ministers to various sectors and echelons, are paying special attention to developing and strengthening supervision to help organizations renovate the economic management system, resolutely overcome errors and shortcomings, and realistically improve the situation in order to meet the people's aspiration.

The National Assembly pointed out the policies and measures aimed at intensifying the socialist legal system, enhancing state law, and ensuring and promoting the people's right to collective mastery. Under the party's leadership, our entire people and Armed Forces are determined to mobilize the country's combined strength to successfully fulfill the 1986 state plan, gradually stabilize the economy, firmly defend the socialist fatherland, and pave the way for new progress in the deveopment of the country in subsequent years.

On this occasion, the National Assembly expresed full support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives expounded in the 15 January 1986 statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the need to completely eliminate nuclear weapons, and in the letter sent to the United Nations secretary general on 12 June 1986 by Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 3-stage program for the conquest of outer space for peace purposes.

The National Assembly warmly welcomed the peace initiatives put forth by the consultative conference of National Assembly representatives of the six Asian socialist countries in Ulaanbaatar on 27 March 1986 concerning the issues of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

The National Assembly expressed solidarity with the strong support for the persistent struggle of the people of South Africa, Namibia, and other Frontline Countries in southern Africa against apartheid and Pretoria -- the tool of imperialism in Africa. It also supported the statement by the International Conference on South Africa calling for the adoption of punitive steps against the South African racist regime.

The National Assembly highly valued the fine results of the recent official friendship visits to the LPDR and the PRK by a delegation of our National Assembly, visits that have contributed to the consolidation and development of the special friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia, as well as among the three Indochinese countries.

Dear National Assembly deputies, the situation and revolutionary tasks in our country have set forth many pressing issues requiring that all echelons and sectors struggle extraordinarily and implement scrupulously all party resolutions and state laws. Together with our compatriots and combatants throughout the country, let our National Assembly deputies uphold the revolutionary will and sense of responsibility to satisfactorily impolement all policies and measures of the party and state and emulate in making practical achievements to hour the sixth national party congress.

I declare the closing of the 11th session of the seventh National Assembly. [end recording]

The 11th session of the seventh SRV National Assembly concluded amid an atmosphere of enuthusiasm and a high level of unaminity among National Assembly deputies.

Aims of Draft Law on Marriage

OW291215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Following is an introduction to the report on the draft law on marriage and family presented by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh at the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly.

The law on marriage and family, promulgated in 1959 and now in force, has contributed to emancipating women and achieving equal rights between men and women in family and society.

At present, the situation in our country has basically changed; our advanced society requires more concrete and complete regulations on socialist marital and family relationships. The promulgation of the new law on marriage and family is an objective necessity for accelerating socialist construction across the country.

On 25 October 1982, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on setting up the marriage and family law drafting committee. The new law on marriage and family ensures the continuity and development of the 1959 law on marriage and family. It builds and consolidates the socialist marital and family system, and shapes new socialist men and a socialist pattern of marital and family relationships, while getting rid of vestiges of the lingering feudal marital and family system, outmoded customs, and the influence of bourgeois ideology in marriage and family life.

The new marriage and family law is built on these principles: voluntary, progressive marriage between a single husband and a single wife; equality between husband and wife; protection of the rights of parents and children; and protection of mothers and infants. Following are some points on marriage and parent-child relationships in the draft law.

Marriage: Concerning marriageble age, there are opinions suggesting an increase to 20 for women, and 22 for men, or 22 for women and 25 for men, with a view to curbing population growth.

The draft law still maintains the marriageable age of 18 for women and 20 for men, as specified in the 1959 marriage and family law, which has been in force for 27 years and has customarily been observed by our people.

Investigations and surveys on marriage and family show that there still exist many cases of marriage below the legally specified age in rural areas. particularly in mountainous regions.

In fixing the minimum marriageable age, we should examine many aspects, with attention paid to ethnic customs. Increasing the marriageable law is not a fundamental issue for checking population growth. It may lead to complicated developments.

Regarding marraige, the draft law also specifies two new issues:

1. Annulment of illegal marriages.

Marriages in violation of marriage conditions specified in the marriage and family law shall be annulled by the people's court -- article No 9. This regulation is meant to ensure correct observance of the marriage and family law and to strengthen the socialist legal system;

2. Specifications in chapter 9 on marriages between Vietnamese citizens and foreigners are aimed at meeting the requirements of the situation stemming from growing international relations.

Parent-child relationships: In the present situation, parent-child relationships should be specified in a concrete and detailed manner, in order to meet the requirements of protecting, caring for, and educating children. The draft law contains 3 chapters and 21 articles for this purpose.

NHAN DAN ON BASIC ECONOMIC UNITS' AUTONOMY

BK301554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jun 86

[30 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Exercise in Autonomy of Basic Economic Units To Accelerate Production and Business"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued an important directive promulgating nine temporary regulations aimed at implementing the Political Bureau's draft resolution on ensuring autonomy in production and business for basic economic units.

These regulations specify the autonomy of basic economic units in the fields of planning, technical materials supply, labor and wages, financial and banking affairs, consumption of products and services, export-oriented production and export and import activities, and the signing and implementation of economic contracts.

These temporary regulations are another in setting down into law and making concrete the main contents of the Political Bureau's draft resolution. They are also regarded as the mainstay of our state's new management mechanism for basic economic units in the current state on the basis of thoroughly understanding the resolutions of the party Central Committee's 8th and 10th plenums and other Political Bureau resolutions.

The new management mechanism is taking shape from previous experience in the economic management of our country and developing our strengths and achievements while overcoming shortcomings and deficiencies, discarding regulations that are no longer suitable and vary with these draft resolutions of the party and creating favorable conditions for basic economic units to achieve autonomy positively in both production and business.

The new regulations will contribute to eliminating the system of bureaucratic centralism, red tape, and state subsidies and promote strict enforcement of the principles of democratic centralism, economic accounting, and socialist business as well as the use of planning as a center piece in the management of basic economic units.

The shaping us and application of the new management mechanism requires uniform, rapid, and practical change among various sectors and echelons of the national economic sector. It is necessary have a quite good and uniform system of paperwork for economic management. Specific attention must be paid to intensifying guidance for controlling, supervising, reviewing, and rounding off work implementation.

It is now important for various sectors and echelons to issue directives and circulars quickly providing guidance in the uniform implementation of various systems and policies in accordance with the Political Bureau's draft resolution and with the Council of Ministers' various new decisions, including the many circulars guiding various interministries, ministries in charge of specific sectors, and provincial and city people's committees on the stipulations on planning, cost accounting, auditing, and statistical systems for various national economic sectors. It is necessary to reread papers on management that have been promulgated so far to discard things that are no longer applicable and to introduce a new system of paperwork suitable to the new management mechanism.

It is necessary to introduce, amend or revise regulations on state-run industrial enterprise, [trade] unions of state enterprises, enterprise councils, enterprise directors, senior enterprise accountants, handicraft and small-industry cooperatives, and the laboring people's collective mastery: to determine a unified accounting and statistical system for the entire country; and to take a look at the labor and trade union laws.

The implementation of new regulations on the autonomy of basic economic units requires that we pay great attention to providing guidance for targeted pilot projects and that we experimentarily carry out and reach appropriate conclusions on the application of the new management mechanism before the Political Bureau issues an official resolution.

Discarding the centralized, bureaucratic, red-tape, and subsidy-based management system, building a new management mechanism, and ensuring autonomy in production and business for basic economic units are difficult and complex revolutionary tasks that we must carry out urgently but steadily while drawning on experience to make constant improvements and oppose subjectivism, hastiness, and simplism.

Renovating the management system and guaranteeing autonomy in production and business for basic economic units must be aimed at tackling the existing urgent problems of boosting production; increasing output, quality, and effeciency; intensifying market management; reestablishing order in circulation and distribution; struggling to stabilize commodity prices; quickly balancing the budget; stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and the people's lives; and ensuring successful fulfillment of the 1986 state plan.

Intensifying party work; renovating the organization of cadres; improving the managerial capability and efficiency of the state apparatus from the central down to the grass-roots levels; upholding a sense of organizational discipline; and developing the collective mastery of the laboring people, of trade union organizations, and of other mass organizations are necessary and aimed at contributing to ensuring autonomy in production and business for basic economic units.

HO CHI MINH CITY FAVORS FAMILY-BASED PRODUCTION

BK241211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] The decision of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee to stimulate individual and family handicrafts and artisan industry production and other family-based secondary trades has been welcomed and supported by the city people.

In the past 5 months or more, nearly 1,000 households have been registered for such production. Most of these households possess professional skills and equipment or capital and raw materials coming from relatives abroad. Although large numbers of people have all the conditions for organizing production, they are still worried about some specific problems in the course of doing business this way.

Pursuant to the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenum resolutions and the draft resolution of the Political Bureau, the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee recently issued guidance for households engaged in individual and family handicrafts and artisan industry production and in other family-based secondary trades.

According to the guidance, households with technical skills are given priority to produce certain goods the great demand for which the state-run production sector has not fully met. Households that use domestic materials and valuable materials that can be imported are also given priority to produce.

It is forbidden to produce and deal in commodities under state monopoly control such as wine, cigarettes, metal, medicines, beer, and so on. No more new installations of trades the production capacity of which is now excessive in the city, will be allowed to develop.

Production households that do not have sufficient conditions for ensuring the quality of their products, that refuse state management control, or that lack measures to secure industrial sanitation and thus pollute the residential area will not be allowed to operate nor renew their licenses.

DISTRICT BUILDING COMMITTEE MEETS ON DEVELOPMENT

BK290540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Joint Party-Government Committee for District Building recently held a seminar in Vung Liem District, Cuu Long Province, to exchange experiences on industrial construction and development at the district level in the Nam Bo provinces and cities.

After hearing a recapitulative report pointing out the results obtained from industrial construction and development at the district level and in those areas where activities are still limited, representatives from a number of districts reported on the initial results of and experiences in building districts agro-industrial structures.

Almost all of the participating districts asserted the need to promote strong industrial development in districts to exploit their fullest potential in land and manpower, to build their material-technical bases; to raise the value of their agricultural, fishery, and forestry production volumes; to increase the quantity and quality of their export and consumer goods; to promote their industrial development; and to create conditions for increasing their sources of income and for improving the rural laboring people's lives, thereby creating an on-site logistic capability to serve national defense and to build impregnable district military fortresses for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN OUTLINES PRK COOPERATION GUIDELINES

BK280942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 28 Jun article: "Fine Prospects for Vietnam-Cambodia Economic and Cultural Cooperation"]

[Text] Since 1983, cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia has improved in quality. A committee for economic and cultural cooperation has been established in each country to help the Council of Ministers manage cooperation with each other's country.

The ministries, sectors, and provinces in each country have established organizations charged with fulfilling the objective requirements arising from cooperation as specified in the documents signed in January 1986 at the Hanoi Intergovernmental Cambodia-Vietnam conference.

The guidelines for cooperation between the two countries in the days ahead will focus on the following programs:

- Develop the production of grain and food products on the basis of developing agriculture for 1986-90;

- Develop exports agricultural and forestry products;

- Exploit natural resources and develop industry;

- Develop the communications and transportation sector and tap the source of Mekong river water;

- Train cadres and technical workers and,

- Develop culture and public health.

In the rest of 1986, Vietnam and Cambodia will continue to cooperate and help each other fulfill the requirements for specialists and train technical cadres and workers up to university level. The two countries will exchange observation, survey, and experiment teams to carry out some other tasks such as restoring Chruoy Changva Bridge, providing school textbooks, implementing 60 technical services projects and 7 construction projects, shipping goods in transit, and fulfilling the 25 projects remaining from 1985.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE CONDEMNS U.S. DECISION TO UP WHEAT SUBSIDY

BK010924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has condemned the American decision to increase government subsidies to help U.S. farmers sell more wheat abroad. Mr Hawke also attacked the policies of the European Community which allowed subsidized quotas to be dumped on world markets. He said both were ruining their own economic prospects.

Australian wheat farmers appear likely to suffer a further decline in income because of the U.S. decision. A Radio Australia correspondent in Washington, Jim Middelton, says the United States decision brought an immediate and gloomy response from Australia's primary industry minister, Mr Kerin, who is in Washington for talks with top American agricultural officials.

[Begin recording] [Middleton] The American agriculture secretary, Mr Richard Lyng, announced that for next year's wheat harvest the government subsidy will be increased by 12 cents to $2.10 a bushel. It is the highest level in 10 years. The move will have the effect of further depressing the international price of wheat and reducing the income of farmers in countries like Australia without such subsidy program. At a news conference in Washington, Mr Kerin told reporters that Australia did not have the financial resources to retaliate with subsidies of its own.

[Kerin] We cannot afford it because to match it would be something in the order of $5 billion, that is [word indistinct] United States, and of course it will be quite illusory.

The big problem is that the additional markets are not out there, and the problem Australia faces and Canada faces and Argentina faces with wheat is that we have no choice but to follow the market down until we cannot physically produce any more. [end recording]

That was primary industry minister, Mr Kerin. Earlier, the chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, Mr Clinton Condon, dismissed American claims that recent sales of cheap American wheat were part of a campaign to remain competitive with subsidized exports from the European Community. He said the sales were depressing world prices.

[Begin Condon Recording] What we have been trying to do up to this stage is to make sure that the American Administration and the Europeans know exactly what harm they are doing to the world grain market with their export subsidies. Now the Americans are saying that they will continue these subsidies while the Europeans do, and I believe that they have been trying to get the Europeans to discuss grain trade in the next round of GATT negotiations. But any results from that would be a number of years off. [end recording]

Last week Mr Condon made a strong attack on the United States because of its sale of 50,000 tons of subsidized wheat to Sri Lanka. Australia is Sri Lanka's main supplier of wheat.

TRADING PARTNERS PROMISE OVER $250 MILLION AID

HK271249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 27 (AFP) -- The Philippines picked up aid totalling more than 250 million dollars during meetings here this week of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and key trading partners in the developed world. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Wednesday signed over 200 million dollars in grant money to the Philippines. He described it as part of a 5.5-million-dollar [as received] aid package to give the four-month-old government of President Corazon Aquino "breathing room" to "bring about economic growth and renewed business confidence."

On Friday, European Economic Commissioner (EEC) Claude Cheysson announced that the EEC would be making available some 40-50 million dollars in grant aid almost immediately. Some 15 million dollars would be available for rural projects such as artesian wells, and this could be delivered in a matter of weeks, Mr. Cheysson told reporters. The remainder would be made available over the next few months and would include three to four million dollars in food aid, while the rest would be used to fund new projects and some proposals suspended during the government of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos. This money was in addition to aid package offered by individual EEC members.

British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Timothy Renton told AQENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Friday that a 300,000-dollar overseas development aid fund had been set up since the new government took over for consultants to come to the Philippines and help in fields such as agriculture and timber technology. The fund has been announced previously, but no figures had been revealed, Mr. Renton said. Mr. Renton also handed over to a Manila University Friday equipment for its engineering department worth some 37,500 dollars on behalf of the British Council.

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark also told a press conference Thursday that he would be announcing new aid during a trip to the provinces next week, but refused to give figures, saying, "I wouldn't like to scoop myself."

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indoensia, Malaysia, the Philipines, Sinapore and Thailand. ASEAN key developed trading partners attending talks in Manila were Australia, Canada, Japan, the EEC, New Zealand and the United States.

BUSINESS DAY VIEWS SHULTZ VISIT U.S. AID

HK300930 Quezon City BUSISNESS DAY in English 26 Jun 86 p 28

[By Abrino Aydinin and Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The United States Government is seen to be wringing maximum political propaganda, while delivering nothing out of the economic assistance it encouraged the Aquino government to believe is forthcoming. U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel signed yesterday a new agreement on the $200-million previously appropriated compensation for the American use of military bases in the Philippines. This, however, hardly covers up for the aid that is not materializing in any significant amount.

The $200 million is presumably the undisbursed balance of the $265-million portion already appropriated out of a $475-million grant called Economic Support Fund (ESF) committed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration to the ousted government of Ferdinand Marcos. Aside from the ESF, the Reagan administration also committed funds for military purposes divided into a grant of $125 million under the U.S. military assistance program and $300 million of credit for U.S. foreign military sales. The total of $900-million of this bases related financing has to be appropriated by the U.S. Congress over a five-year period which started in 1985.

The whole point of the new management is that the U.S. has undertaken to speed up the disbursement of the appropriated ESF financing. This, Shultz said during the signing ceremony at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is an "exceptional" measure meant as a gesture of support to the Aquino government.

Shultz gave no hint of any progress made in an international fund-raising campaign for the Philippines to be led by the U.S. Government which the state secretary announced in Washington with fanfare. In fact nothing more has been said in Washington about this plan since then.

The visit of Shultz to Manila is evidently part of a process to develop a "close working relationship" with President Corazon C. Aquino and her key government officials, some of whom have displayed and anti-U.S. stance. Shultz had profuse praises for Mrs Aquino and her government. Displaying a tone and mood similar to that of his speech before the Foreign Policy Association in New York June 4, he told the press yesterday: "I feel very good about the future of the Philippines...There has been additional progress in solving the problems."

Apparently, though, American foreign investors, despite his declaration that he is "bullish" about the Philippines and his assurances of a promising future here, do not share his view. Members of the private sector recently invited to the U.S. who met with ranking American officials and businessmen go the impression that American business is not ready to invest in the Philippines. "They always asked the bottomline question: Is President Aquino up to the job?" A leading corporate figure told BUSINESS DAY. An economic who was part of the study group said: "They want to see progress first before they put in their money. Just like the IMF (International Monetary Fund), they seek prior action...

Lorenzo Tanada thinks the U.S. is dangling aid, purposely delaying its grant to the Philippine Government, pending the outcome of the Constitutional Commission. He sees a parallelism between the present situation and the post-war era wherein the U.S. uses reparations money to get the Philippine Government to agree to party rights agreeements with the Americans.

Shultz predictably put in a good word about the bases: "The bases are a good thing...They provide economic activity...security in the region." He also said they are content with the current stance of President Aquino about respecting the agreement up to 1991 and keeping her options open.

On his meeting with the Association of Southeast Asian foreign ministers, Shultz said he came to discuss "old ideas." The concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN), a long-standing proposal in the ASEAN, has not been discussed extensively. "In the meantime, we have to live with the proposition that the Soviets agree to reduce levels of nuclear arms to the point when they are eliminated," he said.

An impediment to the realization of a ZOPFAN is the presence of the American bases in the country. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, when asked about this issue, told BUSINESS DAY: "We (in the ASEAN) don't discuss this until it is decided upon by the Philippine Government. We'll cross the bridge when we ge there."

AQUINO TO APPEAL TO U.S. BUSINESSMEN DURING TRIP

HK300840 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino yesterday said the main aim of her forthcoming visit to the United States is to appeal to American businessmen to help in the economic recovery of the Philippines. Mrs Aquino said "there are only a few more details to be worked out" before she would announce the schedule of her U.S. trip. "I could probably announce it next week," she said.

The President said she accepted the invitation of the American Government to visit the U.S. "to take advantage of the popular support" she now enjoys among the American people. She revealed that her government is preparing some form of "incentives" for American businessmen who would respond to her call for more foreign investments in the country. But Mrs Aquino stressed that before proceeding to the U.S., she would first visit an Asian [as published] country as she had earlier promised.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan had originally asked Mrs Aquino to visit the U.S. in November this year. But her visit would be made probably mid-September because of the forthcoming legislative elections in the U.S. She said she accepted an invitation to address members of the American Senate and Congress. Because of this, she said, it is necessary to go to the U.S. before November, the election month.

The Chief Executive also revealed that foreign and local businessmen had started investing in the country. She was informed by the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] that more than P500 million worth of non-performing assets of the government had been bought by the private sector. The DBP also told the President that 20 percent of these new investments came from foreign businessmen. She also revealed that Malaysia had expressed the desire to import sugar from the Philippines.

MALAYSIA'S RITHAUDDEEN HOLDS TALKS WITH AQUINO

BK261209 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1150 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, June 26 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- President Corazon Aquino Thursday said she looks forward to meeting Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed to further build up closer bilateral co-operation. Aquino hoped to be able to meet Dr Mahathir before the third ASEAN summit due here in July, next year, according to Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen who called on the new Philippine leader at her office in Malacanang Thursday.

During the meeting President Aquino reiterated her desire to visit ASEAN countries first before going to other countries. She has also a standing invitation to visit the United States but said that she had not firmed up her plans on her overseas visits.

Tengku Rithauddeen said during the discussions they emphasised on the need for closer relations between the two neighboring countries. Tengku Rithauddeen said he expressed Malaysia's desire to further promote bilateral trade and asked about the possibility of importing sugar from the Philippines. He also brought up issues related to industrial complementation where the two countries could complement each other like in the production of automotive spare parts.

Despite a slowdown in Philippine import activities last year, its imports from Malaysia increased to U.S. $543.5 million last year making Malaysia the number three largest trading partner after the United States and Japan. Malaysia's imports from the Philippines during the period came to U.S. $173.8 million.

Refuses to Comment on Sabah

HK270453 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The Malaysian Government yesterday expressed its desire to expand trade with the Philippines. In a meeting with the president, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said that his country needs 530,000 metric tons of sugar a year, now supplied by Australia and Fiji. He said that his government wishes to enhance cooperation within the ASEAN, of which both the Philippines and Malaysia are members. However, he refused to comment on the Sabah issue.

LAUREL, LEE KUAN YEW TALKS 'VERY FRANK'

HK301042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 30 (AFP) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Monday told Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel that countertrade between their countries was worth trying and commended Manila's efforts to attract foreign investment, Mr Lauel said here. Mr Laurel told reporters that they also discussed the two strategic U.S. military bases in the Philippines and the communist insurgency that the four-month-old government of President Corazon Aquino is trying to end through talks with rebel leaders.

Mr Lee, the first head of state of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to visit Manila since a popular revolt overthrew Ferdinand Marcos in February, met with Mr Laurel for more than an hour at the Foreign Ministry. Singapore is expected to be the first foreign country to be visited by Mrs Aquino since she came to power. Mr. Lee's press secretary, James Fu, told reporters the Singapore leader will probably give Mrs. Aquino a formal invitation to visit Singapore at their meeting Tuesday.

On countertrade, which Mr Laurel urged Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei to initiate during a ASEAN ministerial conference here last week, Mr Lee "said it's something worth trying," Mr Laurel said. "He analyzed it, he gave me his very frank views on countertrade, and looked at the overall view, without prejudgment," said Mr Laurel, who is also the Philippine vice president. Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan had expressed reservations here last week about the feasibility of countertrade within ASEAN.

Mr Laurel said his meeting with Mr Lee was characterized by "a very frank exchange of views." Asked about the U.S. bases in the country, Mr Laurel said they talked about it "in passing, very briefly." "We discussed the security situation in Southeast Asia," he said.

Mr. Laurel said he gave the Singapore premier the "overview" on the communist insurgency. Mr. Lee did not express concern but merely listened to him, he said.

He said the Singapore premier told him it was important for foreign investments to come into the Philippines, whose economy has suffered a continuous decline in the past two years. Pressed for details, Mr. Laurel said: "He just said we're in the right direction, stability is essential for investment."

Asked if Mr. Lee offered his views to attract foreign investment, Mr. Laurel said: "Yes. We had a very frank exchange and his thoughts were based on a lot of experience." The minister did not elaborate.

Earlier Monday, presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told reporters that "economic matters will be discussed, among them Filipino workers in Singapore," in Mrs. Aquino's meeting with Mr. Lee Tuesday. Press reports here have said some 20,000 Filipinos working in Singapore were in danger of losing their jobs due to a new state policy to reduce the number of foreign workers there.

Mr. Lee is also scheduled to meet Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos.

Mr. Lee has not spoken to reporters since his arrival but is scheduled to hold a press conference before he leaves Manila Thursday to complete a tour that earlier took him to South Korea and Taiwan.

AQUINO STRESSES DESIRE FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT

HK231534 Hong Kong AFP in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Monday pledged to make sure her government stays honest even "if I have to fire everyone to do it." Mrs Aquino told an anniversary gathering of the government think-tank Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) that the nearly bloodless uprising by Filipinos which swept her to power last February had restored democracy. "By democracy, they meant more than the right to periodically elect crooks and suffer their tenure until the next election, but the right to have honest government," the chief executive said.

She asked the DAP to devote its attention to public policy, "empowerment of the people", good government, and public management.

"We need to study in a systematic way the problem of graft and corruption that has been the way of government in the Philippines." she said, adding that she has looked into rumors of graft and corruption resurfacing in government.

However, she said these "appear to have been prompted less by well-grounded suspicion as by the burning desire of the informant to replace" officials her government had installed into office. "This government, is, if nothing else, honest; and I'm going to make sure it stays that way if I have to fire everyone to do it," Mrs Aquino said.

NPA COMPANY AMBUSHES ARMY CONVOY, KILLS 8

HK011047 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Gumaca, Philippines, July 1 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas overwhelmed an army convoy near here, killing at least eight soldiers as the government and rebel leaders prepared for ceasefire talks, eyewitnesses said Tuesday. The ambush occurred Monday on a highway outside this coastal town some 150 kilometers (93 miles) southeast of Manila, three Manila-based photographers who witnessed the ambush by the New People's Army (NPA) said.

"We have not received a ceasefire order from above," the rebels' commander told the photographers shortly before the 35-minute attack by the 82-strong NPA company began. "If they want a ceasefire they should not enter our red zone," the commander told the photographers, who went to the scene Sunday after learning of the planned ambush. A red zone is an area where communist rebels enjoy strong support from the local population and often roam freely.

The photographers counted at least eight bodies on the road after the ambush, and said the guerrillas burned two of the three jeeps carrying the soldiers and recovered a dozen automatic refles and a grenade launcher. They said the rebels suffered no casualties and returned to a forest bivouac near to the ambush site.

Military and Defense Ministry spokesman in Manila could not immediately confirm or deny the Gumaca ambush on Tuesday. Staff members at a hospital in the town, however, confirmed that eight army troopers were killed, and two of the four injured soldiers were in serious condition.

A government negotiator in the ceasefire talks, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, told reporters in Manila on Monday that the date and site of the talks would be set this week.

The NPA, which has an estimated strength of 16,000 nationwide, is the armed force of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). The rebels are at the forefront of a 17-year-old insurgency President Corazon Aquino is striving to solve four months after she took over from Ferdinand Marcos on the back of a popular revolt. The NPA has said it will limit attacks to "abusive" military units during the talks and will largely take a defensive position.

DATE, VENUE OF CEASE-FIRE TALKS UNDER DISCUSSION

HK301303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 30 (AFP) -- Government and communist representatives are to set the date and venue of ceasefire talks this week, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said here Monday. Mr Mitra and human rights lawyer Jose Diokno have been appointed by President Corazon Aquino to hold peace talks with the communist underground in a bid to seek a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency. "We're talking to the people, whom I assume are authorized by them to fix the date and the place where we should meet," Mr. Mitra told reporters, adding that these were set to be finalized later this week.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), a coalition led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its 16,500-strong New People's Army (NPA), has named former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel as its representatives to the talks. Both are said to be high-ranking leaders of the underground movement.

Mr. Mitra said he was in touch with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos "on some of the measures which we should take in order to provide safe conduct to the representatives who will come here." He added: "I imagine that they will also make arrangements of safe conduct for us in case it becomes necessary for us to go and see them where they are."

Meanwhile, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported heavy fighting Monday between government troops and a 100-man Moslem separatist guerrilla group on a southern Philippine island. A Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) insurgent was killed as government troops attacked a rebel formation at a village on Olutanga Island, some 800 kilometers (480 miles) south of Manila, PNA said. The troops captured 45 foxholes held by the MNLF, PNA said, quoting regional military chief Brigadier General Lorenzo Rapanan. Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the report.

CPP 'FIRMING UP' TWO-PHASE PEACE PROPOSAL

OW301341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 30 KYODO -- The Communist Party of the Philippines is firming up a "two-phase" peace proposal leading to a coalition government to be presented in ceasefire talks, the BUSINESS DAY newspaper reported Monday. Suspected Communist Party Chairman Jose Maria Sison on the same day said that the political and economic crisis in the Philippines will force the government of President Corazon Aquino to allow revolutionaries to participate in a coalition government.

The first phase of the peace proposal requires the adoption of "political measures" for a "standstill" in armed clashes between government troops and the New Peoples Army (NPA) guerrllas "unless provoked." It includes a demand to pull out military detachments and checkpoints from within or near guerrilla territories. The second phase, which covers the ceasefire negotiations proper, will "work out the basic agreement within the framework of a transitional, democratic coalition government," including the eventual integration of the NPA into a reorganized and reoriented Philippine armed forces.

Sison, who was released from nearly 10 years of detention by Aquino shortly after she took power in February, told a breakfast forum in Manila Tuesday that a "new coalition government is possible." He said that the present government is already a coalition of forces that toppled Ferdinand Marcos and included Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who led a civilian-backed military revolt which ended 20 years of Marcos rule. "I suppose the ruling system would continue to die, the political and economic crises continue to worsen and a point shall be reached that the Aquino government will be desperate enough to see that revolutionary forces can take part in a new coalition government," he said.

The underground umbrella organization National Democratic Front (NDF) has named two former journalists, Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, as its official negotiators opposite Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, who were named members of the government panel in the ceasefire talks. "Such a proposal for a coalition government may doom the outcome of official truce talks, which have yet to take place," BUSINESS DAY commented. Another newspaper quoted Ocampo last Saturday as saying that the NDF did not have any bottomline demands or preconditions and all it wants is an "atmosphere for cordial talks."

Quoting from a 10-page draft document prepared by the Communist Party Central Committee, the BUSINESS DAY reported that the NPA will confine its attacks on "unreformed (military) officers and men, local warlords, Marcos loyalists, unruly police and civilian home defense (militia) units." The revolutionary forces will keep its guerrilla units in villages and remote towns under its control.

The document contained demands to be presented to the Aquino government, including the trial and punishment of officials who committed murder and torture, the release or political prisoners still in jail and the suspension of further U.S. military assistance. Among the Communist Party goals in "a negotiated political settlement" are the abrogation of all military treaties with the U.S. and other foreign countries, the implementation of land reform, and the complete recovery of ill-gotten wealth of government officials and their families and associates in the previous regime.

GOOD GOVERNMENT COMMISSION GRANTED WIDER POWERS

HK280154 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino has granted the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] blanket authority in exercising ownership rights and voting privileges over sequestered corporation shares. PCGG Commissioner Ramon Diaz said the blanket authority was given by the president in a memorandum issued on June 26 as an annex to Executive Order Nos 1, 2, and 14. These executive orders created the commission and delineated its powers and immunities on the recovery of ill-gotten wealth.

PCGG chairman, former Senator Jovito Salonga, met with a group of volunteer lawyers who will be tasked with drafting of ethics in government service to improve the ethical standards in government by all public officials. The former senator also said that the commission is tasked with three very important functions, namely the recovery of ill-gotten wealth by former President Marcos and his associates, the investigation of cases of curruption assigned to the commission by President Aquino and the present government, but he stressed that the most important is the adoption of concrete measures so that abuse of government will not happen again as characterized by the past regime.

MARCOS LOYALISTS: GOVERNMENT SOFT ON COMMUNISM

HK300559 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The government is soft on communism. This was the allegation made by Marcos loyalists headed by former Members of Parliament Rafael Recto and Salvador Britannico who staged a rally at Luneta on Sunday. The loyalists also demanded the resignation of President Corazon Aquino and the ouster of Constitutional Commission President Cecilia Munoz-Palma. At the same time, they demanded the return of ousted President Marcos and the holding of local elections.

Meanwhile, Oliver Lozano, known spokesman of former President Marcos, said a bigger rally is being planned for 4 July at the EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue] as a show of support for Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos for their stand against communism.

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NOTES EXCHANGED WITH USSR ON GRAVES VISITS

OW020855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union simultaneously exchanged notes in Tokyo and Moscow Wednesday for visits to family graves by their citizens in each other's country without a visa. Under the agreement, former Japanese residents of Soviet-occupied northern islands off Hokkaido can visit their ancestoral graves there with only their ID cards, a list of their names and vouchers to be issued by Intourist, the state-run Soviet travel agency.

A Japanese foreign ministry official said representatives of both countries exchanged notes in Tokyo and Moscow. In Tokyo, a foreign ministry official and a Soviet embassy official exchanged notes to permit Soviet citizens to visit the graves of their relatives killed in the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905).

The notes specifically stipulated agreement emphasizing that the issue of such visits does not infringe on "judicial positions" of both sides on all other issues, in reference to Japan's claim to the four islands seized and occupied by the Soviets since the closing days of World War II. The simultaneous ceremonies followed agreement on the issue reached Tuesday between foreign minister Shintaro Abe and new Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Solovyev in Tokyo. Japanese officials said that sites of visits, travel routes, itineraries and means of transportation will be determined annually.

Japanese visited their family graves on three of the disputed northern isles -- Habomai, Shikotan and Kunashiri -- and several other areas in the Soviet Union between 1964 and 1975, carrying only ID cards issued by the Japanese Government. But the Soviets demanded in 1976 that Japanese with plans to travel to their family graves in the Soviet territory should obtain visas. The demand prompted Japan to suspend visits to family graves on the northern islands.

The exchange of notes Wednesday paved the way for former Japanese residents of the northern islands to visit their family graves as early as next month, the officials said. A senior foreign ministry official said Tuesday evening that the new agreement may help lead to resumption of scientific and technological cooperation talks between the two countries this autumn after a six-year suspension.

CHEMICAL COMPANY TO BUILD PLANT IN SINGAPORE

OW011129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd., a leading chemical company, Tuesday announced plans to build a titanium oxide plant in Singapore's Jurong Industrial Complex. Under present plans, the plant will have an annual production capacity of 36,000 tons initially and 72,000 tons eventually, Ishihara official said. Construction work will begin by the end of this year with completion scheduled for June 1989, they added.

Investment in the project is estimated at about 30 billion yen and the plant will be operated by a wholly owned subsidiary to be set up in Singapore, according to the officials. They said the project is aimed at meeting expanding global demand for titanium oxide and also at boosting the company's international competitiveness, which has been reduced by the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

NODONG SINMUN URGES ACCEPTANCE OF KPA PROPOSAL

SK301209 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 28 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June article [kul]: "Fair, Just, and Reasonable Peace Proposal"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command's peace proposal for holding talks between military persons in authority participated in by those who hold real power in the military in the North and South is causing great reaction among the people at home and abroad because of its fair, just, and reasonable nature. Our new peace proposal for holding talks between military persons of authority is a very timely and just step in view of the urgent nature of the situation prevailing in our country as well as in view of the form of the talks and the contents of discussions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, Korea is the place where the situation is the most tense and acute in the world. This is causing deep concern among the Korean people as well as among the people of the surrounding countries and the entire world.

Today, the situation on the Korean peninsula is so aggravated that it is in danger of touching off a war at any time. The state of military confrontation of the North and South between the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] is at the greatest level since the Armistice, and the distrust and military confrontation against each other as a result of this is in the most serious phase.

In recent years in South Korea, 80 to 90 percent of the puppet armed forces, as well as the U.S. Army, have been deployed in the forward area along the MDL, in accordance with the newly completed operational plan of blitzkrieg; their mobile capabilities have been drastically increased; their nuclear combat capabilities have been strengthened; and 180,000-strong commando forces have been newly organized.

Additional deployment of such modern weapons and military equipment as missiles, rocket cannons, tanks, armored vechicles, F-16 fighter-bombers, offensive helicopters, and new binary chemical wewapons is being planned, and the completion of the military personnel's combat posture is being accelerated so as to wage an operation of northward invasion at any time.

The U.S. imperialists, having deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds, including nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, and neutron weapons, have set up operational plans to wage a preemptive strike on our republic, and are placing their vast armed forces and equipment deployed in the U.S. mainland, Asia, and the Pacific region in readiness to be dispatched to the Korean front at any time.

Along the MDL, between which the vast armed forces of the North and South are confronting each other, an extremely tense and acute situation is prevailing in which a trivial accidental incident can touch off a war. As soon as a war breaks out, it will inevitably be turned into a nuclear war, leading the Korean peninusla into the calamity of nuclear war. This will be beneificial neither to the North nor to the South, nor will it be good for the people of the United States.

The prevailing situation demands that an epochal measure for preventing a war on the Korean peninsula by all means and for opening a road to the alleviation of tension and peace be urgently considered.

In order to prevent the danger of war under the present conditions, measures for helping alleviate tension should be considered, even if a fundamental solution to the problem of peace may be difficult; and under the present circumstances where the MAC is unable to carry out its function properly, a solution to the problem should be sought outside its periphery.

The KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal has been made, reflecting the urgent demand of such a situation. If a face-to-face meeting is held, as we proposed, between us, the United States and South Korea, the military persons in authority who are directly responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula and who have the unavoidable duty of alleviating tension will be able to take many realistic and specific steps for peace on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, holding talks between the military persons in authority is the most fair and reasonable way to realize the alleviation of tension in military fields.

In connection with the contents of the talks to be discussed, we proposed that such problems as calling off military exercises and arms buildup, which are the direct causes of the aggravation of tension and the danger of war, reducing troops and armaments, and observing the Korean Armistic Agreement as required by its original clauses be discussed and solved, and made it clear that the problems raised by the U.S. and South Korean side can also be discussed if they serve to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula.

As for the place of the talks, we noted that Panmunjom would be an appropriate place and that other places could also be chosen to the convenience of both sides.

Truly, our proposal for talks between the military persons in authority is not a unilateral one seeking only the interests of our northern half of the republic but it is the most fair, just, reasonable, and realistic proposal taking into account the interests and demands of the U.S. and South Korean side and sufficiently taking into consideration their position.

If the talks between military persons in authority are realized, the U.S. and the South Korean side who will sit face-to-face with us will feel no inconvenience at all, nor will they feel uncomfortable [singyongul ssulkotto opssul kosida].

There is no reason whatsoever that our fair and just proposal for talks between the military persons in authority, promoted by the serious desire to prevent the danger of war which is approaching and to alleviate tension, cannot be accepted by the U.S. and South Korean authorities. This is particularly so under circumstances in which the United States and the South Korean ruling ring have continued mentioning the alleviation of tension and peace whenever they have a chance to do so.

The attitude taken by the U.S. and South Korean persons in authority toward our new peace proposal will be a standard and measure determining whether they really want the alleviation of tension, dialogue, peace, and reunification in Korea. Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean ruling ring are again displaying a negative reaction, saying in a distorted manner that our peace proposal is not constructive and that it is propaganda-oriented.

This realistically proves once again that the threat of southward invasion which the United States and the South Korean puppets are raving about is a complete fabrication and falsity, that the alleviation of tension and peace which they mention are empty talk, and that they are only interested in further aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula which is in danger of explosion.

If they really desired peace and alleviation of tension, they would not turn away from our peace proposal for taking steps to alleviate tension in military fields. Also, as to whether or not our proposal is propaganda, the parties concerned will know if this is so if they sit together and discuss it. Engaging in illogical idle talk, without sitting together and discussing the problems, is not a proper thing to do nor is it a position for solving problems.

If the U.S. and South Korean persons in authority really want alleviation of tension and peace, they should not continue following the road of aggravating tension, just sitting and babbling about a nonexistent threat of southward invasion, but should affirmatively respond to our peace proposal and go in the direction of solving the problem in practical terms. If the United States and the South Korean ruling ring continue to follow the road of aggravating tension and war, turning away from our peace proposal, they will further expose their nature as bellicose elements and destroyers of peace and will not be able to escape the curse and condemnation of our people and the world's peace-loving people.

FOREIGN SOURCES CITED ON SUPPORT OF KPA PROPOSAL

PRAVDA 29 Jun Article

SK011036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow June 29 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA June 29 carried an article on the peaceful proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army under the headline "For Stability on the Peninsula." Recalling the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command to have talks of military authorities, the paper denounces the United States and the South Korean authorities for refusing DPRK's peaceful proposal on unreasonable excuses.

Explaining the reason why the Pentagon brasshats categorically refused a plan for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea, the paper says: Under this situation the DPRK's stand responsible for the destiny of the peoples in the Asian region was made all the clearer. The Soviet working people express invariable solidarity with the Korean people during the month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the foreign troops out of South Korea and peacefully reunify the country on a democratic basis, the paper emphasizes.

Algerian Official

SK020439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- Belaid Brahim, director of a department of the Ministry of National Defence of Algeria, held that the United States and South Korean authorities must accept unconditionally the just proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army and immediately respond to it. In his press statement issued on June 20, he said that the proposal of the Supreme Command of the KPA on holding talks between the military authorities involving the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the South Korean minister of National Defence is an important initiative of momentous significance in removing the vast-scale military confrontation between the North and the South, relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula, eliminating the danger of war and safeguarding peace there. It is a fair and aboveboard proposal acceptable to anyone who desires peace on the Korean peninsula, he said with emphasis.

VNS ON SPECIAL CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE IN SOUTH

SK290410 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary I will discuss the end of the 130th extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

The 130th extraordinary session of the National Assembly which had continued since 5 June came to an end on 24 June after achieving nothing but a verbal tug of war between the ruling and opposition parties. Thus the just-ended 130th extraordinary session of the National Assembly has left another dirty spot in the history of the National Assembly. The just-ended extraordinary session of the National Assembly, which lasted for nearly 20 days, had been in session amid surging anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the youths, the students, and the masses of all walks of life which came on the heels of the oppositions party's campaign to collect 10 million signatures to revise the Constitution.

Against the backdrop of such a situation, the DJP hurriedly convened the so-called extraordinary session of the National Assembly, quite reluctantly, but with a definite objective to forestall the campaign for constitutional revision kicked off by some of the opposition parties, as a way to bring under control the chaotic political situation and to stamp out and obliterate at the root the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the masses of all walks of life, which had rapidly begun to expand and surge forward in the wake of the campaign for the constitutional revision.

The question is: What was it that the DJP sought through the just-ended extraordinary session of the National Assembly. Simply put, the DJP's objective was to drag off-stage the struggle to revise the Constitution expanding among the masses of all walks of life into the hedge called the National Assembly and to drive their struggle off-stage into a complete blockade.

As you all may know, the campaign to collect 10 million signatures to revise the Constitution in a way that institutionalizes a direct presidential election system, which the NKDP launched toward the end of last February, rapidly began to spread across the country, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Masan, Taegu, and Inchon. Not only the youths and students but a broad range of the masses of all walks of life, including off-stage personages and religious personages, have joined in the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision.

This was a great blow to the Chon Tu-hwan group which was scheming to cling to the indirect presidential election system in a bid to prolong its stay in power. Under such circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan group held a so-called meeting of leaders of three major partioes by inviting presidents of the opposition parties, whom the group had hitherto regarded as enemies, to come to Chongwadae and there tried to placate them by saying that it was willing to have the Constitution revised before the current presidential term expires should the ruling and opposition parties reach an agreement on revising the Constitution in the National Assembly.

The just-ended parliamentary session should, therefore, be termed, as a matter of course, a political farce plotted by imposters, the Chon Tu-hwan group which had no choice but to come up with such a stop-gap measure.

Another objective that the DJP kept in mind during the just-ended extraordinary session of the National Assembly was to water down the struggle of the masses of all walks of life and to paper over public opinion by conjuring up an atmosphere of imminent change with an eye-catching program called a policy reflecting public opinion moving toward constitutional revision. This is well expressed in the fact that as soon as the extraordinary session of the National Assembly came to an end the DJP coterie was overjoyed with the formation of a special parliamentary committee to revise the Constitution which they described as a result of their efforts to achieve a great compromise and an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties during the just-ended extraordinary parliamentary session.

The special parliamentary committee to revise the Constitution will only end up fattening the DJP belly. Is it not clear, even to the young pupils of elementary school, that the DJP, which has a majority in the National Assembly, will certainly railroad its own version of a bill for the constitutional revision through the legislature? This is, in effect nothing but a political trick designed to quietly replace the public demand for constitutional revision with discussions within the framework of the National Assembly. This is a method to idle away time through the so-called special parliamentary committee, a pro-government institution, affecting an attitude of studying the constitutional revision, and to try to achieve the DJP coterie's ambitions for prolonging their stay in power while further consolidating the foundations for dictatorial rule.

Our people call for an abolition of the Constitution, not its revision, and for establishing a democratic constitution based on the public consensus.

It is therefore no accident that youths and students across the country, including Seoul and Kwangju, are now staging a struggle, shouting such slogans as "Let us smash the special parliamentary committee for the revision of the Constitution and convene a parliamentary session for the constitutional revision" and Let us smash the U.S. plot for the federation of conservatives and the special parliamentary committee which deceptively schemes to revise the Constitution."

Although the Chon Tu-hwan and DJP coteries are trying to deceive our people and to achieve their ambitions for prolonging their stay in power with the rainbow-like veil called the special parliamentary committee to revise the Constitution, they will never be able to realize their objective.

Our people will never allow themselves to be taken in by the crafty and deceptive trick of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Instead, they will struggle more vigorously to abolish the current Constitution and to have a democratic Constitution.

'PUPPET' NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 'RIGS' AMENDMENT PANEL

SK282248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- The extraordinary session of the South Korean puppet National Assembly passed a "Resolution on forming an ad hoc committee for constitutional amendment" along with a series of evil laws including a "Bill on amendment to the law on organising the homeland Defence Reserve Forces," according to a report.

The course of rigging up the "Resolution on forming an ad hoc committee for constitutional amendment" showed that the "extraordinary National Assembly session" played the role of a servant in "legalizing" and backing the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

These days the 10 million signature collecting campaign for amendment to the fascist "constitution" has gained momentum in South Korea, combined with the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students and people of all walks of life.

Much upset at this, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique held a "dialogue" with opposition party presidents some time ago, withdrew its previous "assertion for constitutional amendment in 1989" and let "Democratic Justice Party" repeatedly propose to discuss the issue of constitutional amendment within the "National Assembly".

In this way, the puppet clique brought this matter before the "extraordinary National Assembly session" and fabricated the "Resolution on forming an ad hoc committee for constitutional amendment".

In craftily scheming to make it appear as if it were interested in constitutional amendment while talking about "discussion of the issue of amendment" in the "national assembly" the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to all intents and purposes to take the edge off the struggle of the people for constitutional amendment.

U.S. ECONOMIC DEMANDS ON SOUTH TERMED 'DESPOTIC'

SK290548 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Tyranny of a Colonial Ruler Who Seeks Plundering]

[Text] Participants of the so-called economic consultative meeting held a few days ago between the United States and the South Korean puppets reportedly issued a 14-point press release on trade and economic issues.

During this conference, the participants reportedly agreed to settle such longstanding issues concerning Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act as property patents, copyrights, trademarks, and opening up South Korean markets at an early date and to prepare a document containing the agreement.

It is also reported that the U.S. side pressed the puppets to broaden the scope of the investment liberalization policy and to further improve the investment climate.

Simply put, this is nothing but an expression of the ruler's tyranny and despotism in considering South Korea as only a hereditary estate and further strengthening his colonial rule and plundering in South Korea.

It was last September when the U.S. imperialists began to apply to South Korea Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, a brigandish trade law which includes such issues as intellectual property and opening up South Korean markets. The plot to further strengthen domination and plunder the South Korean economy was given concrete shape during Reagan's junket to South Korea in November of 1983 in particular and again during traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States in April of last year.

The U.S. imperialists, who have been more enthusiastic over expanding armaments in recent years, are now trying to bring under control the ever-deteriorating economic and financial crisis by strengthening the plunder of such colonies as South Korea.

Motivated by this desire, the U.S. imperialists threatened to restrict the import of such goods as textiles and footwear, which account for a great portion of South Korea's export to the United States, unless the South Korean puppets further open up their markets. Also, last October the U.S. imperialists forcibly demanded that the South Korean puppets protect their own intellectual properties, including patent rights, trademarks, and copyrights. During the following month of the same year, in November, they had a bill to restrict the import of textile and garment items passed in the U.S. Senate's plenary session.

As you may know, South Korea has only land, water, and labor that it can claim as its own. It has a subordinate economy which relies on someone else's technology, raw materials, and materials. Therefore, all goods produced in South Korea are in fact someone else's goods that carry South Korean trademarks.

Under such circumstances, if the law to protect intellectual property that is being forced on South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is put into force, South Korea will not be able to produce or sell a significant amount of goods copied from U.S. goods, while at the same time it will have to pay a huge amount of royalty money should it borrow U.S. know-how or copy U.S. goods in accordance with patent rights, trademarks rights, and copyrights.

If South Korea takes measures to protect intellectual properties as demanded forcibly by the United States, it will incur a loss of over $1 billion as a whole, that is, more than $180 million each year, to protect copyrights. South Korea's chemical industry, light industry, and genetics industry that produce goods based on U.S. technology will all go bankrupt.

As for U.S. pressure on South Korea to open up its market to U.S. goods, it means to say that South Korea should open its markets so that the U.S. Imperialists can sell their surplus goods in South Korea as they please while building a high protectionist wall to South Korean goods.

In response to the U.S. imperialist demand that South Korea open up its markets, the puppet Chon tu-hwan clique already liberalized anew the import of 235 items last July and then pledged to raise the rate of import liberalization from 87.7 percent to 91.6 percent by the second half of 1986. This is something that can be done only by flunkeyist slaves who are depending solely on the U.S. masters to survive.

Because the U.S. imperialists have such a flunkeyist group as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea, they have been able to settle issues of protecting intellectual property, opening South Korean markets, and liberalizing investment and issues strengthening colonial domination and plundering as they wish in the just-ended meeting.

Where the U.S. imperialists have demonstrated their tyranny through the just-ended economic consultative meeting, the puppets have laid bare their subservient nature as running dogs serving their U.S. masters for all to see.

It is therefore natural for South Korean youths' students, and people of all walks of life to continue to stage anti-U.S. struggle without letting up, shouting such slogans as "U.S. capital that strangles the Nation should withdraw" and "Overthrow the subordinate regime."

The South Korean youths, students, and people who know very well through experience and today's reality that the U.S. imperialists are none other than ignominious aggressors and plunderers will continue their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and plundering more vigorously than ever.

LOCAL MASS RALLIES MARK ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE DAY

SK301326 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean on 26 and 27 June carries several reports on provincial and city rallies held throughout the DPRK to mark the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialists struggle day.

At 0000 GMT on 27 June, the radio carries a 7-minute report on mass rallies and demonstrations held in Hamhung, Kanggye, and Haesan on 26 June marking the 25 June struggle day. According to the radio tens of thousands of workers and students gathered at the rally sites shouting such slogans as "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist, the enemy of the Korean people!" and "Let us resolutely crush the U.S. imperialists' policy for turning South Korea into a military base and a nuclear base as well as the new war provocation maneuvers!"

At the Hamhung mass rally, Hyon Chol-kyu, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman af the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; An Sung-hak, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and responsible functionaries of local party, government, and administrative and economic orgainzations as well as workers orgainzations attended the rally with the wrkers and students of the city. According to the radio, at the rally, chairman An Sung-hak; Hwang Tong-u, a workers' representative; Yu Hak-sun, an agricultural workers' representative; Kang Hyong-sik, a representative of scientists and cultural figures; Han Song-hak, a students' representative; and Yi Song-suk, who witnessed the "massacre atrocities" committed by the U.S. imperialists during the fatherland liberation war, delivered speeches. Pointing out these atrocities perpetrated by the "U.S. imperialists 36 years ago, the speakers stressed that the U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea if they do not want to suffer a more serious defeat than the one during the Korean war in the 1950's.

At the mass rally in Kanggye, Pyongyang radio states that Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the Changang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Changang Provincial People's Committee; Han Song-yong, chairman of the Changang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries of local organizations attended the rally. Charirman Han Song-yong and representatives from various strata delivered speeches.

At the rally in Haesan, the radio reports that Kim Won-chon, responsible secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; Kim Yong-tok, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries from various organizations attended the rally with workers and students of the city. Speeches were made at the rally sternly denouncing "traitor Chon Tu-hwan" for having turned South Korea into "the most dangerous source of a nuclear war" and for running amok with"new war provocation maneuvers."

At 0900 GMT on 26 June Pyongyang radio carries a 10-minute report on the rally and demonstrations of the masses in Wonsan held at the Triumphal Plaza on 24 June to mark the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialists struggle day. Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kwangwon People's Committee; Choe Pok-hyon, chairman of the Kwangwon Provincial Administrative and EconomicGuidance Committee; and functionaries from various organizations attended the rally together with workers and students of the city.

At the rally, chairman Choe Pok-hyon and representatives from various sectors delivered speeches denouncing the U.S. imperialists for "having triggered an aggressive war 36 years ago, for causing numerous calamities to our people, and for attempting to start a new nuclear war." The speakers also stressed that "the rascals should seek lessons from the miserable defeat they suffered during the Korean war and should immediately withdraw from South Korea."

At 0700 GMT on 26 June the radio carries a 6-minute report on mass rallies and demonstrations staged on 25 June in Pyongsong, Sinuiju, Chongjin, Sariwon, and Nampo marking the 25 June struggle day. At the rally in Pyongsong, Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Yi Chae-to, vice chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries from various sectors were present.

The report also notes that Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the North Pyongan Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries from various strata attended the mass rally in Sinuiju.

At the rally in Chongjin, the radio report states that An Mun-on, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim In-hwan, secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee; and functionaries from various sectors were present.

The report also notes that Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Song-tae, secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee; and functionaries from various strata attended the Sariwon rally together with workers and students of the city.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S COMMENTS VIEWED AS 'OUTRAGEOUS'

SK301005 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? In this hour, I will speak about the arrogant and provocative remarks which Walker, U.S. ambassador in South Korea, made on 27 June.

At a time when the mass struggle continues to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship and the United States, which instigates it, and to demand the overthrow of the dictatorship and the withdrawal of U.S. troops, an American is once again making intolerable remarks, arousing our people's indignation. The remarks are the ones which Walker, U.S. ambassador in South Korea, made on 27 June.

On that day, at a seminar held in Taegu on the occasion of the so-called bicentennial of the establishment of the Constitution of the United States of America, he delivered a keynote speech entitled: "The Influence Exercised by the U.S. Constitution." In this speech, he implicitly said that the United States does not support any specific form of government in South Korea. At the same time, as he were delivering an order, he said that a constitution, once established, should be maintained forever. These remarks are indeed provocative ones which are endlessly arrogant and outrageous.

It can be said that even a child knows that the specific form of government he mentioned is a democratic government ardently desired by our masses, and that the established constitution, which he said should be maintained forever, is the heinous current constitution which is called the second Yusin constitution. At the same time, it can also be said that these remarks made by Walker at an official gathering are the reflection of the opinion of the White House, and the direction of policy and the principle of action which the U.S. Government has set forth for the Chon Tu-hwan group.

In a nutshell, the remarks Walker made are an outrageous order to continue to suppress our masses' demand for the establishment of a democratic constitution with physical force. At the same time, his remarks are a conspiratorial order for realizing the schemes to reorganize the power structure through the National Assembly, and are a delineation of the direction to maintain the current dictatorial constitution. Thus, it can be said that Walker's remarks have once again disclosed the master-servant relations between the U.S. and South Korean Governments.

At present, the United States is desperately trying to prevent the development of a Philippine situation in South Korea, maintain the fascist colonial dictatorship, and hold on to this soil as a permanent bridgehead to invade the continent.

Freightened by the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean masses, which had intensified and expanded after the Philippine situation, the United States hurriedly sent such high-ranking officials as the secretary of Defense and the secretary of State to Seoul one after the other and preached that South Korea was not the same as the Philippines, shamelessly praising the so-called achievements of the Chon Tu-hwan group in seeking democracy. This was precisely for the purpose of realizing the objectives mentioned above.

At the same time, in a meeting with the representatives of the three South Korean political parties during his visit to Seoul, Shultz uttered the nonsensical, anticommunist propaganda that everything can be lost under the circumstances in which the threat of the North exists, no matter how strongly democracy may be demanded. Thus, he preached the uselessness of democracy. This was also for the purpose of realizing the objectives mentioned above. The remarks the U.S. ambassador made this time are also ones for the same purpose.

Defending the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group and supporting the fascist dictatorship are an intolerable challenge to our masses who are struggling to overthrow the current fascist military regime and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

Through the remarks Walker made this time, the U.S. imperialists have once again disclosed their true color as the enemy of the South Korean masses, not as their friends and protectors.

Our masses will never lower the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner for independence and democracy but will continue to struggle unyieldingly until they repel the United States from this soil and bury the Chon Tu-hwan group.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

SK260600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 25 met the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by Secretary General Alexander Grey Zulu on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and others. Zambian Ambassador to Korea M. Mainza Chona was also present.

Alexander Grey Zulu conveyed to Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift from Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the UNIPZ and president of Zambia.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a dinner for the secretary general of the UNIPZ.

The members of the delegation and its suite were invited.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

SO YON-SOK SPEAKS AT MASS RALLY FOR ZAMBIAN GROUP

SK291051 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia [UNIPZ] visiting our country was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 26 June. The site of the meeting on that day was filled with the numerous workers in the city who gathered with the great joy of meeting the close friends from Zambia who came to our country all the way from the southern part of Africa with warm feelings of trust and friendship toward our party and people.

Placed in front of the site of the mass meeting were the portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the UNIPZ and president of the Republic of Zambia. Displayed in the meeting site were the slogans reading: "We warmly welcome the delegation of the UNIPZ headed by Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu" and "Long live the friendship and unity between the WPK and the UNIPZ."

Invited to the mass meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu, secretary general of the UNIPZ, and M. Mainza Chona, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the DPRK. Participating in the mass meeting were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang WPK Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-kyong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Hyon Sun-kwon, secretary of the Pyongyang WPK Committee; and functionaries of the relevant sector.

The participants in the meeting warmly welcomed the members of the delegation when they appeared on the platform. Juvenile corps members offered bouquets of flowers to Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu and the members of the delegation. The mass meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of the Republic of Zambia and our country.

Comrade So Yun-sok spoke at the meeting. He said that in the name of the Pyongyang WPK Committee and the entire party membership and workers of Pyongyang, he warmly welcomes the visit to our country by the UNIPZ delegation headed by Secretary General Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu, a long and true friend of the Korean people.

He noted that although Korea and Zambia are separated by a long distance of waters and land, they have long formed inseparable ties of firm friendship and have actively supported and cooperated with each other because of the commonness of the plight of the peoples of the two countries in the past in which they were oppressed and mistreated and because of the commonness of today's anti-imperialist struggle for independence.

He continued: The historic meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Kenneth David Kaunda, the outstanding leader of the Zambian people, in Pyongyang in April 1980 and in April 1982 were epochal events which developed the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and the peoples of our two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has met with Secretary General Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu and many other Zambian comrades and had important conversations, which are a guideline for further promoting Korean-Zambian friendship, which was provided and fostered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected President Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda. We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two countries will be further strengthened and developed in conformity with the overall interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, based on the ideals of independence, friendship, and peace, and in conformity with the overall interests of the Nonaligned Movement.

He said that our party and people, who are highly valuing the friendship and unity with the Zambian people, have been watching, with feelings of firm solidarity, all the events taking place in Zambia, and continued: In the historical trend in which the world's people are following the road of independence, the UNIPZ and the Zambian people, under the correct leadership of the respected president, His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, are today vigorously waging a struggle to build a new prosperous society, exercising their sacred right to determine the course of political, economic, social, and cultural development, and their right to control their national resources and to develop and utilize them in their own interests.

Today, the UNIPZ is firmly consolidating its ranks in terms of organization and ideology and is further strengthening its party leadership in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural. In particular, the UNIPZ has put forward an accurate line and policy to build a self-reliant base for the national economy, which is the material basis of the country's political independence, and is actively evoking the popular masses' creative zeal to carry them out. Therefore, in Zambia today, the old heritage of imperial and colonial rule has been removed, a great success is being attained in agriculture, the construction of national industry, and the development of education and culture, and the social and economic position of the Zambian people is undergoing a fundamental change.

Today, the UNIPZ and the Zambian people are actively struggling, in the field of foreign relations, to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to strengthen and develop the unity and cooperation with the nonaligned counties, and to realize the complete liberation and decolonialization of southern Africa. Our party and people warmly congratulate the UNIPZ and the Zambian people on all their victories and successes in the struggle to build a new independent and prosperous Zambia, and truly rejoice over the fact that the international position and role of the Republic of Zambia are being enhanced daily.

He exposed and denounced the South African racist clique for perpetrating a savage air raid and armed attack some time ago, with U.S. backing, on many frontline countries such as Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, and said that its haughty aggressive maneuvers are meeting with surging indignation of the world's people.

He stressed that our party and the government of the Republic strongly denounce the provocative air raid and armed attack of the South African racists against Zambia and other southern African frontline countries as a violent infringement upon these countries' sovereignty and territorial security and a last-ditch attempt to obliterate the cause of the complete liberation of Africa.

He noted that President Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda issued a military mobilization order some time ago to heighten vigilance against the Pretorian racist clique's reckless aggressive maneuvers and in order for all the Zambian people to defeat the aggressors at any time when they wage aggression, and said that such a step is a most just self-defensive step to defend and protect the country and nation from an enemy attack.

He said that no matter what aggressive maneuvers they may employ, the imperialists and the South African racists will never be able to curb the firm will of the Zambian people and the peoples of other southern African frontline countries to defend their national independence and to bring about the complete liberation of southern Africa. He stressed that our party and our people, as they did in the past, will continue to render active support and assistance to the just struggle of Zambia and other frontline countries for sovereignty and territorial security and the revolutionary struggle of the South African people and Namibian people for national self-determination and the independence of the country.

He said that because of the reckless arms buildup and war preparation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the Korean peninsula today is one of the areas where the danger of nuclear war is the greatest in the world and that eliminating the danger of war and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula is an urgent problem awaiting a solution in world politics. He stressed the fact that in order to cope with the prevailing situation, the KPA Supreme Command has recently proposed that talks between the military persons in authority be held between the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK and the commander in chief of the United Nations Forces in South Korea and the South Korean minister of national defense, and said that our proposal is receiving the consistent support and welcome of not only the entire Korean people but also of all the peace-loving people of the world desiring peace in Korea.

He noted that the WPK and the Korean people will wage a vigorous struggle in firm unity with the support and assistance of the Zambian people and all other progressive people of the world to check and frustrate the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and to achieve the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He stressed that we will cooperate closely with the UNIPZ and the Zambian people in the future as well, as we did in the past, and wage a vigorous struggle to build a new independent Asia and Africa free from imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, and oppression.

KIM YONG-SAM PROPOSES MEETING OF TOP LEADERS

SK010840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- Kim Yong-sam, a prominent opposition leader, Tuesday proposed a meeting of Korea's top five political leaders, including President Chon Tu-hwan and himself, to pave the way for the peaceful democratization of the country through constitutional revision.

He suggested that the meeting also be attended by Kim Tae-chung, a leading dissident and co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), Yi Min-u, president of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

In a speech he delivered at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club, Kim Yong-sam, who serves concurrently as the NKDP's standing adviser, said it would be impossible to bring about constitutional revision by agreement in an atmosphere where the prospect for democratization is dim.

"A new constitution adopted in the absence of national consensus will not only lack broadly-based support; it will also give birth to a defective regime burdened with questionable legitimacy," he said.

Kim demanded that the opening of debate for constitutional revision be marked by "a tangible signpost that the past oppression and dictatorship is now behind us and a new era of democracy and reconciliation is upon us."

He urged the government leaders to "cut clear of the politics of retaliation by releasing political prisoners, decreeing amnesty and restoring civil rights for all democratic personalities and discontinuing arrests and surveillance of dissidents' and to join in 'the great prelude to national reconciliation.'"

Kim said that the opposition is "patiently" demanding the release of "political prisoners" and the restoration of civil rights for democratic personalities.

He warned, however, that the opposition will have no choice but to repudiate the present government and suspend the dialogue and negotiations if it is convinced that the intention behind the government's constitutional revision is not for democratization.

"The present regime must understand: we are not on our knees begging for democracy; we are waiting for it to come out for democracy," Kim said.

He added that fruitful dialogue conducive to compromise is possible only when both sides are genuinely committed to the goal of democracy.

Kim went on to say that "there would be no point in talking about constitutional revision for democratization while imprisonment, arrest and surveillance of dissidents continue: it would only bring disillusionment with democratization through constitutional revision."

"If we should fail to amend the constitution by agreement, and consequently fail to democratize our country peacefully, the crisis of legitimacy of the present regime would be aggravated," he said.

In the speech titled "Let Us Open the Door for National Reconciliation," Kim said all responsible political leaders, regardless of whether or not they belong to the government or opposition camp, have the common responsibility to seize the present moment as an opportunity to create a new era.

NKDP ADOPTS 4-POINT RESOLUTION ON REVISION

SK010751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Tuesday adopted a four-point resolution calling for the creation of an atmosphere conducive to constitutional revision.

In an executive council meeting, the NKDP confirmed Monday's decision to submit a list of delegates to the special committee for constitution revision in the National Assembly as soon as possible, an NKDP official said.

The NKDP has threatened to withhold its list of delegates to the ad hoc panel until the ruling camp shows sincerity about the amendment by releasing a large number of detainees who had called for constitutional reform.

In the resolution, the opposition party urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) not to delay the creation of an atmosphere favorable to democratic revision of the constitution, the official said.

The resolution contends that the ruling camp should take proper measures to bring about the early release of those detained for their involvement in the struggle for democratization and constitutional revision.

The resolution also requested that authorities lift their search order for those wanted by police in connection with their campaign for democratization.

It pointed out that the ruling camp's affirmative response to the NKDP's demand will be the most reliable evidence for the DJP to prove its willingness and determination to amend the constitution.

In the resolution, the NKDP reaffirmed that the presidential system reflects the national consensus and the people's long-cherished desire, which was verified in the Feb. 12 general elections.

The opposition party committed itself to launching a campaign for the direct presidential election system, as well as a petition drive for constitution revision across the country.

In addition, the NKDP demanded that the DJP unveil its draft for revision immediately in order to run the special constitution committee in a normal way.

DJP OFFICIAL ON PARTY TIMETABLE, MEETING WITH NKDP

SK020034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will complete its draft for constitutional amendment by the end of August so as to present it to the National Assembly in September, a senior party official said yesterday.

Rep. Chong Su-tok, secretary general, told reporters that the party would decide on the type of power structure for a new Constitution by Aug. 15.

It was the first time a ranking party official revealed the party's timetable for the formulation of its own draft for the amendment.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has demanded that the DJP bare its own idea of the new basic law, particularly the form of government over which the rival parties are sharply pitted against each other.

He said that the DJP's draft will be made on the basis of public opinion shown at its public hearings to be held in major cities beginning in Taejon on Saturday.

However, he made it clear that the DJP's draft will not adopt a direct presidential election. The primary reason is that "neither side will accept the results of the election," he said.

Since the DJP has agreed to rewrite the Constitution, it has been desperate to convince the people of the ill effects of a direct election of the president.

The NDP maintains that the new Constitution should have the direct presidential election formula.

The DJP's final draft of the amendment will be made through debates among its lawmakers in a caucus, according to him.

As to a proposal by Kim Yong-sam for a "five-way meeting," he promptly spurned it, saying that "it will not be conducive to the settlement of problems."

"This is not a time to consider such a meeting and it will only further complicate problems," he claimed.

Recalling that the NDP has claimed that only constitutional amendment will save the current situation, he said, "Now is the time for us to seek mutually acceptable terms for the amendment."

"We should not seek a political show like the holding of such a meeting," he argued.

The proposed meeting's participants are President Chon Tu-hwan, DJP chairman No Tae-u, NDP president Yi Min-u, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

KNP CONFIRMS DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION STAND

SK020045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The minor opposition Korea National Party confirmed a final version of its own constitutional amendment in an Executive Council meeting yesterday.

The KNP's recently drafted amendment calls for, among other things, direct popular election of future presidents. The party said it would present the revision bill to the National Assembly as soon as the special Constitution Revision Committee at the National Assembly begins operation.

CHON-LEE KUAN YEW SUMMIT TALKS REPORTED

SK260748 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew agreed Thursday to strengthen cooperation between their two countries to promote peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, presidential spokesman Chong Ku-ho said Thursday.

In summit talks here on Thursday morning, Chon briefed Lee on current military and political developments in northeast Asia and expressed the hope that the political situation on the peninsula will stabilize in the next few years through internatonal cooperation, the spokesman said.

The Korean president pointed out that the Soviet Union's policy of military expansion in east Asia threatens the strategic balance between Washington and Moscow. The security of southeast Asia is closely linked to that of northeast Asia, he added.

In response, Lee, expressed deep concern about the situation and said that free world nations should hold a cautious view of the Soviet military buildup in the Camranh Bay base in Vietnam, according to Chong.

The Singaporean leader praised the efforts of the South Korean Government on behalf of peace on the reaffirmed his support for Seoul's formula for the peaceful reunification of the divided country though direct dialogue between South and North Korea in international diplomatic forums.

The two leaders also discussed ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation and rising protectionist sentiment, Chong said.

They expressed satisfaction over the establishment of closer economic cooperation between Seoul and Singapore in the fields of trade, construction, aviation, banking and personnel exchanges, despite the global business recession of the early 1980s.

Chon and Lee agreed that their two nations should further develop their friendly cooperative relations.

The two leaders pointed out that the mounting global protectionism constitutes a great obstacle to world economic growth and that the abolishment of trade restriction is essential to sustained economic growth among developing countries.

Lee reaffirmed that Singapore will participate in the 1986 Asiad and 1988 Olympiad, both scheduled for Seoul.

The Singaporean prime minister also expressed the hope that the success of the two international sports events will contribute to prosperity and peace in East Asia.

Lee, accompanied by his wife and a 16-member entourage, reciprocates a trip that Chon made to Singapore in July 1981. The prime minister made his first official visit to Korea in October 1979.

NEW JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

SK010257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday appointed Army Gen. O Cha-pok as the nation's 21st chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, effective July 9.

Gen. O will also be in charge of the Counter-Infiltration Operations command. He has been one of Korea's Army commanders.

The 56-year-old general was born in Kaesong, Kyonggi province, which is now in North Korea, and was commissioned in 1951.

During his 35 years of service, he earned more than 10 prestigious military service medals. O is highly respected for his expertise in operations and special intelligence.

He has earned a master's degree from Seoul National University's School of Public Administration.

'PRUDENCE' URGED IN U.S. ECONOMIC CONSULTATIONS

SK010341 [Editorial Report] THE CHUANGANG ILBO in Korean, an independent daily published in Seoul, on 24 June carries on page 2 a 500-word editorial entitled "Discussion of the Pending Economic Issues Between Korea and the United States" concerning the 5th ROK-U.S. Economic Consultative Meeting in Seoul.

Calling for the "prudent and wise attitude of the government" toward the meeting because various pending economic issues concerning trade between the two countries are attracting the "extraordinary attention" of the people, the paper stresses that the meeting participants should not attempt to "hastily resolve" all of the pending problems in one lump, including opening markets and protecting intellectual ownership noting that such issues would exert "decisively serious" influence over our economy.

Recalling the experience of past negotiations between Korea and the United States and noting the basic principles were not followed between the two countries, the paper states that despite the market opening rate now having reached 91 percent, a level of advanced nations, the United States has consistently forced their own interests upon the ROK.

The paper also notes that protecting so-called intellectual ownership and negotiations related to the Article 30, which is designed to force open financial and services markets, are considered "unreasonable" negotiations, rather that normal consultations.

Asserting that such an "all-out offensive" by the U.S. side is a strategy intended to settle individual issues in one lump, the paper calls on the Korean side to not be dragged into the U.S. strategy, and stresses that negotiations should be carried out according to the ROK's own schedule with regard to textiles, in which the quota freeze is considered a main issue, basically run counter to the spirit of the reciprocal agreement and stresses that such demands by the U.S. side should not be accepted.

The paper concludes that since issues relating to the protection of copyrights and patents will exert extensive influence over domestic research and development, technological innovations, and the people's welfare, such issues should not be "hastily" dealt with.

THE CHOSON ILBO in Korea, an independent daily newspaper published in Seoul, on 25 June carries on page 2 a 700-word editorial entitled "They Excessively Make Haste With the Opening of Markets" in connection with the recent ROK-U.S. Economic Consultative Meeting in Seoul.

Stating that the United States is "too hastily" forcing the ROK to liberalize imports, protect intellectual ownership, and open insurance and financial markets, the daily notes that the ROK-U.S. economic meeting in Seoul gives the impression that the United States is attempting to "hastily" realize the opening of ROK markets and the protection of its intellectual ownership while the ROK side is "simply following" the U.S. side.

In conclusion, the editorial calls for "prudence" in dealing with issues concerning the opening of insurance and financial markets, as well as protecting patents and copyrights. The editorial concludes that the ROK should ponder whether it has reached the point of fully opening markets and completely protecting intellectual properties.

PROCOMMUNIST LETTERS FOUND IN HIGH SCHOOLS

SK270055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Police, teachers and parents in Seoul are exerting a multipronged effort to minimize adverse effects from college student activists' ongoing campaign to mail "ideology letters" to middle and high school students.

Police have intensified watches in and around secondary school campuses to check college students sneaking onto campuses to distribute the "black" letter or to try to indoctrinate innocent students with "dangerous" ideas.

More than 1,000 letters, tainted with contents agitating violent antigovernment struggles or sympathizing with north Korea, have been discovered at several high school campuses for the past few days, police said.

They included 289 letters which were found to have been distributed at three Seoul high schools on yesterday alone. The three schools included Taeil High School in Chongnung in northern Seoul.

Two days earlier, a package of 94 similar letters were discovered on the campus of Sorabol High School in northeastern Seoul.

One phrase of the letters read, "Minjung's (literally meaning the masses) burning aspiration for revolution heralds their victory in their struggle against the American imperialists and the military dictatorship."

The unprecendented letter-mailing campaign is regarded as the newest mode of college student radicals' antigovernment activities.

The high schools presumed that the "black" letters were distributed by some college students who must have sneaked onto the campuses by posing as alumni.

Some college students were revealed to have invited students of their almamater high schools to their campus on the pretext of showing them around the school facilities and instead conducted secret "ideology" education sessions.

Alerted by the letter-mailing campaign, some middle and high schools in Seoul reportedly provided special anticommunism education for their students to prevent them from being disillusioned by such letters.

The schools are installed "impure mail-collecting boxes" at places across the campuses and asked students to drop any strange letters or other printed materials into the boxes, if they come across them on the campuses.

Some schools were learned to have mailed letters to parents to inform them of the letters and their dangerous contents and possible harmful effects on innocent, young students.

Police reportedly plan to arrest those involved in the production and distribution of the letters for violation of the National Security Law.

A police source said that many phrases of the letters so far discovered obviously praised or symphathized with north Korea and its causes.

Police are already seeking the key members of Yonsei University's student council for their suspected leading role in writing of such letters.

Many citizens expressed concerns over the black-letter mailing campaign for its potentially harmful effects.

Min Pok-sik, 58, principal of Kyongbok High School, was quoted as saying, "It is distressing that they (college student activists) are trying to indoctrinate the innocent, young students with such radical ideas."

Meanwhile, Yonsei University's faculty members conducted an in-house search on the campuses, discovered over 400 "ideology" letters and burnt them.

150 STUDENTS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES

SK020047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] About 150 students of Songgyungwan and Kukmin universities staged street demonstrations in Sihung, Kuro-gu, southwestern Seoul, Monday evening, chanting antigovernment slogans and throwing fire bombs.

The demonstration, which started around 7 p.m., was dispersed by riot policemen in about 20 minutes. Police led away 12 demonstrators.

Meanwhile, about 40 students of Songsin and Toksong women's colleges held an antigovernment street rally in front of the Tobong Market in Tobong-gu, the northeastern part of the city, for about 10 minutes around 7 p.m.

BATMONH RECEIVES DUDENKOV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION

OW010117 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Today Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, received a Soviet delegation headed by I.G. Dudenkov, RSFSR Minister of Consumer Services, which is here at the invitation of the MPR Government.

D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Demchigdorj, MPR minister of social economy and services; and other officials, as well as K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, were present at the meeting.

SESSION OF 11TH PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL STARTS WORK

OW020425 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1338 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 July (MONTSAME) -- The first session of the MPR People's Great Hural of the 11th convocation started its work body at the MPR Government House. Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other leaders of the party and government, as well as the Soviet delegation headed by I.G. Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services, are participating in the session's work.

The deputies will elect the leading organs of the MPR People's Great Hural, form the Council of Ministers, and ratify MPR laws. The session will discuss problems in further improving consumer services. A report will be presented by Deputy C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS CALL FOR NUCLEAR ARMS BAN

OW191309 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The participants of the scientific-theoretical symposium "For the liquidation of arms of mass destruction and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war", organized within the framework of the International Peace Year, have issued a statement.

The full text of this document follows.

We, the participants of the symposium, dedicated to the International Peace Year and held under the banner of "For the liquidation of arms of mass destruction and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war", are expressing deep concern in regard to the worsening international situation caused by the aggressive policies and adventurous actions of the United States and its close NATO allies, who continue on their course of nuclear and other arms race and preparation for the so-called "Star Wars."

We, as representatives of scientists, teachers, doctors, jurists, and other circles of working intelligentsia of socialist Mongolia, are quite certain that we can prevent mankind's backsliding toward the nuclear abyss and ensure universal security only by radical measures of universal and, above all, nuclear disarmament and by preventing the militarization of space. The Mongolian people, like all progressive forces of our planet, fully support the historically significant program put forward by the Soviet Union for the liquidation, in the next 15 years, of nuclear, chemical, and other arms of mass destruction, followed by a ban on the creation, testing, and deployment of offensive space arms and the utilization of space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

We are certain that a universal and total ban on nuclear tests will undoubtedly be the first and most important step in curbing the nuclear arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. In this regard, we highly evaluate the continuation of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which should bring about a favorable situation and provide a unique chance to achieve a universally acceptable agreement on this question.

We warmly welcome the results of the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee and its announcement proposing a broad plan to defuse the tension in Europe by reducing armed forces and conventional arms, which fully concurs with the vital interests of the people of Europe and the whole world and serves as a further expression of the tireless efforts of the socialist countries to create an all-embracing system of international security.

The Mongolian people express justifiable concern over the existence and worsening of hot spots and tensions on the Asian continent, the growth of the U.S. military and nuclear presence in Asia and in the Pacific region, and the activation there of military and reactionary forces. In the present unstable situation, it is becoming progressively more urgent to ensure all-Asian security through collective efforts and by acting on the proposals of various peace-loving countries, including the MPR, aimed at concluding a convention of mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force among the countries of the Asian and Pacific region.

The participants of the symposium reaffirm the consistent support of the Mongolian people for UN activities in strengthening international peace and universal security, and express their determination to assist the world community in the cause of [passage indistinct] was of the Soviet people against Hitler's fascism, we once again turn to the historical lessons of World War II, to the sacred memory of 50 million wasted lives, and call on all the people of good will not to waste time, but to pool their efforts and purposefully and actively struggle for preventing a new war which, in the present nuclear space era, would turn into a catastrophically fatal one for all mankind and civilization. It is the unified and joint actions of all peace-loving forces that are capable of curbing the actions of the warmongers.

We will continue to broaden and develop our cooperation and joint actions with all the peoples, all nationalities, and all international organizations and movements, and with all people of good will, who speak out for the liquidation of arms of mass destruction and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Ulaanbaatar, 18 June 1986.

PRC DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER BOUNDARY TALKS

BK251412 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The 12-member Chinese delegation attending the fourth meeting of the Burma-China boundary Joint Inspection Committee and headed by Mr Shen Weiliang, deputy director of the PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry's Treaty and Law Department, left Burma for Beijing by air this afternoon.

The Chinese delegation was seen off at Rangoon Airport by Mr Zhou Mingji, Chinese ambassador to Burma; staff members of the PRC Embassy; and responsible officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense and the Land Survey Department.

During their 2-week stay in Burma, the Chinese delegation called on U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs, and U Saw Hlaing, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They also held talks on matters concerning the boundary with a Burmese delegation headed by U Sein Lwin, director general of the Land Survey Department, and signed the 24 June draft protocol on the first joint inspection of the Burma-China boundary.

VOPB REPORTS ON COMBAT ACTIVITIES, CASUALTIES

BK300930 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] On 28 May, people's militia units in (Lawng Loi) Township, northern Keng Tung District, attacked the enemy soldiers from the 1st Rifles Regiment who had come to harrass in the (Panghkam Lon) area of the liberated zone. The attack killed two enemy soldiers and wounded two others.

Also on 1 June, a small people's armed unit clashed with the enemy's mercenary 109th Light Infantry Regiment near (Seik Panhai) village. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one was wounded in the engagement. One firearm and 13 rounds of ammunition were also captured from the enemy.

According to incomplete reports, it has been learned that one enemy soldier was killed and three others were wounded in a battle at (Panglin) on the morning of 5 June.

BCP POLITIAL REPORT CONTINUES ON PAST 'ERRORS'

BK221332 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 22 Jun 86

["Continuation of the Political Report on the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented to the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] Every party cadre had to review the whole general line laid down by the Revolutionary Politburo, and any person who was opposed to any of the points concerning ideology, politics, organization, and style of work mentioned in the documents was either charged as committing a revisionist error or labeled as a revisionist. The move was aimed at violently dismissing persons who differed in outlook or in work style. It amounted to the abolishment of inner-party democracy, the persecution and elimination of people with different opinions, and the infringement upon and the destruction of the principles of democratic centralism.

Theoretically, as well as in a practical sense, that line was wrong because it was not party construction on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought but the destruction of the party. In practice also, the Central Committee from the top down to the township committees, which were within their reach, were abolished. The party Central Committee and party committees at different levels were replaced with the Tripartite United Front -- the Revolutionary Cadres, the Revolutionary Combatants, and the Revolutionary Masses, Youths, and Women -- by the Revolutionary Politburo. This was sectarianism (?put into practice).

Continuation of Report

BK300800 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented to the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] The errors committed under that line had very far-reaching negative effects, and ideologically, politically, and organizationally, in the style of work as well as in other aspects both the party and the revolution suffered severe setbacks. Revolutionary base areas in the Lower Burma Division, the Delta Division, and the Upper River Areas Division were all destroyed. There were bad repercussions within the party masses, the party work forces, and the people. The party became a great source of fear; no one dared speak out, offer suggestions, or deal with the party. Darkness hung over the whole party and no one dared to do party work properly.

For the most part, policies laid down and pursued at that time by the party center regarding the questions of the military, land, ethnic minorities, and the united front were wrong. We must, however, give credit where credit is due. The party center was correct in assessing the armed struggle as the primary form of struggle, in exposing the three principal enemies [imperialism, fedual-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism], in initiating the agrarian revolution, and in deciding to form an alliance with the ethnic minorities.

The party center, in laying down and working on its party contruction, military, and land policies, was manifesting its left extremism, while it was reflecting the right tendency in dealing with the united front and the ethnic minorities. The errors committed at that time, however, were primarily left extremist errors.

The root causes of the errors of that line were:

1. The metaphysical method of thinking based on subjectivism, one-sideness, and superficiality and under which reality was divorced from fantasy, and theory was separated from practice.

2. A petty-bourgeois individualistic style of thinking.

3. Left dogmatism in politics.

4. Sectarianism in organizational work. The party turned bureaucratic and was divorced from the majority of the people; people who differed in outlook were coerced; inner-party democracy was curtailed; and this eventually led to the abolition of the party itself.

5. Petty-bourgeois ultraism. Ultraistic thinking and work were reflected within the party.

THAI VIOLATIONS IN WEEK ENDING 21 JUNE REPORTED

BK280618 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh 28 Jun (SPK) -- During the week ending 21 June, 20 reconnaissance flights, accompanied by air raids, were made by Thai L-19 and A-37 aircraft over the sectors north of Anlung Veng, Yeang Dangkum, Malai, west of Smatdeng, and other areas of Cambodian territory along the Cambodian-Thai border between 1 and 15 km inside Cambodia.

At sea, 160 Thai vessels operated in areas between 6 and 18 nautical miles from Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands.

During the same week, Cambodian Armed Forces, backed by volunteers of the Vietnamese Army, launched 48 mop-up operations against Cambodian reactionaries who had infiltrated from Thai territory. They put out of action 179 enemy soldiers, including 19 taken prisoners and 64 who surrendered; and seized 56 weapons, 30 mines, and some war materiel.

MAT LY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLISH CONGRESS

BK261115 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jun (SPK) -- A KPRP Delegation led by Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, left for Warsaw where it will attend the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR).

May Ly, who is also vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and his delegation were seen off by Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh City, Bobuslaw Nowakowski, third secretary of the Polish Embassy, and other personalities.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

BK290815 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has sent a greetings message to the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] in Warsaw, the Polish People's Republic. The message notes: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the working class, and the entire people of Cambodia, we are very happy to extend warmest fraternal salutations to the 10th Congress of the PZPR, the communists, workers, and entire people of Poland.

The Polish people, 42 years after the victory over the fascist yoke, under the leadership of the PZPR, have surmounted all obstacles and defeated all perfidious maneuvers of the imperialists. Thanks to its efforts together with the support, assistance, and all-round cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Polish People's Republic has advanced firmly and has now become a socialist country with modern industry, science, and technology, thus enabling the Polish workers to apply all technical, economic, and cultural facilities to the development of socialist Poland.

We are convinced that the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the PZPR will lead the Polish people toward new and greater victories, thus actively contributing to the struggle of the world's people against the imperialists' warmongering policy and arms race and for peace and security in the world.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of Poland for giving moral and material support and assistance to the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

May the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our two countries' parties, governments, and people grow firmer.

HENG SAMRIN VISITS PHNOM PENH FACTORY 30 JUNE

BK010632 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] To celebrate the KPRP's 35th anniversary, on the afternoon of 30 June, a high-ranking party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, visited workers at textile factory No 3 in Tuol Kork.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed admiration for the workers who have braved many trying times with resolve, endurance, and improvisation to carry on production, which is an important contribution to restoring the country's economy. The comrade general secretary also said that although we have encouraged many difficulties and legacies of the Pol Pot clique's destruction, our workers' endurance, patience, and improvisational spirit have advanced production both in quantity and quality every year. The comrade general secretary also stressed that all our achievements in every field are the result of the timely and wholehearted assistance from the parties, governments, and people of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, and warm support from peace-loving people the world over. Furthermore, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin called on the workers to heighten their awakened class consciousness and revolutionary spirit, thrift, and resolute will to oppose the enemies to transform the working class into a work force that is disciplined and technical to ensure a leading role in production to resolve daily needs and improve the people's living standards.

On the same occasion, the high-ranking delegation also visited various parts of the factory and cordially talked to workers.

PRINCE RANNARIT INTERVIEWED ON CGDK FOUNDING

BK230802 (Clandestine) Voice of Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Interview with Prince Rannarit, representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army, by station correspondent; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] As correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer radio, I would like to humbly salute Your Highness Norodom Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS].

First of all, I would like to ask Your Highness why the two noncommunist Cambodian patriotic factions -- namely, the FUNCINPEC and the KPNL -- agreed to form a coalition government with the DK faction.

[Rannarit] First, I would like to thank you, representative of the Voice of the Khmer radio, for interviewing me here and allowing me the opportunity to explain to or inform the public about our struggle situation. As for your question, let me tell you that since communist Vietnam invaded our Cambodian fatherland in 1979, the noncommunist Cambodian leaders -- namely Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, always regarded as father by all Cambodians and His Excellency Son Sann -- have always resolutely intended to counterattack the Vietnamese communist aggressors in order to liberate the nation. In order to be able to wage such a national liberation struggle, we deem it necessary to ask countries cherishing justice and loving the Cambodian people to provide our resistance movement with material support.

Unfortunately, such countries as the United States, which is the flag bearer of the free world, and others up to 1982 refused to give the noncommunist patriotic movement any assistance. For this reason, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann were told in 1982 by many friendly countries, in particular one country that was most likely to give military aid to our resistance movement -- namely the PRC -- that should the samdech and His Excellency Son Sann want means for their Sihanoukist, noncommunist patriotic forces to conduct the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for national liberation, they must agree to form a coalition government with another faction, namely the Khmer Rouge, a coalition officially known as the DK faction. In short, we have joined them because we must. If we believe in the need for all Cambodians to unite against the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate our beloved fatherland and regard this as being more important than any principle, we must all understand and accept the fact that we have to rally all Cambodians from all political tendencies and ideologies, united to create a great strength and provide for the Cambodian resistance movement, and all Cambodians in general, the means and possibilities to conduct the national liberation struggle.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Highness. In your capacity as personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and commander in chief of the ANS, can you tell us more about the current military situation in Cambodia?

[Rannarit] First, let us talk of the war situation in the 1985-86 dry [as heard] season only. As you know, the Vietnamese communist aggressor forces successfully attacked all bases on the patriotic fighters along the border. Now we are late in the rainy season and what military gains have the Vietnamese aggressors made? Foreign observers and journalists who are well known for their integrity admitted that during this past dry season, the Vietnamese troops could not conduct their sweeps against the patriots. The Vietnamese were unable to concentrate their forces for any attack against our patriotic forces.

Second, Vietnam has several plans: A plan to seal off the border; a plan to prevent our countrymen in the interior from giving support to the patriotic fighters, particularly to the nationalist forces; a plan to fence off major districts, provinces, and cities to prevent the patriots from operating freely inside and the inhabitants from going out to make contact with or provide assistance and support for the patriots. These Vietnamese plans have completely failed. For example, the ANS has been able to field more than 7,000 men into the interior. For the first time, our combatants can live in the interior where they carry out their mission. Moreover, all of our combatants have enjoyed the full support of our fraternal people who are also waging a struggle for national liberation inside the country.

Third, you already know that Vietnam is making a great effort to build Mr Heng Samrin's forces into a viable army. However, so far, not only have Mr Heng Samrin's forces failed to become a strong army, but they have even attacked the Vietnamese aggressors, for there are brothers in this army who first thought that the Vietnamese came to save Cambodia from Mr Pol Pot but, then after 7-8 years of Vietnamese presence they have found out that more and more Vietnamese nationals are being settled in Cambodia and that the Vietnamese are tightening their control on the Cambodians, robbing Cambodia of its fish, rice, and timber, which they ship back to Vietnam. Moreover, the Vietnamese have put firm controls on the forces of Mr Heng Samrin. In short, these people have found that the Vietnamese have not come here to help them, but to grab their land and enslave the Cambodians. For this reason, throughout the country more and more patriotic brothers in the army of Mr Heng Samrin are being stirred up. Not only are they becoming restive, but they are also mutinying against the Vietnamese. Very recently, at Samraong, Cambodian patriots in the ranks of the Heng Samrin army attacked the Vietnamese aggressors.

Fourth, maybe you already know, but I would like to further inform our compatriots who listen to the Voice of the Khmer that on the international front, except for a small group of Soviet satellites and Vietnamese friends, not a single country on earth has recognized the government of Mr Heng Samrin. On the contrary, our tripartite coalition government has been supported by 114 countries at the last UN General Assembly. These countries support our struggle against Vietnam.

In short, on the battlefield, the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered total defeat, and particularly this year both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have also suffered big setbacks in the international arena. In other words, we can say that all observers, after taking note of the situation, have admitted that this is a first, that this 8th year is the first time that Vietnam and its aggressor troops have found themselves in a more difficult situation than ever before.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Highness.

3 INJURED IN 27 JUN SRV MORTAR ATTACK

BK280141 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Trat -- Two border patrol police [BPP] troops and a Thai girl were wounded yesterday when more than 20 Vietnamese mortar shells landed on a border village in Muang District here.

A strategic bridge linking the provincial seat and Khlong Yai District was also blown up by a Vietnamese sabotage team earlier in the morning.

Field sources said about 15 Vietnamese soldiers sneaked across the border into Ban Son Village at about 3 am and bombed a bridge on Trat-Khlong Yai national highway between km 41 and 42. The bridge, called Khlong Khwang, was partly damaged.

Vietnamese gunners based in Kampuchea fired more than 20 mortar shells into the Thai village of Ban Tha Sen about 40 km from the provincial seat, later at about 9:30 am. The mortar bombardment followed a skirmish between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troops on Banthat mountain range which straddles the Thai-Khmer frontier.

Six 82-mm mortar shells landed near a BPP position while about 20 others exploded at the foot of the mountain on the Thai side, wounding two BPP troops and a Thai girl.

The wounded were indentified as Sergeant Witthaya Wonghathaen, 40, Sergeant Lap Nonglek, 42, and Benchamat Nonglek, 16. All of them were admitted to Thrat Hospital for treatment.

Military sources said fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese soldiers escalated last week. They also said a Navy L-19 plane strafed Vietnamese intruders in Kao Lan Village of Khlong Yai District on June 21. The Vietnamese, they said, fired SAM-7 surface-to-air rocket at the Thai aircraft but they missed it.

Marines managed to push the intruders back into Kampuchea later in the day.

13,000 NEW VIETNAMESE TROOPS REPORTEDLY IN CAMBODIA

BK270118 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] About 13,000 fresh Vietnamese toops were moved into Kampuchea in May and this month in rotation with the forces which were pulled back, National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that 3,500 Vietnamese soldiers were sent into Kampuchea from Southern Vietnam in May and another 9,500 troops were quietly poured in while Hanoi was staging a publicity campaign about its annual troop pullout. The troops were sent to Odder Mean Chey, Siem Reap, Koh Kong and Kampuchean interior to replace those who were withdrawn. "The much-publicised troop pullout is a lie. In fact, the same number of troops were sent into Kampuchea which means that there is no troop withdrawal at all," he said.

The MSC chief said Khmer resistance forces were now capable of advancing from defensive stage in guerrilla warfare to the second stage of confrontation with the Vietnamese troops.

The resistance have extended their influence over many rural areas inside Kampuchea and have infiltrated into Batambang, Pursat, Phnom Penh, Mekong River and around the Angkor Wat.

Hanoi tries to counter the resistance and infiltration with ground forces and air power, but with little success. Should the Vietnamese pull out of Kampuchea, the Heng Samrin regime will immediately collapse, he said. Vietnam has replaced its troops facing Thai-Kampuchean border with Heng Samrin troops to give an impression that the latter are capable of handling the situation.

On the subject of Russian scholarships to Thai students, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said the government treated scholarships granted by all foreign governments in the same fashion and under the same regulations. The Soviet Union tends not to follow regulations, he said, and the NSC has already informed the Thai Foreign Ministry that it will not be able to complete deliberation of Russian scholarships this year because it is not a matter of urgency. The NSC rejected the granting of scholarships because the students would have to spend 1-2 years studying Marxism and may not be able to pass the examination. But he said he had no objection to post-graduate scholarships.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS CAMBODIA WITH AD HOC COMMITTEE

BK010241 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Massambri Sarre, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc committee, yesterday discussed the Kampuchean conflict with top Thai officials. Mr Sarre met Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and National Security Council chief Prasong Sunsiri.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that Mr Sarre was told that the Thai Government was trying to find a political solution to the conflict and that Vietnam has changed neither its strategy nor objectives. Mr Sarre was also told that Vietnam had rejected the Khmers' "reasonable" eight-point proposal and that Hanoi's K-5 plan had failed. The latter involves destroying the bases of the Khmer resistance and sealing the border with booby traps while attempting to destroy resistance forces within Kampuchea.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that Vietnam is undergoing economic problems, a change of leadership and suffers from corruption. He said that the Soviet Union could solve the problem by ending military support and persuading Hanoi to end its occupation of Kampuchea. Instead the Soviet Union is trying to portray itself as a country that wants to solve the issue while it continues to support Vietnam with arms, he added.

Mr Sarre assured Sqn-Ldr Prasong that he would continue to try and find a solution to the issue.

Meanwhile Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday that efforts to resolve the Kampuchean conflict will not be affected if Son Sann resigns as premier of the resistance coalition fighting Vietnamese forces. He was commenting on reports that Son Sann had threatened to resign his post in the three-party coalition, which the United Nations recognises as the legitimate government of Kampuchea. "If he resigns, somebody will succeed him," Dr Mochtar said in Jakarta. He also said Son Sann's faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, will stay in the coalition even if Son Sann resigns.

Son Sann was reported to have offered his resignation to coalition President Norodom Sihanouk in a letter sent to the prince in Pyongyang, North Korea, on June 18 from Paris. Son Sann was reported to have told Sihanouk that he would resign "if there was to be no improvement in the situation within the resistance faction."

REPORTAGE ON 27 JUL GENERAL ELECTIONS

Wanphen on Military Factions

BK200209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Puangchon Chao Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Rawi Wanphen yesterday denied involvement with any military faction and said the Armed Forces must be impartial in the general election.

The former Internal Security Operations Command Officer, however, defended the military role in politics in historv, saying that military-led coups were needed in the past to wrest power from certain interest groups. Maj-Gen Randi did not believe that military political involvement had forestalled the development of democracy nor had military-led coups been detrimental to democracy. The military, he said, is part of the government and if political parties want true democracy, they must look upon the military establishment as an essential element in promoting democratic principles. Rejecting the notion that the military is "untouchable" because of its overwhelming political influence, he said coups will be a thing of the past if the democratic atmosphere is preserved.

Speaking at a seminar at Thammasat University, Maj-Gen Rawi defended his party for fielding women candidates from Suphan Buri in Bangkok. The party has become the target of press criticism for sending candidates who are not politically active and have no chance of winning.

Maj-Gen Rawi, who is running in Yasothon, said his party tried to meet the requirement that parties must field at least half of the seats, or 174 candidates. He said two days before the poll registration closed, his party had only 70 candidates and was plagued with financial problems.

The party received financial support from sources he refused to reveal shortly before the registration was closed. Therefore, he had to recruit anybody to apply as candidates for the party to qualify in the election. Many Bangkok natives were willing to apply as candidates but demanded money, which the party did not have, so the women were brought from Bang Pla Ma District of Suphan Buri.

Another speaker, Chumphon Chat Thai MP for Suphan Buri, said his party will push for an electoral change by returning the electoral system to one-man-one-vote system. The system divides all provinces except Bangkok into one constituency in which the winning party takes all the seats in that province-wide constituency. Mr Chumphon said his party had completed the draft amendment and will press for test in Bangkok before it applies to provinces. Chat Thai, he said, also favours elections for provincial governors. On paddy prices, he said his party will not seek to bring back the price guarantee scheme but has otherways of keeping prices high.

Democrats Divided Over Prem

BK210219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A split within the Democratic Party over who should be the next prime minister widened yesterday with a member criticising support openly thrown behind Gen Prem Tinsulanon, saying that this had made the party's Bangkok candidates uneasy. Khanin Bunsuwan's comment came amid reports that some Democrat candidates in the South have said Gen Prem will be the next prime minister, an attempt to woo southerners' support in the election.

Government spokesman and Democrat Party candidate for Songkhla Trairong Suwannakhiri said on Thursday that Gen Prem was the most suitable person to become the next prime minister.

Education Minister Chuan Likphai who is a Democrat candidate in Trang Province said relations between the party's southern members and Gen Prem were of a personal nature but that he believed people in the South wanted Gen Prem to become the new premier.

Mr Khanin who is contesting Bangkok Constituency 2 for the party said advertising personal ties between Gen Prem and some candidates was unfair to the party as a whole. The bond between Gen Prem and the Democrat Party was through Parliament. Such ties no longer existed because the House has been dissolved. He added that in the last two weeks Gen Prem's popularity in Bangkok had been declining. "Some people have even said that they won't vote for the Democrats if the party supports Gen Prem in the next government," Mr Khanin said. "Most Bangkok residents I have spoken to say they would prefer an elected prime minister. I will back Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun to become prime minister if the party wins the majority of seats in the House in the election," he said. Mr Phichai was the most suitable person to become prime minister because of his knowledge of the country's economic problems and foreign affairs, he added.

Mr Khanin said the Democrats stood a good chance of allying themselves with the Chat Thai Party in forming the next coalition. Either the progressive or the Ruam Thai parties could also join in a coalition if the Democrat and Chat Thai parties did not have a majority in the House, he said. The Democrats are unlikely to join the Social Action Party in forming the next government because there is little of the party left following mass defections by members.

Democrat Leader Denies Rift

BK211212 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] There was no rift among the Democrats about the choice of the next prime minister, party secretary-general Wira Musikaphong said yesterday. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has not yet become the choice of the Democrats as the prime minister after the election, Wira said. "The party has not yet decided whether to invite him (Gen Prem) as the premier, even though we (the Democrats) form a coalition government," the acting Deputy Interior Minister said.

Wira, in an interview yesterday in Phattalung, said that there was no rift among the Democrats about the choice of the next prime minister. Democrat candidates used different campaign tactics in wooing support from the public, he said.

The Democrats in the South said directly or indirectly that they prefer Gen Prem as the next premier while candidates in Bangkok and other provinces insisted to have party leader Phichai Rattakun as head of the next government. Democrat candidates in the South reportedly accompanied Prime Minister Prem on his trip in the region.

Government Speaker Trairong Suwannkhir who contests in Songkhla said Gen Prem is the most suitable person to head the next government.

Deputy Education Minister Samphan Thongsamak, who contests in Nakhon Si Thammarat, told the people that Gen Prem is likely to be the next premier.

Democrat candidates in Bangkok, however, were reported to be unhappy about the southern candidate's statements when they, including leader Phichai Rattakun, insisted that the position should belong to a party leader.

Wira said that it is a principle that a party leader should become the prime minister if it commands absolute majority in the House of Representatives. He added that he believed that its southern candidates made the statement only on condition that no single party wins absolute majority in the House. On part of the Democrats as a whole, Wira admitted that the party might not win the majority command.

COMMUNIST INSURGENT CHIEF SHOT DEAD IN SOUTH

BK231144 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Trang -- A communist insurgent chief in this southern province was shot dead yesterday afternoon during a clash with patrol rangers, a military report said. The report said the brief clash took place at the Hua Thanon-Laliennai Road area in Palian District. The insurgent chief was identified as Wira Phengleng.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said this morning that it was the duty of government officials and the military to suppress communist insurgency. Gen Sitthi was speaking in comment on a report from Patthalung that a band of communist insurgents attacked a police resting camp in Kuankhanun District on Saturday morning and took machineguns and nearly 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

REPORTAGE OF OPENING OF U.S.-VIETNAM MIA TALKS

Delegation to Arrive 1 Jul

BK301518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 30 (AFP) -- A U.S. delegation is to arrive here Tuesday [1 July] to resume stalled talks with Vietnam over U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam War, officials said. The U.S. team will be headed by Richard Childress who is in charge of Asian affairs in the U.S National Security Council. Vietnamese officials have said little on the visit, which marks a resumption in the delicate talks after a three month gap imposed by Hanoi officially to protest the U.S. raid on Libya.

Talks Open

BK011144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, July 1 (AFP) -- The United States and Vietnam resumed talks Tuesday on the issue of American servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war. U.S. delegation chief Richard Childress said that a first, 90-minute session had been very positive, but he declined to give any details of what was discussed. A high-ranking Vietnamese official said only that the talks had focused on the missing.

On his arrival in Hanoi earlier in the day, Mr. Childress, who is Asian Affairs advisor to the U.S. National Security Council, said he would make no statement before the end of the talks. He said the talks were too serious for comment.

The Vietnamese official said Hanoi hoped its two-year plan for searching for MIA's could be implemented with U.S. cooperation. Washington has so far refused to formally endorse the plan, although Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage said on an earlier visit to Hanoi that the United States was prepared to help Vietnam achieve its unilateral plan in two years.

Vietnamese sources indicated that the U.S. refusal to give move official backing to the plan was largely to blame for the slowdown in efforts to find MIA remains in the past three months. Hanoi, which holds that its plan should be adopted bilaterally, indicated in April that searches might well achieve no results unless Washington had a more constructive attitude.

In Manila, a ranking U.S official said Saturday that Mr. Childress' visit to Hanoi was intended to make U.S. participation in the search more official as well as to speed up the process. A total of 1,792 U.S. servicemen are still listed as missing in action on the Pentagon's records. The ranking U.S. official also said Mr. Childress would be discussing the issue of legal departures of Vietnamese refugees to the United States. The rate of departures slowed notably in recent months as a result of a Hanoi-Washington conflict over selection of candidates for departure. A top Vietnamese official refused to confirm whether the issue would be discussed, although he said the talks remained open.

The U.S. delegation is to have a new round of talks Wednesday before leaving Hanoi.

Further on Talks

BK020834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, July 2 (AFP) -- The United States Tuesday gave formal backing to a Vietnamese plan to search for U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) since the Vietnam war, U.S. officials said here. The official endorsement came in a letter handed over to Vietnam by a U.S. delegation which arrived here Tuesday for talks on the MIA issue. The head of the delegation, Richard Childress, said after meeting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that the letter was in response to Vietnam's plan to search for MIA's over a two year period. He said the letter had been signed by Richard Armitage, an assistant U.S. defense secretary.

Mr Childress, who has responsibility for Asian affairs in the U.S. National Security Council, said that the letter headlined "formally our understanding and our commitment," to Hanoi's plan. He said that the United States was committted "to a list of many cooperative actions" with Vietnam, but added that it was still a "unilateral" plan. Mr Childress said that there had been a "misunderstanding" between the two sides over the MIA's issue in recent months. But he described talks here Tuesday and Wednesday with Vietnamese officials as "very productive and businesslike." "We are reassured that the Vietnamese commitment to resolve the issue in the context of their two year plan and the concentrated efforts they pledged is still intact and ongoing," he said.

The U.S. delegation was to leave Hanoi later Wednesday.

GDR LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON REELECTIONS

OW271741 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent a message of congratulations to Erich Honecker on his reelection as president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. In a message, President Truong Chinh exprerssed the Vietnamese people's elation at the great achievements recorded by the GDR people in various fields.

"I firmly believe that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would be further consolidated and developed, thus increasing the strength of the socialist community and contributing to the defence of world peace", the message said.

Messages of congratulations have also been sent by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, respectively to Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann on their reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the People's Chamber of the G.D.R.

BULGARIAN LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON REELECTIONS

OW271742 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- Vietnamese leaders have extended their warmest congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov and Stanko Todorov, on their re-election respectively as president of the State Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In his message to Todor Zhivkov, President Truong Chinh wished for further consolidation and development of the friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the interests of the two peoples and peace and socialism in the world.

The messages to Georgi Atanasov and Stanko Todorov were signed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Thuu Tho.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also cabled his congratulations to Petar Mladenov on his re-appointment as foreign minister of Bulgaria.

CPV CC GREETS 10TH POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

BK291609 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greeting to the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP], which opened today.

The message praises the splendid achievements of the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party in healing the wounds of war, building and defending socialist Poland, thus making outstanding contributions to consolidating and strengthening the socialist community against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress the world over. Particularly, the message notes, over the past five years, the Polish people have successfully surmounted a serious crisis. This once again proves that the Polish people, under the leadership of the P.U.W. Party and with their patriotic tradition and persistant efforts and the wholehearted, timely and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will overcome all trials and hardships, foil all the wicked shcemes and actions of blockade, isolations and sabotage by the imperialists and other reactionary forces. This success has actively contributed to consolidating and strengthening the socialist community, the international workers and communist movement and the forces of peace, national independence and social progress all over the world.

The message expresses satisfaction at the constant consolidation the fine development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

TRUONG CHINH GREETS CANADA ON DOMINION DAY

OW010833 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1st -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his greetings to Her Excellency Governor General Jeanne Sauve on the National Day of Canada (July 1).

AIMS OF DRAFT LAW ON MARRIAGE, FAMILIY DISCUSSED

OW011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Dear friends: Following is an introduction to the report on the draft law on marriage and family presented by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh at the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly.

The law on marriage and family, promulgated in 1959 and now in force, has contributed to emancipating women and achieving equal rights between men and women in family and society.

At present, the situation in our country has basically changed; our advanced society requires more concrete and complete regulations on socialist marital and family relationships. The promulgation of the new law on marriage and family is an objective necessity for accelerating socialist construction across the country.

On 25 October 1982, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on setting up the marriage and family law drafting committee. The new law on marriage and family ensures the continuity and development of the 1959 law on marriage and family. It builds and consolidates the socialist marital and family system, and shapes new socialist men and a socialist pattern of marital and family relationships, while getting rid of vestiges of the lingering feudal marital and family system, outmoded customs, and the influence of bourgeois ideology in marriage and family life.

The new marriage and family law is built on these principles: voluntary, progressive marriage between a single husband and a single wife; equality between husband and wife; protection of the rights of parents and children; and protection of mothers and infants. Following are some points on marriage and parent-child relationships in the draft law.

Marriage: Concerning marriageable age, there are opinions suggesting an increase to 20 for women and 22 for men, and 22 for women and 25 for men, with a view to curbing population growth. The draft law still maintains the marriageable age of 18 for women and 20 for men, as specified in the 1959 marriage and family law, which has been in force for 27 years and has customarily been observed by our people.

Investigations and surveys on marriage and family show that there still exist many cases of marriage below the legally specified age in rural areas, particularly in mountainous regions.

In fixing the minimum marriageable age, we should examine many aspects, with attention paid to ethnic customs. Increasing the marriage age is not a fundamental measure for checking population growth. It may lead to complicated developments.

Regarding the properties of husbands and wives, the draft law specifies:

The common property of a husband and wife include the property created by the husband or wife, the income earned from their occupations, other joint income acquired by the husband and wife during their married life, and the property presented as gift to the husband and wife or inherited by both — Article No 14.

Regarding the property acquired by a husband or wife before marriage or presented as gift or inherited separately during their married life, the owner of this property may or may not incorporate it in their common property as husband and wife -- Article No 16.

This specification is consistent with social development and the people's thinking. A husband or wife can keep his or her private property or incorporate it in their common property.

Regarding marriage, the draft law also specifies two new issues:

1. Annulment of illegal marriages.

Marriages in violation of marriage conditions specified in the marriage and family law shall be annulled by the people's court -- Article No 9. This regulation is meant to ensure correct observance of the marriage and family law and to strengthen the socialist legal system.

2. Specifications in Chapter 9 on marriages between Vietnamese citizens and foreigners are aimed at meeting the requirements of the situation stemming from growing international relations.

Parent-child relationships: In the present situation, parent-child relationships should be specified in a concrete and detailed manner, in order to meet the requirements of protecting, caring for, and educating children. The draft law contains 3 chapters and 21 articles for this purpose.

Chapters four, five, and six specifically and fully define the rights and obligations of parents toward their children, including the right to rear them, the right to educate them, the right to represent their minor children before the law in order to protect their interests, the right to manage the private property of their minor children, the obligation to compensate for damage caused by a minor child's offense against the law. The parents' rights are also their obligations toward their children.

Regarding adoption, the draft law transforms Article No 24 of the 1959 law on marriage and family into a six-article chapter. It clearly specifies that the objective of adoption is to build a sentimental link between foster parent and adopted child which resembles that in a parent-child relationship and to ensure that the adopted child is properly reared, cared for, and educated -- Article No 34.

The draft law specifies the age level of foster parents of an adopted child under 16 years old and the age difference between foster parents and an adopted child, which must be 20 years upward. In adopting adolescents from 9 years upward, who are aware of their adoption, their consent must be obtained.

The draft law specifies: Grandparents have the obligation to rear and educate grandchildren who have become orphans.

Grandchildren have the obligation to support grandparents who have lost their children. Brothers and sisters who have lost their children or parents have the obligation to support each other — Article No 27.

This specification is consistent with the Vietnamese family's tradition of relatives helping and loving each other, and of showing concern for orphans and for elderly people who have lost their children.

Inheriting the mission of the laws on marriage and family adopted since the 1945 August Revolution, especially the 1959 law on marriage and family and the law of 14 November 1979 on the protection, care, and education of children, the draft law specifies in a concrete and relatively complete way the socialist relationships of marriage and family in our country and develops these laws to suit the new situation.

A number of policies are thoroughly explained and reflected in the specifications of the draft law, including the nationalities policy and the policy on protection of mothers and children.

In conclusion, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh said: If approved by the National Assembly and implemented, the draft law on marriage and family will continue the role played by the 1959 law on marriage and family and contribute to emancipating women and achieving equality between both sexes. Implementation of the new law on marriage and family will contribute to building democratic, harmonious, and happy families and promoting the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland throughout the country.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

BK231412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 23 June editorial: "Support Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Thoroughly understanding the spirit of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum, our people are doing their utmost to concentrate on accelerating production in all domains, considering the development of agricultural production the primary battlefront.

Our most important duty is to struggle to accelerate agricultural production, resolve the problem of food for the entire society, and maintain a proper reserve of grain. We also have to secure good percentages of agricultural commodities, grain, food products, raw materials for industry, and the increasingly numerous and good quality exports while building a new socialist countryside.

Peasants alone in agriculture cannot advance to achieve those objectives. There must necessarily be the cooperation and assistance of workers in industry and other sectors. All industrial secorts, the sectors of communications and transportation, distribution and circulation and service, all policies and material facilities, and all guidances and operation control measures must serve wholeheartedly the fulfillment of requirements of the agricultural battlefront.

Peasants and the agricultural economy need many consumer goods, materials of all sorts, machinery, tools, draft force, electricity, coal, fertilizer, and water.

Localities, especially midland and mountainous provinces are in bad need of land and improved tools to expand production and process manioc, sweet potato, corn, and legumes. Delta provinces, especially the southern ones, need more cement, bricks, tiles, and steel to build drying ground, warhouses, and bridges, and to open more roads into outlying areas.

Although all sectors and echelons have exerted much effort to support agricultural production and have created great achievements in agriculture, the general situation of agricultural production is still unstable and is improving slowly. The authorities of many sectors and at many levels have not thoroughly understood nor satisfactorily implemented the policy of considering agriculture the primary battlefront. Investment in agriculture and industry to support agricultural production has not been properly made to bring about high results. While the supply of materials and capital to agriculture is still insufficient and scattered, much of the supply has been held up and reduced by several sectors and several levels.

In some localities, large amounts of materials and capital have invested in building large meeting halls, headquarters, and theatres while irrigations projects and other installations in support of agriculture are still in great demand. Fertilizer and insecticide were not sent to ricefields on schedule. In other localities, some units have even bartered fertilizer and insecticied for other materials or sold them for profits.

If we can reduce unnecessary expenses and do not buy those consumer goods considered as luxury in comparision with our people's present living standard, the minimal requirements of agriculture for fertilizer and insecticide can be met. At present, there are not enought consumer goods to serve the peasants' demands and to exchange for their agricultural products.

All the sectors of agriculture, industry, material supply, irrigation, communications and transportation, capital construction, distribution and circulation, service, and crop and animal insurance, and all the policies, material facilities, guidances, and operational control measures adopted by all sectors at all levels should wholeheartedly serve agricultural production and fulfill the requirements of the agricultural battlefront.

In the immediate future, we should concentrate on supporting the cultivation of summer-fall, 10th-month, and winter-spring crops, and on satisfactorily controlling damages by natural disasters and insects. We must resolve to fulfill and overfulfill the 1986 State Plan for agricultural production. This is a realistic revolutionary act to greet the sixth nationwide party congress.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON PLANTING OF RICE, CROPS

BK011219 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] By now, peasants throughout Vietnam have transplanted more than 1.2 million hectares of summer-autumn and autumn rice and put about 230,000 hectares under subsidiary and industrial crops. A hot spell has hit northern and central Vietnam since 27 June. According to weather forecasts by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, this hot spell will last for several days. Efforts are being made to protect people's health, crops, and cattle herds.

DONG NAI ADOPTS MEASURES AGAINST SHORTCOMINGS

BK251012 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 86, p 3

[Text] The Dong Nai provincial party organization executive committee has motivated various echelons, sectors, and party cadres and members to give their critical opinions to the provincial party committee. There have been 112 reports from various party organization echelons and many letters from party members, contributing a total of nearly 3,000 critical opinions to the provincial party committee. Generally speaking, all the critical opinions contributed by party cadres and members to the provincial party committee are correct and presented in a spirit of party building. Basically, most of the opinions are correct. There are also some opinions that are unclear or are presented vaguely as hints.

These opinions, both collective and individual, have been faithfully condensed and forwarded to every comrade member of the provincial party committee for study. After rounding up these opinions, the provincial party organization executive committee (third tenure) has met to conduct self-criticism and criticism both collectively and among a number of key comrades.

The self-criticism statements of the provincial party committee and of the five key comrades pointed out the following strong points and shortcomings:

Qualitatively, the provincial party committee asserted: The provincial party committee's revolutionary fighting will has been fostered, as seen in its efforts to overcome difficulties in implementing objectives and norms set forth at the third congress of the provincial party organization with a high sense of responsibility. To date, the province has attained or exceeded almost all of the main socioeconomic, security, and national defense norms set forth at the congress. Its fighting will has also been reflected in its efforts to closely link party building with district building and the strengthening of district echelons, and to develop the positive role of districts in reorganizing production, distribution, and circulation, building material-technical bases, and organizing the people's lives in districts. Through these efforts, it has improved the quality of basic party organizations and of party members and has developed a fighting spirit for building the internal ranks from the rank and file upward in order to arrive at a ruling over cases of misconduct and to take disciplinary actions against errant party members. The number of party cadres and members under the provincial party committee's jurisdiction being judged and punished was reportedly twice as many as that in the preceding congress.

The provincial party organization executive committee affirmed that the revolutionary fighting will and the sense of responsibility of the majority of provincial party committee members and party cadres and members continues to be firmly maintained and developed. The results of party building work has been fully reflected in a most profound manner by the fact that the entire party organization has guided and organized successfully the implementation of socioeconomic tasks set forth at the third congress of the provincial party organization.

However, the provincial party committee sternly criticized certain comrades in the provincial party committee and a number of party cadres and members, including comrades in positions of power, from the provincial down to the grass-roots levels, for having shown a decline in their fighting will and a lack of responsiblity, for having failed to implement scrupulously party resolutions and state laws, and for their degenerate way of life about which many criticial opinions have been correctly made by party cadres and members.

This group of individuals, although small in number, includes people in positions of power who partly control the sources of money and goods of the state, especially in the trade, food, export-import, and tax service sectors, and who have committed corruption and wasteful practices, accepted bribes, violated socialist property, caused heavy losses to the local economic and financial sector, misinterpreted party policies, and, more seriously, carried out distribution activities in an unfair manner, thereby having a bad impact on the people's lives and eroding the people's confidence in the party.

Let us cite some cases: In the trade sector, before 31 July 1985 a corporation distributed within its internal ranks at a low price 2,509 bags of cement, nearly 5 metric tons of iron and steel, 46,000 bricks, and 17,000 tiles. Another corporation distributed within its internal ranks 11,000 cases of beer and 94,000 packs of cigarettes that were resold at the market for a profit of 134,000 dong (new currency). The food sector distributed among its personnel 100 metric tons of rice at the price of 0.4 dong (old currency) [as published] before August 1985, when the order to index wages to cost-of-living increases was put into effect. An export united corporation bought 1,000 color television sets and then distributed them at a low price without asking for permission. Some people were said to have gotten as many as two or three sets through barter trade. A number of districts, after obtaining certain high-quality imported commodities through distribution or through barter trade, also resold them at a profit. Certain comrades, after being allocated a newly built house by the state, destroyed it to build a bigger and more beautiful one. Some comrades occupied two to three state-provided houses. Others, after being allocated house building materials, resold them and then asked for the allocation of new houses. Some people, insteda of using construction materials bought with money borrowed from the state to build houses, resold these materials for profit. Others, abusing their positions and power, bought construction materials from the state at low prices to build as many as two or three houses. Meanwhile, thousands of cadres, workers, and civil servants still do not have adequate living quarters. All this shows a serious decline in the quality and the conduct of party member. The provincial party committee sternly criticized those involved. Party cadres and members who committed these shortcomings were compelled to criticize themselves sternly before the party.

The provincial party committee's leadership policy is reflected in its system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people, and management by the state. One of the strong points of the provincial party committee is that it has paid more attention to developing the role of various mass organizations and of the front [Fatherland Front] as well as the managerial role of the state mechanism in directing the implementation of various socioeconomic tasks. In this way, it is gradually building a collective mastery spirit and capability, developing the masses' role in participating in party building and state management, increasing the management efficiency of the state, and upholding socialist legislation. Attention has also been paid to gradually improving the provincial party committee's leadership and guidance patterns to suit the grass-root level's job and personnel requirements. Internal activities guided by democratic principles within the provincial party standing committee and within the provincial party committee itself have also shown some improvements. At every meeting, a resolution was reportedly issued to provide guidance for specific tasks.

The provincial party committee criticized its own leadership behavior, saying that the practice of holding too many meetings and issuing too many resolutions continues to exist while efforts to inspect, supervise, and guide various sectors' and echelons' work implementation are not extensive enough and lack uniformity.

Efforts to closely combine effective ideological and organizational measures have failed to produce good results. Efforts to direct public organs to institutionalize various resolutions of the provincial party committee by translating them into activity plans and legal documents are still slow. Worse still, some resolutions have not yet been institutionalized at the state level although they were promulgated several months ago.

Internal discussions over certain tasks have not been carried out in a truly democratic spirit, thereby affecting efforts to achieve a high degree of identity of views. In providing guidance for work implementation, there have been indications that each person speaks about, understands, and implements resolutions in his own way. In the internal ranks, there has been a failure to satisfactorily develop self-criticism and criticism or to promote the need to speak frankly and listen attentively to the opinions of party cadres and members, of the lower echelons, and of comrades in the provincial party committee. Many comrades still like hearing reports on strong points and achievements more than hearing reports on difficulties and shortcomings. In particular they fail to listen carefully to conflicting ideas. This has led to lower echelons reporting the situation unfaithfully, covering up shortcomings, and inflating strong points. In leadership, there is a prevailing tendency to tackle tasks in production, trade business, and even national defense security only at the conference table and in a way impractical to the situation at the grass-roots level. That is why there have been many incorrect decisions. This is part of the practice of bureaucracy and aloofness from realities and the masses.

The cadre policy is regarded as a task of great importance. Providing training for the existing contingent of cadres in order to meet current work requirements while paying attention to training a contingent of replacement cadres now constitutes a major task.

In the cadre policy, the provincial party committee has paid attention to the need to create a source of on-site cadres (this is quite different from departmentalism and localism). The sending of the children and dependents of cadres now working in Dong Nai as well as members of revolutionary families in various villages and districts for training so they will return to work in the locality is regarded as a correct policy. In its previous term of office, the provincial party committee provided political theory and professional training to 1,372 comrades -- 10 times as many as those in its preceding term of office -- and recommended promotion to the positions of deputy office chiefs and up for 245 comrades (including 16 female cadres). Many aptitude tests have been developed to recruit students for training as cadres of various sectors. Those recruited included 743 students attending various colleges, 823 students attending various centrally run technical middle schools, and 3,248 students attending provincially run technical middle schools. As for party cadres and members who were wrongly punished on false charges during the period after the first party organization congress, the provicial party committee clarified their cases, reached a clear-cut conclusion, and gave them a fair judgment in accordance with policies. A total of 256 cases have been settled. The provincial party committee has exerted efforts to tackle the housing problem for cadres, workers, and civil servants. It has also adopted positive measures to help cadres overcome difficulties in their lives.

One of the major shortcomings committed by the provincial party committee is that it has failed to correctly value its contingent of cadres, especially the contingent of cadres under its administration. That is why its policy on the use and management of these cadres is not yet truly rational. Regarding a number of scientific-technical cadres, attention has not yet been paid to creating favorable conditions for them to develop their knowledge or to provide them increasingly better services. Another shortcoming is that to date, the provincial party committee has been unable to carry out cadre planning. What it has done so far in this field is regarded as patch-up measures. This is because of its tendency to pick up work at random.

In cadre work, there remain indications of individualism, favoritism, prejudice, departmentalism, and sectorial and regional egoism as shown in recommendations for promotion of cadres in a number of public organs, units, and localities. There have also been indications of subjecting low-ranking officials to heavier disciplinary punishment than high-ranking officials. This has made party cadres and members feel that the provincial committee is unfair.

Another shortcoming of the provincial party committee is its attitude or policy toward young cadres and female cadres of ethnic minority groups. Feelings of feudalism and paternalism continue to prevail in the training and evaluation of these cadres.

The reasons for these shortcomings are numerous. The provincial party committee only pointed out the following points: the task of building the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally has not yet been given adequate attention by the provincial party organization executive committee or by various party committee echelons. Ideologically, there has been a failure to pay adequate attention to cultivating the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members and to step up the internal struggle against negativism. Furthermore, there has been a lack of strictness in the enforcement of disciplinary measures.

The provincial party committee has failed to create a high unity of mind among its members over certain specific tasks. The principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, and individual responsibility have not been carried out satisfactorily.

Individually, a small number of comrades in the provincial party committee and a segment of party cadres and members having positions of power have failed to set good examples and have slackened their efforts to cultivate the qualities and ethics required of them as communist party members.

The provincial party committee affirmed its strong points and sternly criticized itself before the entire party organization, Army, and people in the province for its shortcomings and the resulting consequences. It also sternly criticized itself before the party Central Committee for its wrongdoings which have injured the prestige of the party.

The provincial party organization executive committee came up with decisions on essential policies and measures aimed at redressing its shortcomings in a uniform manner. It decided to resolutely enforce these measures.

In the period ahead -- from now until the fourth congress of the provincial party organization -- the provincial party committee must neatly complete a number of specific tasks:

1. Provide close guidance for various echelons and sectors to satisfactorily carry out the self-criticism and criticism drive in accordance with instructions from the party Central Committee Secretariat; collect critical opinions before making self-criticism; round up and listen carefully to these opinions; take into account those opinions which are legitimate; feed back to party cadres and members those opinions which are not clear; and order those localities conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive perfunctorily and unscrupulously to redo it. All indications of persecution, vindictiveness and frame-up charges which may affect the self-criticism efforts of party and nonparty are strictly forbidden.

It is necessary to have various echelons and party cadres and members continue criticizing the provincial party committee more frankly and specifically and to help provincial party committee members make self-criticism and correct their shortcomings.

After self-criticism before the leadership, those comrades having shortcomings, whatever their positions, must make extensive and earnest self-criticism before their party chapters.

2. It is an urgent necessity to clear the backlog lawsuits and cases of violation of discipline to provide fair judgment. Typical cases of serious misconduct must be announced publicly through the press and radio so the entire party organization and masses can be well informed of them.

3. Regarding comrades having assets that are criticized by party cadres and members as illegitimate and cases of distribution characteristic of special privilege, the provincial party committee must resolutely investigate and arrive at a conclusion regardless of what sectors or localities may be found to be involved. It is necessary to oppose perfunctoriness and the tendency to belittle the critical opinions of party cadres and members as well as of the masses.

The provincial party committee has decided strictly to prohibit gift giving at any echelon and in any form that smacks of buying favor or bribery. It has strictly banned lavish and costly gala parties. As for goods characteristic of special privilege or internal distribution; high-class imported commodities; and important materials such as iron, steel, brick, and tile illegally distributed since July 1985 by the trade, food, import-export, and tax service sectors and by a number of districts, it is necessary to ensure that these goods are paid for in full according to market prices. If goods are bought and then resold for profit, all revenue obtained, including capital and profits, must be turned over to the state. The provincial people's committee is to be entrusted with the duty of refixing a unified price for these goods on a provincial scale without permitting each locality to fix separate prices. All the money collected in payment for these goods must be turned over to the state budget.

Comrades who have occupied many houses or abused their positions and power to build many houses using state materials and funds or to buy houses at low prices under the system of special privileges must comply with Directive No 76 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat. The party committee echelons and the leadership of concerned branches and sectors must provide direct guidance to resolve this issue scrupulously and report to the provincial party standing committee and the provincial people's standing committee.

Related party committee echelons must rely on party cadres and members, honest nonmembers of the party, mass organizations, and grass-roots-level party organizations to inspect, supervise, and help responsible organs in implementing these tasks.

4. It is necessary to reexamine on a case-by-case basis errors in cadre work to correct them quickly without hesitation. We must actually listen attentively to the opinions of party cadres and members and distinguish right from wrong without repeating mistakes.

5. In implementing these tasks, it is necessary to have a specific plan providing satisfactory guidance for implementing socioeconomic and national defense security tasks and preparing for the party organization congresses at all levels.

TALKS HELD WITH AUSTRALIA ON OIL, SRV ON BORDER

BK270213 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0155 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Jakarta, 26/6 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Indonesia and Australia Thursday in Jakarta started with a two day meeting on an offshore oil exploration project south of Timor. A meeting for dealing with the matter was already held in Jakarta about 10 years ago and the current session is the eighth.

An Australian delegate told ANTARA that the negotiations went smoothly and satisfactorily. He said both sides wishes to reach an agreement on a seabed borderline and joint development zone south of the island. When asked whether other minerals were also present in the region, he said he did not know as exploration had been discontinued ten years ago. However, he added, there were indications of the presence of aluminium there. He also hoped an agreement could have been achieved after another two or three meetings, as there were so many matters of technical nature that needed discussion.

The Australian delegation, which included staff members of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, consisted of 11 officials led by First Assistant Secretary for Legal and Consular Affairs at the Australian Ministry of External Affairs John Brook. The 14-man Indonesian delegation was led by the director of international agreements at the Foreign Ministry, Mrs Nelly Luhulima.

In the meantime, the 8th meeting between delegations of Indonesia and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic on the continental shelf borderline between the two countries wounded up on Tuesday. The two delegations will submit a report to their respective governments in addition to a suggestion for the holding of the next session in Hanoi at a date to be mutually agreed upon.

Progress In Natuna Talks

BK301505 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Jakarta (JP) -- Indonesia and Vietnam made progress in the eighth round of talks aimed at drawing a sea boundary between the two countries in the Natuna archipelago, a press release from the Foreign Ministry said. The two-day talks, the eighth since they began in 1977 were "held in a friendly atmosphere, with both sides making practical proposals for a mutually beneficial arrangement," the release said.

Vietnam's Deputy Defense Minister Tran Van Quang, who visited Jakarta while the talks were taking place, left Thursday for Singapore.

SRV GENERAL CALLS ON ARMED FORCES COMMANDER

BK251417 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 21 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, Friday [20 June] MERDEKA -- Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani today received a courtesy call from Colonel General -- equivalent to Lieutenant General -- Hoang Minh Thao, senior commandant of the SRV military academy.

During the visit at the headquarters of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Colonel General Hoang Minh Thao thanked Armed Forces Commander Gen L.B. Murdani for initiating the establishment of good relations between Indonesia and the SRV. Hoang Minh Thao also said that he will learn how to build a modern army during his visit to Indonesia. Vietnam, which has been involved in guerrilla warfare, is facing various difficulties. Colonel General Hoang Minh Thao said further that Vietnam will not ignore the development of a modern army able to face all challenges despite its preoccupation with economic development.

The Indonesian armed forces commander hoped that the visit will promote good relations between Indonesia and the SRV. The visit is intended to study military education in Indonesia.

During the courtesy call, Gen Hoang Minh Thao was accompanied by Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong, while the armed forces commander was accompanied by Maj Gen Subiyakto, governor of the National Defense Institute.

MOKHTAR BRIEFS SUHARTO ON ASEAN MEETING

BK011304 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Indonesia has been appointed member of the organizing committee in charge of [word indistinct] for the ASEAN summit meeting, scheduled for June 1987 in Manila, while the Philippines has been appointed coordinator of the ministerial-level organizing committee. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja disclosed this today after reporting to President Suharto on the outcome of the recent meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila. Mokhtar also reported to the head of state on the outcome of dialogues between the ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners from the Pacific. Papua New Guinea's wish to sign the Treat of Amity and Cooperation with Southeast Asia and to join ASEAN was also reported to President Suharto.

During his stay in Manila, Mokhtar met with President Aquino to convey President Suharto's message that Indonesia intends to continue assisting the Philippines within its available means. It has provided advice to help formulate the Philippines' new tax laws.

Ready to Help Philippines

BK010805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 1 (AFP) -- President Suharto has reassured President Corazon Aquino of Indonesia's readiness to help the Philippines in any way advantageous to both countries, a minister said here Tuesday. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told journalists after reporting to the president, that Indonesia has already provided technical advice to help formulate the new Philippine tax Laws. He said Manila had expressed its interest in Indonesia's new value-added tax system and the Jakarta would gladly assist Mrs. Aquino's government to set up a similar system.

In his first meeting with Mrs. Aquino since she took power in a bloodless revolution in February, Mr Mokhtar said he was briefed on her government's efforts to stabilize the country, including its policies in dealing with "insurgents". He did not elaborate.

Mr Mokhtar also reported to Mr Suharto on Papua New Guinea's wish to sign a treaty of amity and cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its wish to join ASEAN. "We can't tell yet," said Mr Mokhtar when questioned on what advantages Papua New Guinea could bring to ASEAN if it became the association's seventh member. The request for membership was "under study by ASEAN senior officials," the minister said.

MINISTER ON U.S. TO USE DELTA ROCKET FOR PALAPA

BK280827 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali at the presidential palace on Cendana Road, Jakarta, this morning reported to President Suharto on the increase in Indonesian pilgrims to Mecca this year.

At the same place, President Suharto later received Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Akhmad Tahir, who reported that it is certain that the Palapa B-2P satellite will be launched by a Delta rocket in the beginning of 1987. The confirmation came in a letter of notice from NASA via the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta on 26 June and addressed to Minister Akhmad Tahir. Accordingly, NASA will keep in touch with the Indonesian Government on preparations of the launching of the Palapa B-2P satellite according to schedule.

In this regard, President Suharto has directed Minister Akhmad Tahir to immediately take positive steps for the launching of the Palapa B-2P because it is almost time to finalize financial and technical matters.

BACKGROUND OF NEW ARMY LEADERSHIP EXAMINED

BK240436 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The post of deputy Army chief of staff, currently held by Lieutenant General Tri Sutrisno, was transferred to Major General Edi Sudrajat this afternoon. Lt Gen Sutrisno will himself be installed as Army chief of staff on Wednesday [18 June]. This marks the complete domination of the Indonesian Army's top leadership by graduates of the Magelang Military Academy. Lt Gen Sutrisno, 51, is a 1959 graduate, while Maj Gen Sudrajat, 48, is a 1960 graduate.

Both officers were also among a group of junior officers who studied at the Army Staff and Command College in Bandung in the 1971-72 academic year. During their studies at the college, an important seminar on the spirit of 1945 independence and its preservation by young Army officers was held. The seminar, attended by Army officers of the 1945 generation and junior officers, resulted in a book entitled: "Dharma Pusaka 1945" [Inheritance of 1945 Law]. The book was later used as a guideline by the Army in developing its personnel, especially in cultivating a sense of responsible leadership among the younger generation of officers.

The seminar, held 13-18 March 1972, was attended by 75 junior officers and 75 mid-level officers from the 1945 generation and engaged them in serious discussions. President Suharto was a representative of the 1945 generation attending the seminar, but he was present as a graduate of the Army Staff and Command College. Other members of the 1945 generation who attended the seminar and presented their views were A.H. Nasution, Sumitro, Panggabean, T.B. Simatupang, and Surono.

Now, 14 years after the seminar, many of the junior officers have become high-ranking officers and assumed important posts in the Army and other military services. They include Major General Sugiarto, a former commander of the Diponegoro 4th Region Military Command, now assistant for personnel affairs to the Armed Forces Supreme Command; Major General Nana Narundana, now commander of the Wirabuana 7th Region Military Command; Major General Siswadi, commander of the Sriwijaya 2d Region Military Command; Major General Darwanto, governor of the Army Staff and College Command; and Major General Syamsudin, commander of the Infantry Center.

Another noteworthy point is that four of the six assistants to the Army chief of staff were the same junior officers who attended the 1972 seminar. They are Major General T.B. Silalahi, assistant for planning; Major General Gede Awet Sara, assistant for intelligence; Major General B.P. Makadada, assistant for territorial affairs; and Major General Z.A. Maulani, assistant for operations. Maj Gen Maulani studied at an Army Staff and Command College in Quetta, Pakistan, and on his return he was appointed an instructor at the Army Staff and Command College in Bandung. Therefore, the Army's top leadership, namely the posts of chief of staff, deputy chief of staff, and four of the six assistants, are now indeed in the hands of those junior officers who attended the historic 1972 seminar.

What is also interesting in the current Army leadership is the sense of unity in terms of esprit de corps and tribal background. In the past, the pride of belonging to certain corps or regional commands, such as Siliwangi, Diponegoro, or Brawijaya, was quite strong, but now the different corps and tribal backgrounds have instead reinforced the sense of unity in diversity, which is the slogan of the republic itself. While Army Chief of Staff Sutrisno hails from East Java and the Engineering Corps, his deputy is a Sundanese and an infantry officer, his assistants are T.B. Silalahi, a cavalry officer from Tapanuli; B.P. Makadada, also a cavalry officer from North Sumatera; and Gede Awet Sara, a Balinese from the Engineering Corps. Two other assistants are Assistant for Personnel Affairs Major General Sutopo, an infantry officer, and Assistant for Logistics Major General Sugeng Subroto, from the Artillery Corps.

Therefore, the spirit of the 1972 seminar symbolizes the awareness and determination of the Indonesian Army to carry out the regeneration process systematically. Even though the process was not initially smooth, it has achieved its targets in the last few years. An example is Chief of Staff Tri Sutrisno himself, who spent less than 2 years in various posts, including Udayana Region Military Command, Sriwijaya Region Military Command, and deputy Army chief of staff, and becomes Army chief of staff this coming Wednesday.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR MAKES ACCUSATIONS AGAINST FOREIGN PRESS

BK300503 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 30 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has accused some countries "under Jewish influence" of using the foreign press to descredit and try to topple the Malaysian Government. Dr. Mahathir did not identify the countries involved but linked moves to topple his administration to the "strong stand" it had taken on "certain matters." The prime minister was addressing building contractors at a meeting in Kota Baru Town, 660 km (413 miles) north of here, Sunday.

He accused the foreign press of carrying "twisted reports" of his policies favouring Bumiputras -- who are mostly Moslem Malays -- in business, employment, education and other areas in an attempt to turn Malays against the government. "They know that the most effective way to topple the government is to make the Malays angry with, and distrust, the government," Dr. Mahathir said. He said that his attempts to clarify reports on what is officially called the new economic policy (NEP), a 20-year programme to promote indigeneous Malaysian participation particularly in trade and industry, was ignored by the foreign press. Instead, the foreign press had chosen to make its own analysis of the situation with the hope of weakening his government so that it could be easily manipulated, he added.

Officials said that Dr. Mahathir was referring to foreign press reports of statements he made on the NEP at an interview earlier this month over Australian television. Dr. Mahathir has said that the NEP was being "held in abeyance, more or less" because economic growth had slumped from a projected 5.6 per cent to between 1.6 and two per cent this year, adding that no economic restructuring was possible without growth.

But the prime minister said Sunday that while no restructuring of corporate equity ownership might be possible because of poor growth, Malays would continue to gain from restructuring in areas like "education, employment and other opportunities." Officials said that press reports of Dr. Mahathir's statement had ignored the fact that the NEP covered a much wider spectrum of economic activities, and not just the transfer of corporate wealth. "What is more important now is not getting more shares but to stimulate economic growth and provide employment to the jobless, particularly Bumiputra graduates," Dr. Mahathir said Sunday.

Meanwhile, a top Chinese leader said Sunday that ethnic Chinese Malaysians were growing increasingly frustrated over government policies including the NEP which had eroded business and educational opportunities and generated prejudice in the Malay-dominated civil service. Tan Koon Swan, president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), said the frustration over the erosion of Chinese rights had reached a "frightening dimension and point of explosion" where Chinese votes could swing to the opposition. The MCA, Malaysia's largest ethnic Chinese political party with some 500,000 members, is one of 13 parties in Dr. Mahathir's National Front Coalition due to seek a fresh electoral mandate over the next 12 months.

SINGAPORE

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE OF TIGHTER MILITARY TRADELINES

BK181511 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Singapore, June 18 (AFP) -- Singapore Wednesday announced tighter controls on imports and exports of militarily-sensitive goods to ensure they are not sold to communist countries. Regulations restricting exports of goods considered sensitive by manufacturing countries such as the United States, Japan and the NATO member states came into effect June 13, the Trade Development Board (TDB) said.

The move came after U.S. officials had told Singapore that its 1955 import certificate order was inadequate to ensure that militarily-sensitive computer software and electronic components being sold on from here did not end up in communist countries. Singapore imports more than one billion Singapore dollars (450 million U.S.) worth of goods categorised by exporting countries strategically sensitive, newspapers here have reported.

The island republic was among non-communist countries blacklisted by the pentagon as it offered "inadequate protection" to the U.S.-made militarily-sensitive advanced technology goods. The Paris-based Co-ordinating Committee for Multinational Export Controls (COCOM) -- concerned about leakage of advanced technology -- seeks special protection against exports of such classified items to destinations in the communist world.

Under the new regulations, re-exports of sensitive items will require government approval. And importers will have to tell the TDB who end-users are to be. The TDB said people who failed to abide by the regulations could be prosecuted. For a first offence, they risked fines of 10,000 Singapore dollars (4,500 U.S.) or three times the value of the goods sold and a prison sentence, it said.

DEPUTY PREMIER GOH ON WAGE RESTRAINT POLICY

BK211019 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0859 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Singapore. June 21 (BERNAMA) -- Wage restraint policy is a test for Singapore's national character as it is in line with the National Day celebrations theme this year, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said Saturday. He said that if the policy is successfully implemented, then the theme is meaningful, if not, the slogan "Together Excellence for Singapore" will become just more beautiful words with no real meaning. Launching this year's National Day celebrations theme, he said that for Singapore to be less than excellent is to be swept aside by others.

This is a merciless world, with every nation wanting to push itself ahead of others and Goh added that big nations may fall behind others but they will not be swept away. He said for small nations to fall behind and struggle in the wake churned up by others is to risk being drowned so Singaporeans have to be quicker off the mark and faster in the water to keep afloat. The minister added that the biggest threat to Singapore today is for the people to allow themselves to be overwhelmed by current difficulties and forget about the fundamental values that have brought them here. He said one of these fundamental pillars is Singapore's philosophy of going for excellence in whatever they do and it is this attitude of going for zero defect that has brought Japan prosperity.

GOVERNMENT, COMMUNIST EMISSARIES HOLD MEETING

HK021151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manila, July 2 (AFP) -- Government and communist emissaries met Wednesday, and Manila would be able to announce the timetable of ceasefire talks with communist insurgents in five days, an official said here. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of two government negotiators named by President Corazon Aquino to the talks, told reporters that he and Jose Diokno, a human rights lawyer, has a two-and-a-half hour meeting with two "nice-looking" communist emissaries Wednesday. He refused to name the emissaries, or where the meeting took place, but said there was a "very relaxed and cordial" atmosphere.

It was the first time that the government had announced details of a meeting with communist emissaries. "Different groups of two or three," all representing the National Democratic Front (NDF), had been regularly meeting with the government panellist, Mr Mitra said. The NDF groups the Banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), its 16,500-strong armed wing the New People's Army (NPA) and half a dozen other clandestine groups.

"In five days' time", the government "can make an announcement on the timetable, agenda and the scheduled meeting" with the communist negotiators, Mr Mitra said. President Aquino has initiated the talks in a bid to end the 17-year-old rebellion which claimed the lives of nearly 1,500 Filipinos this year alone according to latest military figures. Mrs Aquino had said that her government would hold talks with the CPP "or none at all," but the underground has said that their two panellists represented the NDF coalition, not only the CPP-NPA. The NDF has named former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel as its negotiators. Both are said to be ranking members of the communist underground hierarchy.

Mr Mitra said Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had agreed not to put the emissaries under military surveillance so as not to jeopardize the talks. He said a guerrilla ambush Monday in which 12 soldiers died, according to military figures Wednesday, "could well be an isolated incident" that would not affect the comming dialogues.

MITRA ON TALKS; ENRILE ON CONTINUED FIGHTING

OW021245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excertpt] Manila, July 2 KYODO -- representatives of the leftist underground coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), and a Philippine government official met Wednesday and discussed "guidelines" for formal talks on a possible cease-fire to end the country's 17-year armed insurgency. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, who was appointed as one of the government's negotiators with the communist-led rebels, told reporters that he held a two-and-a-half hour meeting with the NDF "emissaries," a man and a woman, "somewhere in Manila." "I hope we can begin to sit down with the left a week from now," Mitra said.

Mitra explained that the government's definition of cease-fire talks in "just that" -- an agreement to be reached by both parties that "there won't be shooting and hostilities would be ended."

The NDF groups the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), with other outlawed workers, peasants', youth and religious organizations. It has named former journalists Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel as its representatives in the talks.

Asked how the talks will be conducted , Mitra replied, "it will not be conducted the way you see it in the movies" he said Diokno did not attend the Wednesday meeting, which he described as "cordial and relaxed." He disclosed, however, that he and Diokno had met "many times" earlier with "different groups of two or three, all representing the NDF-CPP-NPA." He said that Ocampo and Zumel have decided to set up their own "press office" once the formal negotiations start.

Mitra said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos have agreed to their request that the NDF's emissaries should not be shadowed by government agents.

Later in the afternoon Enrile, speaking before a women's group, expressed skepticism about the cease-fire talks and said he doubted that the NPA would lay down its arms. "That they will talk, there is no question about it," he said. "Whether the talking will result in something concrete and for the better is a big question mark. I must admit ... I am skeptical about so many things. I hope my skepticism is proven wrong."

Enrile said the Communist Party is using both an armed and a parliamentary struggle and that it may put stress on one of them "depending on the prevailing political, economic and social environment." He added that "theoretically" even a cease-fire agreement would not necessarily mean the end to armed struggle. "A cease-fire may merely signify that the option fo parlimentary struggle is placed in a higher priority for the moment, while the arms are kept and readied for action at the proper time," Enrile said.

Manila newspapers Wednesday carried stories and pictures taken by photographers who accompanied more than 80 NPA guerrillas who ambushed a three-jeep army convoy in the northern Philippines Tuesday, killing three army officers and eight soldiers. Commenting on the ambush, Enrile said the NPA will never do anything without any deliberate purpose. "Whenever the gun is fired, it is for propaganda," he aid.

VICE CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS 11 KILLED IN AMBUSH

HK020403 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Eleven armymen, including three officers, were killed in an ambush by some 100 NPA rebels in Villa Principe in Gumaca, Quezon last Monday. The ambush was reported yesterday to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Vice Chief of Staff Major General Salvador Mison. The military fatalities were not immediately identified except for the three officers who were listed -- only Major Ramos of the 31st Infantry Battalion, Lieutenant Faras, and Captain Espiritu. Two other officers, Lieutenants Dulay and Reyes, were among the wounded. The soldiers, led by Maj Ramos, were aboard two jeeps and a mini-cruiser when ambushed by the rebels. Gen Mison said the ambush by the NPA is obviously planned to sabotage current efforts for peace.

Gen Mison also denied reporting heavy fighting in Mindanao. He said what is occurring particularly in Zamboanga del Sur are only skirmishes. The vice chief of staff also denied that the military has violated the regional ceasefire in Region 10 in the reported arrest of the Bangsa Moro army chief Hadji Murad in Marawi City.

Officer on NPA 'Atrocities'

HK020606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 2 (AFP) -- A military official Wednesday accused communist guerillas of committing atrocities prior to peace talks with the government, saying some of the 11 soldiers killed in a clash Monday were burned by rebels. Brigadier General Restituto Padilla said a major, two lieutenants and three enlisted men were slain in an ambush by the New People's Army (NPA) Monday in Southern Luzon Island, where he is the chief military commander.

"They are charging the military with certain atrocities. The casualties of the last ambush, aside from being shot to death, gasoline was poured on them and they were set on fire," the general told reporters before the start of a scheduled nationwide conference on peace and order here. "On our side we are trying to tone down our active offensive operations in support of our commander in chief's call for reconciliation," he added.

Earlier reports from eyewitnesses in the clash site near Gumaca Town, some 150 kilometers (93 miles) south of here, put the death toll at eight. They said the rebels suffered no casualties in the 35-minute attack. A military spokesman, Hoover Domini, said Wednesday that one of the fatalities remained unidentified after being burned beyond recognition. Three photographers taken along by an 82-strong NPA ambush force had told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE of the incident Tuesday and supplied pictures. They said the NPA men burned two of the three jeeps carrying a total of 15 soldiers, and at least two bodies were sprawled near the jeeps.

Brig. Gen. Padilla said it was possible the ambush leader, who called himself Jeando, was telling the truth when he told the photographers they had not received ceasefire orders from the NPA leadership. "That is their side. It is possible because they are taking offensive actions against the military," he said. "If they look at our police actions as offensive operations we cananot do anything about it, but our primary consideration is to protect the interests of the civilians," he added.

INSURGENCY-LINKED DEATHS PUT AT 1,485 FOR 1986

HK021001 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A top intelligence official warned that the country's peace and order situation may deteriorate if political stability is not achieved immediately. Colonel Antonio Samonte, armed forces deputy chief of staff for intelligence, also said that the national situation would worsen if the economic recovery program is not implemented as soon as possible. He issued the warning at a meeting which opened a 2-day seminar workshop on peace and order at the officers' clubhouse at Camp Aguinaldo.

Samonte said that in the first 6 months of the year, a total of 1,485 persons have died in incidents linked to the insurgency problem all over the country.

AQUINO CHANGES STAND ON NEED FOR MILITARY AID

HK011032 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 29 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino has backtracked on her previous stand against seeking additional military assistance from the United States after learning that Filipino soldiers are not only underpaid but have to buy their own uniforms. "I was shocked to find out that they have to pay for their own uniforms," the President told newsmen.

She revealed that during her meeting last Wednesday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, she requested increased military aid to enable the New Armed Forces of the Philippines to raise the soldiers' pay, improve their diet, provide them with adequate medical supplies and better equipment, including uniforms. The first time she met with Shultz when he visited Manila last May 9, the President told him that what the Philippines badly needed was more economic aid, not military assistance.

However, she apparently reconsidered and modified her position after her subsequent inspection trips to remote military camps in the country had opened her eyes to the reality that her soldiers belonged to the 38 million Filipinos living below the poverty line. "If there is an increase in military assistance, then perhaps they will be given better pay, specially as far as people assigned in Mindanao and other hardard areas are concerned," Mrs. Aquino said.

She said she explained to Shultz that it was "important for us to give better pay for the soldiers especially where hazard pay is concerned." Mrs. Aquino recalled that when she told Shultz that the military camplain Mindanao she visited last May "did not even have medicines available in their hospital station," the American official "appreciated my informing him about this." He said people in Washington would never know about these preferences of ours if we did not present this request," she added.
The president said Shultz was sympathetic to her request that any additional U.S. military aid be not "pinned down to specific programs." "I think in the past it was necessary for the American government to place certain restrictions on just what could be done with the military assistance because the former administration had gone into buying planes and other non-essentials," she said.

Asked whether she believed her policy of providing better equipment and improving the morale of the new armed forces was consistent with her policy of reconciliation with the communist insurgents, the president said: "I think they are mutually consistent... But more important is the fact that aside from being soldiers, they are Filipinos and they are employes of the government."

Meanwhile, the president helihopped early yesterday morning to baranggay Bigbiga, Mayantoc, Tarlac, to inspect with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange the ongoing aforestation project in that baranggay jointly undertaken by New Zealand and the Philippines. The President planted a symbolic tree at the site.

The project is part of a broader ASEAN-New Zealand aforestation program started in 1979 to help ASEAN member countries renew their denuded forests. Under the agreement, New Zealand provides the technological knowhow while the Philippines provides the site for nursery, labor force, training of technicians and manuals for dissemination to other ASEAN Member states. Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, accompanied the President and Prime Minister Lange.

CORDILLERA AUTONOMY MOVEMENT LEADERS INTERVIEWED

HK261101 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 17-23 Jun 86 pp 5, 12

[Text] On April 7, the Lumbaya Company, a detachment of Cordillera NPA fighters, resigned from the New People's Army to form the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA]. Leading them were former SVD priest Bruno Ortega, known as the "intellectual spine" of the Cordillera secessionist movement, and ex-seminarian Mailed Molina. They and Fr Conrado Balweg were elected in a "democratically held process" as members of the CPLS's 15-man commission."

When the CORDILLERA NEWS AGENCY (CNA) conducted the following interview in a "liberated zone" last May 23, Fr Balweg was holding talks in an undisclosed area with emissaries of the Central Committee of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] - NPA. CPP leaders, Balweg later told CPP [as published] were dangling an offer of reconciliation with assurances that together, they would "launch a massive and comprehensive reform movement in the CPP-NPA."

Excerpts from the interview:

CNA: The Cory government has called for a dialogue with the Cordillera People's Liberation Army. We understand that Fr Conrado Balweg sent a reply to President Aquino agreeing to such a dialogue. What is the status of the talks?

Fr Ortega: It is true that Fr Balweg sent a letter to Cory. While we would like to have a dialogue with the Aquino government, this does not mean that we will surrender. We would like to have an honest-to-goodness dialogue with the President regarding the removal of troops here in the Cordillera.

CNA: How exactly do you envision this autonomous state?

Fr Ortega: We also propose an autonomous state for the Cordillera. We perceive this autonomous state based on the bodong [peace pact]. It will have its own government -- with exeuctive, legislative and judicical functions. It will also have its own army -- hence the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

CNA: Many people specially those in the legal left are saying that the CPLA is for secession.

Fr Ortega: The CPLA is not for secession. We are proposing a Federal Republic of the Philippines which will be composed of three autonomous states, one for the Cordillera people, one for the coalition government in the malfeudal [as published] society, and one for the people of Mindanao.

We propose that the Federal Republic of the Philippines would act as a coordinating body of the three different states. It would act as government in relation to other nations. This would mean that the federal republic will be composed of three different autonomous states with equal representation and its own standing army. Clearly, the CPLA is not for secession.

CNA: What then would be CPLA's relation to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the NPA?

Molina: Our relation with the Armed Forces of the Philippines will depend on Cory's recognition of the Cordillera as an autonomous state. As for the New People's Army, we will have to talk to them and forge our own unities.

CNA: Who are the enemies of the CPLA?

Molina: Whoever comes and violates the laws of our ancestors, they are our enemies. Within the tribes, whoever, violates the laws of the bodong (peace act) becomes the enemy. These include people who come in to mine or to log.

These lands are communally owned by the Cordillera people and it is natural for the Cordillera people to take up arms and fight to defend these. Furthermore, all those who try to break the communalism existing in the Cordillera are also enemies. For example, there are local bureaucracts who engage in graft and corruption. They are against the system of communalism. They too, are enemies.

It should not be forgotten that during the Spanish time, many expeditionary forces tried to enter here. They did not succeed as our ancestors kept on fighting them. The Tigguians fought them from Ilocos Sur to Abra. In Kalinga-Apayao and the Montanosa, the Spanish could not also enter because the people pushed them back with spears and shields. In Benquet, however, the Americans were able to enter. The tactic they used was education. However, they were not able to penetrate the interior of the Cordillera nor were they above to dominate the area.

Fr Ortega: We can say that the people of our Cordillera are in power and in constant struggle. We derive our power from our own indigenous system that unites us as a people. We are also in continuous struggle fighting the incursions of multinationals in our area.

CNA: Last April 25, the CPP announced the expulsion of Fr Balweg from the NPA. What can you say of the charges against him?

Fr Ortega: It is not the thinking of Fr Balweg that resulted in the CPLA's separation from the CPP/NPA. In fact, Fr Balweg was the last one to make a decision because he was insisting on an ideological struggle in confronting the problems that caused the split of the CPLA from the NPA; on the issue of expulsion, there was no accusation filed against him which should be the basis for expulsion.

CNA: Considering the present conflict, is there a chance for some kind of unity?:

Molina: Revolutionary groups who have common enemies should be allies. While they differ in some areas, each group should help each other. The NPA and the CPLA should have close unities. Previous unities achieved should be tightened.

CNA: What then would you like to communicate with the Central Committee of the CPP?

Fr Ortega: First of all, they have to recognize the history of the Cordillera people. They also have to recognize the kind of government desired by the people of the Cordillera. In so doing, they will have to recognize the army of the cordillera people.

CNA: What would you like to communicate to the Cordillera people?

Fr Ortega: We take pride in our history as a people because our ancestors resisted the intrusions of the Spaniards and the Americans. Now, we have formed the Cordillera People's Liberation Army precisely to continue the struggle which our ancestors started.

CNA: Is there anything you would like to communicate to the rest of the Filipinos?

Fr Ortega: We are seeking their support in our campaign to have the Aquino administration recognize the autonomous state of the Cordillera people.

Molina: It doesn't mean that if we establish an autonomous state here in the Cordillera, that we are not one with the rest of the Filipinos. We should join hands so we can establish a just society, where there will be no minority-majority nor oppressors and oppressed. We should work to achieve this dream.

CNA: What do you think of this call for you to come down from the mountains, lay down your arms and join the mainstream of society?

Molina: Throughout history, the Cordillera people never laid down their arms because invaders have continuously tried to encroach on our territory. It doesn't mean that because there is no war, that we in the Cordillera should lay down our arms. We should always be ready to protect our area.

Fr Ortega: Right from the start, it was just for us to take up arms. If we surrender our arms, it will mean surrendering the mountains and the rivers. To surrender our arms is not possible.

CNA: What are the prospects for peace then?

Molina: The Cordillera people are peaceloving. This can be seen through the bodong (peace pact) which bodong is elimination of war. If the government recognizes the kind of government of the Cordillera people, of course, we can achieve peace.

CEBU CITY PASSES NUCLEAR FREE ZONE RESOLUTION

HK011037 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance] (BAYAN-Sugbo) yesterday lauded the Cebu City Sangguniang Panglunsod [city board] for passing a resolution declaring Cebu City a nuclear-free zone and for urging other municipalities, cities and provinces to do the same. Professor Zenaida Uy, Bayan-Sugbo chairperson, said that the Sangguniang Panglunsod resolution is very relevant in the face of continued "Rambo tactics" being waged by the imperialist superpowers which only promote tension and war in various parts of the world.

The possibility of a nuclear war, or even an accident involving nuclear aircrafts and vessels, should not be underestimated by a people on whose country lie the biggest American military facilities, she emphasized.

Moreover, nuclear weapons pose a great danger to our people since these serve as magnets for possible attacks and agresssion by a third country hositle to the United States, though not necessarily to the Philippines she added. The presence of nuclear arms in our country may ultimately involve us in a war not of our own making, nor of our own choice, she further clarified.

At the same time, Uy also called on the Cebu Sangguniang Panglalawigan [Cebu Provincial Board] to pass a similar resolution. Such a significant move should be adopted by the provincial government because it wil not only benefit the present generation, but moreso, the future citizens of Cebu, she stressed.

Indeed, Bayan-Sugbo calls on the members of the Sangguniang Panglalawigan to uphold and promote the people's interests over and above those of another country, Uy concluded.

MONOSD TO STUDY PERU, MEXICO ON DEBT REPAYMENT

HK251521 Manila MANILA BULLETIN English 25 Jun 86 p 15

[Text] Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod has urged the Monetary Board to initiate a review of the loans contracted by the deposed Marcos government as part of the present administration's desire to improve external debt management. The review, according to Monsod, is aimed at determining whether past loans have been obtained under fraudulent or questionable circumstances.

She suggested a reassessment of the terms of the loans and the viability of the projects for which the loans were used, including possible overpricing of imported equipment of which were financed by the loans. Acknowledging the sensivity of the issue of debt management, Monsod proposed that selective debt review be underaken as quietly as possible by a select group to be headed by the CB [Central Bank] within a six-month period.

Monsod, who is now in the United States, is scheduled to fly to Mexico and Peru next week to study the experiences of the two South American countries in their efforts to improve their respective positions regarding the repayment of their foreign debts to various foreign creditor countries and foreign banks. The economic planning chief had wanted her mission to Mexico and Peru kept a secret so as not to alarm the country's foreign creditors.

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CONTACTS WITH IRAN VIA SATELLITE DISRUPTED

OW030417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO -- Phone and telex contacts between Japan and Iran via intelsat satellite has been suspended since 12:25 a.m. Thursday (Japan time), the Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (KDD) said. KDD officials said there are no reports on defects in the satellite and believe that the loss of contact may have been caused by some damage to Iranian ground station facilities because of the Iran-Iraq war. Satellite contact with Iran was also disrupted for about 10 days after an Iraqi air raid on Iran June 8.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION CENTER WITH EC PLANNED

OW021029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO -- Japan and the European Community (EC) will jointly establish an industrial cooperation center here in fiscal 1987 starting next April to provide European engineers and business people with training courses on Japanese-style management and the Japanese language, government officials said Wednesday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) outlined its plan of the center at a meeting of an 18-member business group, headed by Shoichi Akazawa, president of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). Japan had proposed to establish the center in response to EC requests for more information about Japanese business.

Japanese Government and EC officials and business leaders are to hold a joint meeting in Brussels in mid-September to prepare for launching the center, which aims at promoting the transfer of Japanese technology to the EC and direct EC investment in Japan.

Trainees, to be sent to the center by European firms, are urged to learn the Japanese language before taking any of the courses, including visits to factories for practical training, the officials said. The number of Europeans trainees at Japanese firms has been increasing dramatically in recent years, according to a JETRO survey covering 150 major Japanese companies which have plants in Europe. This reflects growing interest in Japanese-style management like worker participation in product quality control, the officials said.

The center, to be financed equally by the EC and Japan, also plans to provide information to help European enterprises invest in Japan. Cumulative direct investment by Japan in EC countries totaled 8.4 billion dollars at the end of last year, compared with 1 billion dollars by the EC in Japan.

More on Cooperation Center

OW021049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry Wednesday unveiled a basic plan for the proposed Japan-European Community industrial cooperation center designed to promote European investment in Japan and Japanese technology transfer to the European Common Market.

The center will be the first international cooperation promotion arena to be established in Japan.

Ministry officials said they hope to inaugurate the center by the end of fiscal 1987, which ends in March 1988, after exchanging views between Japan and the EC. They said the ministry plans to use the center for training about 40 West European trainees a year on Japanese production and quality control methods and for a firsthand training program in Japanese enterprises.

The center will provide European companies with information concerning their investment in Japan, and will also develop educational materials to help Europeans understand Japanese language by trainees, the officials said. European investment in Japan is comparatively negligible, smaller by a ratio of 7-1 than Japanese investment in the Common Market, the officials said. Japanese technology transfers to Western Europe are outpaced one to four by the flow of European technology into Japan.

Establishment of the center was proposed at a ministerial conference held by Japan and the European Community in Tokyo last November. Japan and the EC are scheduled to try to make a final adjustment of views on the plan at their joint session to be held in Brussels in September.

ABE ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR LDP PRESIDENT

OW011213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., July 1 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday officially announced his candidacy for the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) presidency, for which an intra party election is to be held in Autumn. The election must take place by the time Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's second two-year term as president of the LDP expires in October. LDP party rule bans three consecutive two-year presidential terms.

Abe's announcement is the first from among the three so-called "new leaders" -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Party Executive Board Chairman Kiichi Miyaszawa and Abe -- all of whom are gunning for the presidency. Referring to the ongoing election campaigns for the July 6 polls of both houses of the Diet, Abe described the upcoming elections as a test of the new leaders' ability to appeal to the public.

Prime Minister Nakasone has termed the elections a judgment by the public on the outcome of the three-and-half-year Nakasone administration. "We have to make our best efforts to carry term out so as not to betray the anticipation of the public," Abe pledged.

Referring to a question of how he would respond to a post-election cabinet reshuffle, perhaps by the Nakasone administration, Abe said, "It depends entirely on the outcome of the elections." Asked about is strategy for winning the LDP presidential post, Abe replied, "I'll make it concrete while conferring with the public through electioneering." Abe added that the LDP should win a stable majority in both houses of the Diet, and especially more than 270 seats in the Lower House election, a comfortable majority required to gain all the chairmanship in the 18 Lower House standing committees.

Abe's remarks are seen by political pundits as meaning that Nakasone should step down in October if the LDP fails to win a stable majority in both houses of the Diet.

PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE ON ELECTION DEBATE

OW021331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO -- There will be no public debate between the heads of the ruling and opposition parties because of differences over the form of the discussion, opposition party spokesmen said Wednesday. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) said in a letter to the opposition parties that it would continue to insist on a round-robin formula for the discussions, in which each party leader would have one-on-one debates with the others in turn.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) had proposed a round-table discussion with all heads of parties present at the same time. The opposition parties called on the LDP to reconsider its position soon after accepting the letter later in the day, but the LDP stood by its earlier decision.

The debate was originally proposed by JSP chairman Masashi Ishibashi on June 22 in order to clarify election issues on the July 6 double polls of both houses of the Diet. Political pundits believe the LDP is virtually rejecting the debate because it believes there would be a concerted attack on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by the opposition leaders on the question of the anticipated introduction by the LDP of a large-scale indirect tax after the elections.

CANDIDATES SAID TO OPPOSE ANTISPYING LAW

OW021323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO -- Most candidates running in the July 6 Diet election believe there is no need for an antispying law, a group called the Citizens' Network Against the Antispying Bill said Wednesday. The group said it wrote to 239 candidates running for both the Upper and Lower Houses asking for their views on the issue and received replies from 89.

Fifty-eight of them said they oppose such a law as it would be counter to free access to information, which is an important element of a democratic system. Only nine members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party made replies. Seven of them said that Japan needs such a law to control spying as it is a "paradise for spying." Only one of the LDP candidates said the law could get rid of all the espionage agents in Japan.

Sixty-eight candidates said they would oppose a bill on spying if it was proposed again in the Diet. An antispying bill was proposed by the LDP in the Diet last year, but was scrapped in December. The LDP has been studying a revised antispying bill to propose to the Diet.

MORE SUPPORT REPORTED FOR KPA TALKS PROPOSAL

GFTUK, UAWPK Chairmen

SK280904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, and Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, each issued a press statement on 25 June supporting the KPA Supreme Command's peace proposal for holding talks between military persons in authority.

Chairman Kim Pong-chu, in his statement, said that the proposal of our side for holding talks between the military persons in authority is an important initiative unprecedented in the history of North-South contact had dialogue, which have continued throughout the 40-year history of national division, and that he, together with the entire working class, warmly supports this.

He continued: Reflected in the proposal for holding talks between the military persons in authority is the consistent peace-loving position of our party and the government of the repbulic as well as the consistent aspirations and desire of our working class and the entire fellow countrymen. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling ring, while raving in words that they want dialogue and desire peace, take a position, in action, criticizing and opposing our peace proposal. This is very regrettable and surprising. Our working class is consistently expressing its vehement indignation at this.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea ruling ring avoid talks for alleviation of tension and peace, where are they heading? It is apparent that they are following the road of confrontation and war. I strongly maintain that they should not follow the road of confrontation and war anymore against the aspirations and desires of our nation and the world people but that they should accept our peace proposal and come to the talks between the military persons in authority.

Chairman Pak Su-ton, in his statement, said that the entire agricultural working people also fully support and welcome the KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal for holding talks between the military persons in authority, and continued: Our agricultural working people ardently desire that the talks between the military persons in authority will be held at an early date so that they can do their farming in a peaceful and stable atmosphere and so that a new phase will be opened for the peaceful reunification of the country.

OUr agricultural working people of the northern half of the republic, the South Korean people of all walks of life, and the overseas compatriots are expressing deep concern over the grave situation in which the dark clouds of nuclear war hang heavily over the people of the nation, and are raising anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear voices for peace. The world's peace-loving people also desire that steps be taken to prevent the danger of war and alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula.

He maintained that the U.S. and South Korean persons in authority should squarely see this reality, discard the irresponsible attitude of holding a negative view toward dialogue, and affirmatively respond to our just peace proposal before it is too late [tonutki chone].

Red Cross Official

SK030232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Talk" by Yi Chong-yul, head of the DPRK Red Cross delegation]

[Text] The new proposal put forth by the KPA Supreme Command for talks of the military authorities serves as a key to relieving the status of acute military confrontation which has reached an extreme point on the Korean peninsula. Recognizing that this new peace proposal corresponds totaly to the aspirations of all fellow countrymen and our Red Cross men who hope for relaxation of tension, dialogue, and peace, I ardently [yolyolhi] support and welcome this proposal.

Today, because of the reckless maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities, the danger of war is imminent in our country. Several million fellow countrymen and brothers were cruelly sacrificed due to the war imposed by the U.S. imperialists, and the pains of numerous compatriots who were separated from each other have not been healed. All the people and the progressive people of the world are deeply concerned with the fact that the danger of a new war is approaching again on this land. The ardently wish that such a situation be settle as soon as possible. The new peace proposal put forth by the KPA Supreme Command is the most reasonable measure to make a breadthrough in the grave phase created today in our country. If this proposal is realized, the situation on the Korean peninsula will be turned to the direction of easing tension and peace. Favorable circumstances to dialogue will be created when this proposal is realized. Therefore, a bright prospect will be opened in the futhre of all the North-South talks including the Red Cross talks.

Those who truly want dialogue and peace should actively support our new proposal and respond to it. However, the United States and the South Korean side rejected [kobu] the realistic proposal we put forth to settle the situation even though they talked about dialogue and peace. This exposes that the dialogue and peace raved about by them are propaganda and lies aimed at affecting public opinion, The United States and the South Korean side should correctly realize what consequences will be brought about when they continually reject our new peace proposal, and should respond to and attend the talks of the military authorities without delay. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my belief that all the Red Cross men and the peace-loving people of the world will extend active support and encouragement so that our new peace proposal can be realized at an early date.

2 July 1986
Pyongyang

FURTHER REPORTS ON DEDICATION OF NAMPO BARRAGE

Kim Il-song Congratulations

SK250431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song congratulated and posed for a photograph with the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and constructors who had wrought a miracle of the century by successfully building in a short period of five years the Nampo barrage, a great monumental edifice of the Workers' Party age in the rough sea of 8 kilometers through full display of their matchless bravery, selflessness and indomitable will in the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward to the orders and instructions of the party.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrade Kang Song-sang, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureasu of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Yi Kun-mo and Kye Ung-tae, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki and so Kwan-hui, secretaries for the WPK Central Committee.

Kim Chong-il's Guidance Landed

SK272230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The completion of the Nampo barrage, a grand monumental edifice of the Workers' Party era, was proclaimed on June 24.

A railway, a motorway and a sidewalk have been laid on the 8 kilometres long dam of the Nampo barrage.

The Barrage consisting of three locks for the simultaneous passage of ships from 2,000 to 50,000 to ton classes has a daily traffic capacity of millions of tons.

Built on the locks are 2 swing bridges, one of which linking locks nos. 2 and 3 is the longest of its kind in the world.

There are also a spillway with 36 sluices and an auxilliary spillway and several fish routes.

The barrage is unprecedented in its scale. It construction cost about 4,000 million dollars. It was completed in a short period of 5 years thanks to the great grit and big operation of our party to materialize the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song as early as possible.

Dear Comrade Kim chong-il arranged national meetings for a joint review of the designing of the barrage scores of times in the early 1980s to complete the designing and launching grand construction operations.

He formed a big construction force with soldiers of the Korean People's Army and selected skilled workers from all parts of the country and sent them to the construction site.

He also organized and dispatched the "February 17 scientists shock brigade" with competent scientists and technicians so as to successfully solve scientific and technical problems arising in the construction of the barrage.

And he established an orderly work system to supply materials and equipment and took measures to make the whole party, the whole country and the entire people give help in the construction of the barrage.

Giving working guidance to the construction site several times, he clarified the direction and ways of the projects and roused soldier-builders to new feats of labour.

He visited the construction site for the second time on April 11, 1984, and highly praised the soldiers who had finished a vast cofferdam project for walling off a sea section of 550,000 square metres in a short time and started concrete tamping for locks. He personally met innovators and encouraged them to be heroes.

In September 1985 he taught them to build the barrage to be an edifice of eternal value and indicated the ways of successfully finishing the last section of the dam.

When the construction of the barrage was going on a full scale, he saw with a deep affection for the builders to it that monuments were built to convey their feasts down through generations.

Thanks to the bold operation, tested leadership and deep affection of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the builders of the barrage have wrought a miracle unprecedented in the world history of barrage construction.

O Chin-u Delivers WPK Message

SK280416 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] A splendid meeting was held in the 8 February Cultural Hall to commend the heroic KPA soldiers, construction workers, and volunteers who have performed exploits in building the Nampo lockgate, a great, monumental project in the era of the workers' party.

By upholding the call of the party and the leader, by possessing lofty pride and self-confidence in undertaking the great nature-remarking work which will display the prestige and might of Korea in the eighties, and by emulating the imcomparable gallantry, sacrificing spirit, and unyielding fighting spirit displayed by the heroic warriors on Heights 1211 and 351, the KPA soldiers and construction workers who participated in the construction of the Nampo lockgate have created the miracle of the century by successfully building the Nampo lockgate as a great and monumental creation of the era of the Workers Party in a short period.

The cultural hall was packed with KPA soldiers and construction workers, who gathered there with boundless trust and gratitude toward the great leader and our party that entrusted the KPA soldiers with the Nampo lockgate construction project, that made it possible to build a huge and magnificent structure on the 20-ri rough seas, and that gave a great credit and the honor of high recognition to them.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in the front of the hall.

Hung in the hall were the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Together with the soldiers of the People's Army and construction workers, who had participating in the meeting were Comrades O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of th People's Armed Forces, and O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of staff of the KPA; KPA generals Kim Kwang-chin and Kim Pong-yul; and functionaries from the sectors concerned.

The meeting opened with the singing of the Song of General Kim Il-song.

At the meeting, Comrade O Chin-u delivered a congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the KPA soldiers and all construction workers who performed heroic exploits by participating in the construction of the Nampo lockgate.

The congratulatory message reads:

To the KPA soldiers and all construction workers who have performed heroic exploits by participating in the construction of the Nampo lockgate:

The WPK Central Committee warmly congratulates the KPA soldiers and all construction workers on successfully building the magnificent and splendid Nampo lockgate by displaying mass heroism under the leadership of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The construction of the Nampo lockate is a magnificent project which we proudly display to the world as another great monumental edifice built in the era of the Workers' Party, and is a worthwhile construction project designed to provide our posterity with happiness generation after generation.

On 22 May 1981, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited the scene concerned, determined the location of the construction of the lockgate, which he had planned a long time ago, and entrusted KPA soldiers with this difficult construction work. During the entire period of building the lockgate, he wisely led the struggle of construction workers.

The construction of the Nampo lockgate is abold and magnificent project unprecedented in the history of lockgate construction, and is a great nature-remaking project to change the appearance of the fatherland.

The KPA soldiers, who participated in the construction of the Nampo lockgage by upholding the call of the party and the leader, displayed the spirit of absolute and unconditional acceptance of the party's order and directions, incomparable gallantry, a sacrifical spirit, and an unyielding fighting spirit. They disposed of earth amount to some 15 million cubic meters, poured concrete amount to some 2 million cubic meters, and cut and transport some 16 million cubic meters of rock and gravel. By so doing, they have completed the difficult and hugh project of building on the 20-ri rough seas a great dam with three docks and 36 sluices in a period of only 5 years, thus creating a miracle of the century.

The construction of the Nampo lockgate is the great victory of our party's afforestation and riparian policy and another proud success attained by our people in the struggle to remodel nature in accordance with the requirement of the chuche idea -- the struggle that was launched in the work of repairing the Potong river after liberation.

With the construction of the Nampo lockgate providing momentum, we have come to prevent any damages from drought and floods along the Taedong river by completely resolving questions concerning the supply of water for irrigation, industrial, and drinking use in the west coastal area, including the question of water supply for hundreds of thousands of chongbo of tideland, which is of key significance in implementing our party's plan on the questions of feeding the people of embarking on the road of communism.

At the same time, the dept of the Taedong and Chaeryong rivers has been increased and a railway line and a highway have been built on the dam. Thus, a new vista has opened for the development of transport of the country, and it has become possible to further beautify the scenary on the river banks.

The past 5 years of Nampo lockgate construction was a continuation of combat without gunshots in which lightning and decisive battles were waged to overcome mounting difficulties. It was a period during which the noble traits and heroic spirit of our People's Army, boundlessly loyal to the leadership of the party and powerful in organizational and combat capabilities, were displayed. The KPA soldiers and construction workers who participated in the construction of the lockgate wholeheartedly upheld the far-reaching plan of our party to provide happiness for future generations, overcame the intense cold and heat and the rough waves, and removed more than 10 hills to build the dam on the rough seas. By so doing, they have turned the Taedong river, which has continued to flow for hundreds of millions of years, into a great artificial lake containing hundreds of millions of tons of water, thus creating a miracle similar to the creation of heaven and earth.

The course of building the Nampo lockgate was one of bringing about astonishing innovations in 11 sectors through the heroic struggle of the KPA soliders and construction workers, who thought in a creative manner and carried out their activities in a revolutionary manner with the spirit of matchless boldness. This course was one of opening a new phase of science and technology.

The lockgate construction workers blocked the sea area of 550,000 square meters by way of sinking large steel vessels under the 30-meter deep water. Thus, they carried out an unprecedentedly difficult project of building temporary dams to build the docks and the dam. At the same time, under extremely unfavorable conditions in which tidal waters were flowing, they successfully carried out the final blocking of the area ranging some 200 meters in a period of a few days by a new construction method of using large 7,000-ton box-type structures, a method the superiority of which had already been displayed. Thus, they have set a new record in the history of lockgate construction and hydrography.

Through various mass innovation moments carried out under the banner of self-reliance, the comrades manufactured 150-ton crane ships and much other machinery and facilities by their own efforts and poured a maximum of 21,000 cubic meters of concrete in 1 day, thus bringing about great gains all around. By so doing, the comrades have created the speed of construction of the eighties -- the new speed of the Nampo lockgate construction.

Comrades resolved all questions in our own style by firmly abiding by the principle of chuche in construction work and by highly displaying the spirit of creativeness, and accelerated construction work by making many inventions and by developing and introducing technological innovations, greatly contributing to developing the country's science and technology.

Planners, scientists, technicians, and specialists who participated in the construction of the lockgate successfully implemented the vast plan for the construction of the lockgate in a short period of time by smashing passivism, conservatism, and technological mysticism. By resolving many difficult and complicated technological and scientific questions, they firmly guaranteed chuche, modern, and scientific natures in building the lockgate.

In the entire course of building the lockgate, the beautiful tradtional custom in which the people love the army just as they love their blood kin and heartily assist it, and in which soldiers devotedly serve the people, developed. Responding to the party's call for aiding the construction of the Nampo lockgate by the entire party, the whole country, and all the people, the working class at many plants and enterprises produced and supplied machines, materials, and the very large equipment required for building the lockgate in a timely manner. KPA units at all levels, workers throughout the country, students, and overseas compatriots vigorously aided soldiers engaged in the construction of the lockgate materially and spiritually.

The construction of the Nampo lockgate was a worthwhile struggle that demonstrated the might and magnificent appearance of Korea in the 1980's and was a great school of revolution and construction, which helped people develop themselves remarkable. In the course of building the Nampo lockgate, more than 7,000 soldiers and construction workers, who were loyal and faithful to the party and the leader, came to be crowned with glory as members of the WPK; many technicians, inventors, and scientists were brought up; and tens of thousands of state-medal-winners and unheralded heroes, who performed immortal exploits for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people, emerged.

In a short period of time the Nampo Lockgate construction workers successfully completed the world-famous huge construstion projuct with our own planning, technology, facilities, materials, and strength. By so doing, they have vigorously displayed the endless creativities of our people, who are under the wise leadership of the party, and the great potential of the self-reliant economy of our country. At the same time they have given confidence in victory and boundless courage to the working people of the country, who have turned out in the struggle to bring about new upsurges in the socialist economic construction. The Nampo lockgate construction has shown that any difficult task in socialist and communist construction can be successfully accomplished if the party's guidance is followed.

The labor exploits performed by the KPA soldiers and construction workers, who adorned the 1980's by performing miracles in the work of remodeling nature, and greatly contributed to developing the country's economy and improving the people's standard of living, will shine forever in the history of the struggle of our party and people, and the party and the people will never forget the exploits performed by the Nampo lockgate construction workers.

The WPK Central Committee highly appreciates the noble achievements of the KPA soldiers and construction workers for providing lasting treasures for the prosperity and happiness of our people by successfully completing the gigantic and great Nampo lockgate by displaying warm loyalty to the party and the leader and an unyielding fighting spirit, for safeguarding the authority of our party, and for making the honor of our fatherland shine.

Today, our People's Army is assigned the honorable task of continuously and vigorously aiding the struggle of the people for socialist construction while firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is good for soldiers of the People's Army to take charge of the front of socialist economic construction while staging military exercises.

It is the basic duty of the People's Army to defend the fatherland. Comrades should never forget the duty of the revolutionary army and should be fully prepared to firmly safeguard the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains from any enemy aggression by strengthening the military capabilities of their units to meet the requirements of the strained situation in which the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war have assumed a much more wicked nature. At the same time, they should continuously make the honor of the Nampo lockgate construction workers shine by fiercely fanning the flames of the present battle for speed at construction sites for major projects.

New construction projects assigned to the army are important projects that are of epochal significance in implementing ahead of schedule our party's far-sighted plan for making the fatherland prosperous and for providing the people with a much more affluent life.

Comrades should bravely overcome difficulties on their own and display once again the heroic mettle in the implementation of new combat tasks by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. You, comrades, should ensure the quality of the construction at the highest level while at the same time speed up the construction by planning and supervising the organization and command over the construction through collective wisdom, by strengthening the creative cooperation with the scientists and technicians, and by strictly observing technical specifications and regulations governing construction.

Comrades, you should fully display the noble spiritual and moral manners of the revolutionary army and defend the honor of the crack units possessing combat capabilities by observing the 10 major rules to be observed in the army service and 10 items to be observed in the management of a company and by displaying the traditional laudable manners of the closeness between the upper and lower echelons and the unity between the army and the people.

The party leadership over the army is the life of the People's Army, the army of the party. Comrades, you should always think and act as dictated by the party ideology and intentions by arming yourselves with the party's revolutionary ideas, the chuche idea. You should also serve as a fortress of defending the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim II-song [as heard] politically and ideologically, at the risk of our lives.

Comrades, you should firmly safeguard and defend the authority of the party and make the honor of the chuche fatherland shine furthermore by continuously displaying the endless loyalty to the party and leader which was demonstrated in the construction of the Nampo lockgate, and the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality with regard to the party's orders and directives by having our party's great plans to build a people's paradise on this land realized.

Construction workers who had participated in the construction of Nampo lockgate should effect new miracles and renovations at every socialist construction site upholding the party's call, and the supporters should actively assist the soldiers of the People's Army who have devoted themselves to the struggle for the defense of the fatherland and socialist construction.

Indeed, the party has great confidence in, and expectations from, the soldiers of our heroic People's Army and construction workers who have always remained endlessly loyal to the party and leader in the great socialist construction struggle to make the fatherland wealthy and powerful, to make it develop, and to make the people happy.

The WPK Central Committee is firmly convinced that the soldiers of the People's Army and the construction workers who have achieved exploits in the construction of the Nampo lockgate will wonderfully live up to the party's confidence in, and expectations from, them by successfully discharging the revolutionary advancement under the party leadership.

[Signed] WPK Central Committee
[Dated] 19 June 1986

O Kuk-yol Speakes at Banquet

SK280944 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet on 24 June in Nampo in celebration of the completion of the Nampo barrage, a grand monumental creation of the Worker's Party age.

Present at the banquet were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and KPA chief of staff; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the party Central Committee; Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee; and other relevant officials together with KPA soldiers and constructors who accomplished feats in the construction of the Nampo barrage.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in our country who participated in the ceremony for the completion of the Nampo barrage were invited to the banquet.

Comrade O Kuk-yol spoke at the banquet. The speech by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and KPA chief of staff, is as follows:

[Announcer reads] Comrade heroic constructors of the Nampo barrage and supporters in its construction, respected diplomatic envoys of various countries, comrades and friends: Today, we are very pleased to have here the heroic constructors of the Nampo barrage, supporters in its construction, and various foreign guests in connection with the completion of the Nampo barrage, a grand monumental creation of the Worker's Party age.

First of all, under the authorization of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the republic, I extend my warm gratitude and congratulations to KPA soldiers, constructors, and supporters who accomplished heroic feats in the construction of the Nampo barrage. I also express my gratitude for the participation in our ceremony for the completion of the Nampo barrage of diplomatic envoys various countries in our country. Various foreign comrades and friends have joined us and congratulated the completion of the Nampo barrage. This is a great encouragement to our people and soldiers.

With deep emotion and pleasure, we recollect the spirit of incomparable boldness and indomitable struggle shown by the our soldiers and constructors in the construction of the barrage as well as the heroic feats that they have accomplished.

The great leader Comrade Kim II-song, who laid out a grand blueprint for the construction of a large-scale barrage amid gunfire during the past fatherland liberation war, helped erect a grand-scale barrage that one can boast of the world, by wisely leading the construction of the barrage for 5 years since he personally decided on the site of the barrage after appearing at the coast of the rough West Sea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly carrying out the grand nature-remaking plan of the respected and beloved leader, from the first day of the construction of the barrage, has helped attain a great victory in the construction of the barrage by engaging in bold and large-scale operations with tested leadership, thus overcoming many difficulties, and made the constructors of the barrage heroes of the times and creators of great feats.

The Nampo barrage is a brilliant fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim II-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and another great victory won by our party in the struggle to realize the age-old desire of the popular masses to free themselves for good from the fetters of nature.

Only 5 years ago, the site of the Nampo barrage was a 20-ri-long section of rough sea where only reeds abundantly grew and where only the sound of waves was heard. However, our KPA fighters, who have the firm faith that they must unconditionally carry out the orders of the leader and the tasks given by the party under all circumstances, and that there is nothing that they cannot do on the road of following the leadership of the leader and the party, have boldly overcome difficulties facing them. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they have vigorously carried out the worthwhile combat in order to conquer grand, furious nature with firm confidence.

Our KPA soldiers have completed the difficult and large-scale project involving the construction of a large-scale barrage that has 3 locks and 36 floodgates across the 20-ri-long section of rough sea in a matter of 5 years by removing some 15 million square meters of earth, casting some 2 million cubic meters of concrete, and excavating and transporting some 16 million cubic meters of rock and aggregate.

The Nampo barrage is the largest of its kind in human history, built on our own design and with our own techniques material, and manpower at the huge cost of $4 billion. It is a gigantic, heroic, epochal creation displaying the great might of our country's independent national economy and chuche-oriented science and technology.

Through the construction of the Nampo barrage, the KPA has shown that it is a true people's army, defender and a builder of the country, that not only guards the defense line of the country like an iron wall by undergoing effective political and military training, but also works world-startling miracles by actively participating in socialist construction.

The Nampo barrage is a grand foundation for improving our people's lives and a valuable creation that guarantees the prosperity and development of the fatherland and its brilliant future. The construction of the Nampo barrage has linked industrial and agricultural zones in the basins of the Taedong and Chaeryong rivers with a grand canal, and will supply sufficient life-giving water to vast arable land on the west coast, and several hundred thousand chongbo of tideland-turned-paddies to be reclaimed in the future. It has also completely resolved the problem of industrial water and potable water in the Taedong river basin and will prevent damage from drought or flood in this basin.

Moreover, because the waters of the Taedong and Chaeryong rivers have been deepened, the Mirim, Tonga, Hadan, and Toam locks and many other locks will be built so that large and small ships will be able to sail deep into inland areas; hydraulic power stations will be built along with the locks; Nampo and the South Hwanghae province will be linked by a grand ring-shaped railway line; and a railway line and road for vehicles will be laid on the dam of the barrage, thus establishing new prospects for further developing foreign trade, maritime transportation, railway and automobile transportation, the electrical power industry, and also adding beauty to the scenery of the river basin.

Comrades and friends, now, all people and KPA soldiers are filled with the great national pride and honor of displaying the grand appearance of chuche Korea to the world by excellently building the brand new Nampo barrage, a feat unprecedented in the history of construction in our country. The creative labor and heroic feats of the heroic constructors of the Nampo barrage and the supporters in its construction will be brilliantly and eternally inherited by all posterity along with the Nampo barrage.

On this meaningful occasion, filled with deep emotion and pleasure for the completion of the Nampo barrage, I propose a toast to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; tc the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of diplomatic envoys of various countries in our country and their wives; to the good health of the heroic constructors, supporters, and many other comrades present here; and to independence, friendship, and peace.

PHOTO EXHIBIT MARKS CPC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK271027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition opened a filmed show was held at the Chollima House of Culture Thursday on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

Present there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Kim Chae-Pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and working people in the city. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials were invited.

The attendants saw the photographs on the achievements made by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction over the past period under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and appreciated a Chinese film. The Communist for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a cocktail party on the 65th founding anniversary of th CPC.

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG GREETINGS TO HU YAOBANG

SK010940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

The message is as follows:

Beijing

Comrade Hu Yaobang,

General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee

I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee, all party members, and in my own name, extend warmest [kajang yolyohan] congratulations and comradely greetings to you, to your party Central Committee, and to all members of your party on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

The founding of the CPC was a historic event of weighty importance in the development of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle for freedom, liberation and socialism. With the founding of the CPC, the Chinese working class and people had a glorious vanguard, a genuine protector of their class and national interests.

The 65 years which the CPC traversed in the past is a course full of arduous trials, heroic events, and embroidered with victory and glory. For a long time after its founding the CPC has waged a strenuous struggle against imperialism, fuedalism, and bureaucratic capitalism under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism, thereby winning victory in the new democratic revolution and building a new socialist China on the vast territory of China, where age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed. The victory of the Chinese revolution brought a radical change to the social position of its people and turned the balance of forces decisively in favor of the side of revolution in the international arena.

The fraternal Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the CPC, have made great progress in their efforts to realize the four modernizations and build socialism with Chinese characteristics since the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party, giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and adhering to the four basic principles.

The changes in the PRC constitute a major contribution to the world revolutionary people's common cause of sovereignty, independence and socialism. Our party and our people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements of the CPC and the fraternal Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle and construction work and warmly hail them.

It is our party's consistent and invariable policy to steadily consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship and treasure it. We will as always exert every effort to consolidate and develop through generatonse the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries.

Our party and people sincerely wish the CPC and the fraternal Chinese people, faithful to the decisions of the party's national conference, greater success in their struggle to build a modernized socialist country, have Taiwan returned to the fatherland, and reunify the whole of China.

Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee
30 June 1986, Pyongyang

SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNIST 'RACKETS' ASSAILED

SK012315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "They Should Not Run Amok Indiscreetly"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets held a government-patronized event of a so-called meeting in Seoul on 28 June, using a government-patronized organizational called the Central Council of the Movement of People Deprived Their Homes in the North for Protecting the Country, and had this organization blow for trumpet of anticommunism. This is a frantic racket of those who have lost their reason from deranged anticommunism, and is open provocation to us.

In the 25 June-27 July anti-U.S. joint struggle month, the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people are raising their vigorous voices on eliminating the danger of the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula and promoting the peaceful reunification of the country. Moreover, we have recently made a new important initiatve for holding talks between military persons in authority to open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunifications, and made a peace proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

However, how are the puppets responding to this? They are frenziedly engaging in preparations for a war of northward invasion under the signboardof sure victory and security. Raving about intensifying anticommunist education, they are forcing college students to make a pilgrimage march to the so-called battle sites along the Military Demarcation Line and to military strategic points. They are even holding government-patronized events trumpeting anticommunism.

There cannot be a more vicious challenge than this to the aspirations for national unity and peaceful reunification. The puppets' rash act reveals once again to the entire world the fact that they do not desire peace and peaceful reunification but are pursuing only confrontation and war.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring are anticommunist fanatics far surpassing their predecessors. As soon as he took power, the puppet traitor raved that one should not even imagine peaceful reunification, and since then he has been running amok, instructing the DJP to make long-range plans for reunifying the country by destroying communism, frequently conducting war exercises with the signboard of destroying communism, and instructing his lackeys to prepare to redivide the nationalized industries in the North.

Some time ago they ran amok indiscreetly when they held a so-called athletic meeting with a ghost organization of so-called teams of players representing the five provinces of the North participating in it and inspiring anticommunist confrontation. They held the government-patronized event under the signboard of destroying communism as part of the ongoing anticommunist spasm. This is a revelation of the anticommunist consciousness which has infected them to the bones.

Therefore, who would believe the anticommunist fanatics when they rave about dialogue and peaceful reunification? Through their indiscreet rash act, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clearly revealed more thoroughly that their publicity about dialogue and peaceful reunification is thorough falsity and deceit, and that they are the enemy of reunification and peace.

The puppets' oppose-communism and destroy-communism rackets are a reflection of their sense of crisis as well. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, undergoing an ever-deepening crisis in its rule in the face of the strong anti-U.S. and antidictorship advance of the South Korean students and people, is attempting to divert the attention of the people, demanding independence and democracy by barking more loudly about anticommunism and destroying communism, thereby attempting to remove their consciousnes of resistance.

However, the puppets are calculating foolishly. Historically those who have raved about winning over communism and destroying communism have brought themselves to ruin. How dare those who are in crisis in the face of the resistance of the South Korean people and the rejection of the world's people, and who are gasping under the heavy burden of foreign debt far exceeding $50 billion do anything against someone? This is a foolish rash act comparable to a day-old puppy not fearing a tiger.

The puppets should take a look at themselves before playing the presumptuous trumpet. Anticommunism is antireunification, antipeace, and antination. The puppets are using spiritless anticommunism -- which the puppets have been using as a remedy for every ill in justifying their nation-selling treacherous acts -- as a means to stay in power, but this is no longer workable.

Although the puppets try hard to babble about nonsense, in gathering crowds it will only arouse the scorn of the people. The puppets should squarely see the trend of the times and reality and should not run amok indiscreetly.

DJP CONCENTRATING ON U.S.-STYLE INDIRECT ELECTION

SK030139 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will choose either the presidential system based on indirect election of the president or the parliamentary cabinet system as the form of government for its draft amendment to the Constitution, a leading party member indicated yesterday.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the party's Special Constitutional Committee, said, "Our study of power structure is concentrated on the U.S.-style presidential government and the British-style parliamentary cabinet system.:

"We excluded other forms of government such as their combination, from the subjects of our study," he told reporters.

He was briefing them on the panel's full session in which the results of the studies of its three subcommittees were discussed.

But, party sources observed that the DJP will eventually seek a compromise between the system of its choice and the opposition camp's presidential government system involving direct election of the president.

Yi said that the committee members have concluded that "genuine democratic development would be impossible under the direct presidential election system."

Party secretary-general Rep. Chong Sun-tok also said Tuesday that the DJP's draft will not adopt a system which is based on direct presidential vote.

Yi stressed, in particular, that the party would work out devices to invigorate political parties and the parliament in its draft, irrespective of the type of government.

The basic frame of the party's draft will be confirmed by the end of this month on the basis of public hearings to be held from Saturday and the results of the study by the government's "Constitution research committee."

The draft will be made public around Aug. 15, after it is confirmed by various party organs and is approved by President Chon Tu-hwan, who is also president of the party, Yi said.

Besides the form of government, the DJP panel's work will be also focused on the extension of the people's basic rights; guarantee of self-rule of th judiciary; feedom of speech, publication, assembly and association; the three labor rights and personal liberty, he said.

Meanwhile, the party finalized the schedule for its public hearings, to be held in 10 major cities.

Party leaders, including chairman No Tae-u, will attend the events, in groups, a party spokesman said.

The schedule is: Taejon, Saturday; Chunchon, Monday; Kwangaju, Tuesday; Pusan, Thursday; Taegu on Muly 11; Cheju on July 12; Chongju on July 14; Inchon on July 15; Masan on July 16 and Chonju on July 18.

NKDP SEEKS SINGLE AMENDMENT DRAFT FROM OPPOSITION

SK030140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party is seeking to prepare a single draft for constitutional amendment by opposition forces. The minor opposition Korea National Party, however, shows a negative response.

NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong told the press yesterday that he has conveyed his party's idea for a unified revision bill to his KNP counterpart, Kim Yong-chae.

He said, "The drafts of our party and the KNP are the same in essence, although there are some differences in minor areas. So, I suggested to KNP whip Kim that we produce a single revision bill for a united struggle for amendment."

The two opposition parties maintain that direct election of the president should be reintroduced in a new basic law.

KNP president Yi Man-sop said that his party received no such proposal officially, though he understands that NDP floor leader Kim "sounded out our party's position through whip Kim Yong-chae."

Yi said clearly, "We believe that political parties should submit their own drafts to the Special Committee for Constitutional Amendment in the National Assembly and hammer out a single draft through partisan compromise."

NDP advisor Kim Yong-sam also made it clear that the main opposition party will seek a single revision bill of the "Democratic camp," including dissident forces.

At a news conference with the members of the seoul Foreign Correspondents Club Tuesday, Kim revealed that the NDP will hold public hearings and consultations with dissidents to make a single draft.

The special House committee has not started operation yet, as parties have yet to produce their lists of delegates to the panel.

Floor leaders of the rival parties will meet today to narrow their differences in distributing the seats of the special committee.

The ruling party asserted that lawmakers of the 12-member New Conservative Club, which supports the parliamentary cabinet system, should be included in the opposition line-up, while the NDP argued that they should be excluded.

KIM YONG-SAM CALLS FOR 4 YEAR LIMIT TO PRESIDENCY

SK030145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that to achieve a democracy, it is desirable that the first president elected on a new Constitution steps down after a four-year single term.

It was the first time that he remarked clearly with regard to the tenure of the presidency.

Meeting reporters at his private office, the National Affairs Research Institute, in Mugyo-dong, Kim noted, "If the president steps down after he restores stability of the nation during his four-year term of office, it will be very significant in having democracy firmly rooted."

However, he stressed it was his private opinion and has nothing to do with the draft for constitutional revision of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

According to the NDP's draft, the term of office of the president shall be four years, and the president can be reelected just once.

Kim, who is an advisor to the NDP, said, "Our people have seen that the prolongation of the presidential tenure only brought about dictatorship. So, if the next president promises to leave the office after only a four-year single term, the people will feel at ease."

He added that the by-laws of the new Constitution can stipulate the restriction.

PROFESSORS PROTEST AGAINST RESEARCH FUND DENIALS

SK030128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Professors of Seoul National University's College of Humanities yesterday lodged a protest with university president Pak Pong-sik over the school's decision to exclude 17 professors from the list of academic research fund recipients.

The 17 are among the 48 SNU professors who signed a statement on touchy political and campus issues in April.

The professors insisted in the note of protest that choosing the recipients on a nonacademic basis is a grave threat to the dignity of a university and to the freedom of academic activities.

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, PARENTS PROTEST SEARCHES

SK030157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul metropolitan police searched 230 high schools and some middle schools in the capital city early yesterday morning in a blitz hunt for "subversive" material or letters sent by collegian activists, but found "nothing."

School authorities and parents of the students lodged protests against the police action, accusing the Seoul police of hampering the educational atmosphere by searching schools without prior notice. It was the first search of middle and high schools since the founding of the Republic.

Some teachers blamed the police for their search of middle schools without sure evidence that there were anti-government leaflets or letters which university students had reportedly sent to indocrinate the pupils.

The police combed the playgrounds, gardens and walls but did not enter into classrooms. They also frisked youths around middle and high schools who seemed to be collegians, for its subversive publications or printed material.

A senior police officer explaind that the sudden search was made on the basis of information that university student activities might distribute the leaflets and letters around the schools on a massive scale.

Sorabol High School, where a bundle of anti-government leaflets was found late last month, was searched for about an hour, from 6 a.m., by two detectives.

They asked a school guard to accompany them during their search of the playground, gardens and toilet.

About an hour later, 10 or more policemen searched the bags of youths, believed to be collegians, passing by the school.

The Seoul police however, did not notify the middle and high school authorities of their search in advance of the controversial acts, only calling for cooperation of school guards on the scene. They were learned to have not obtained search warrants.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON 10 DAY ASIAN TOUR

Discuses Bangladesh Embassy

SK180330 Seoul YONHAP in Engish 0133 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Dhaka, June 17 (YONHAP) -- The foreign minister of Bangladesh, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, said Tuesday that his country recently decided to establish a residential embassy in Seoul.

Chowdhury revealed his government's plan in a meeting with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, who is visiting here on the second leg of his 10-day southwest Asian tour.

Although Dhaka and Seoul established diplomtic relations in 1973, Bangladesh's ambassador to Japan has served concurrently as Dhaka's representative to South Korea.

Signs Investment Agreement

SK180352 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Dhaka, June 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Bangladesh Wednesday signed an agreement for the mutual protection of investments.

Korean Foreign Miniser Yi Won-kyong and Sultan Mahmud, Bangladesh's minister of Industries, signed the agreement. Yi is in this Bangladesh capital city on the second leg of his four-nation tour of southwest Asia.

Under the accord, Korea and Bangladesh will treat citizens of each other's nation with the most favored status in the field of investments. It also calls for the free remittance of earnings generated from investments. The agreement will go into effect 30 days after the two countries complete ratification procedures.

Sri Lanka Vows Olympics Support

SK210037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] COLOMBO (YONHAP) -- Sri Lankan President Junius Richard Jayewardene on Friday promised to render as much assistance as possible to Korea to assure the successful staging of this year's Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

He was meeting with visiting Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong, who arrived here Thursday for a three-day visit.

Minister Yi is currently on a four-nation tour of Southwest Asia, which has already taken him to Pakistan and Bangladesh. He will leave for the Maldives Saturday.

Earlier in the day, Yi held a meeting with his Sri Lankan counterpart, Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed, and discussed ways of expanding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yi expressed interest in expanding the participation of Korean businesses in economic development projects of Sri Lanka.

Hameed told Yi that he will give favorable considerations to such wishes from Seoul.

Yi also explained to Hameed the development of situations on the Korean peninsula and asked him to continue to support Seoul's position in international forums, including Third World nonaligned conferences.

Hameed said his government will continue to support Seoul's efforts to realize national unification through peaceful means.

He also briefed Yi on racial disputes and other domestic developments.

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS

SK300722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP) -- For the first time since the 1979 Islamic revolution, Iran last week sent a high-powered trade delegation to South Korea for talks on the expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The Korean trade and industry ministry said Monday that the 16 Iranian delegates, led by Deputy Commerce Minister Majtaba Khosrow-Taj, held two rounds of talks with their Korean counterparts. Khosrow-Taj is the highest-ranking Iranian Government official to visit Korea since the revolution, according to ministry officials.

The ministry said that the Iranian delegates expressed interest in boosting imports of industrial products from Korea and exports of agricultural products, as well as crude oil, to Korea. The Korean side said it hopes that Korea will expand the exportation of industrial products and industrial facilities to Iran and that Korea will participate in Iran's economic development projects, according to the ministry. During their stay in Korea, the Iranian delegates, who represent state-run purchase and sales institutions, toured Korea's leading heavy industrial firms and the Olympic stadium. The delegation left here on Monday.

BATMONH REELECTED HURAL PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN

OW030135 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 2 (MONTSAME) -- The first session of the MPR Great People's Hural [GPH] of 11th convocation, incorporating 370 deputies elected on 22 June 1986, was held here on 1 July 1986.

The session has discussed organizational questions. B. Altangerel, a GPH deputy, Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar Party Committee, has been elected the chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural. Deputies Pilot-Cosmonaut J. Gurrangchaa, chairman of the MPR Defence Society Central Council, Hero of the MPR and the USSE; merited builder of the MPR D. Ichinhorlod; construction brigade leader from Darhan, Hero of Labour of the MPR N. Sarbas; shepherd from the "Yalaltyn Orgil" coop in Bayan-Olgiy Aymag, and president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, academician C. Tseren have been elected GPH deputy chairmen. The session heard the report made by T. Gotob, secretary of the GPH Presidium, on the confirmation of its edicts, and adopted a resolution on the recognition of the deputies' authority.

Jambyn Batmonh, a GPH deputy elected by the 46th constituency, general secretary of the MPRP CC, has been re-elected the chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. Other re-elections are: N. Jagbaral, alternate Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee and the deputy chairman of the GPH Presidium, and T. Gotob, secretary of the GPH Presidium. Members of the Presidium are: Deputies T. Namsray, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Amgalan, shop superintendant at the Ulaanbaatar haberdashery and leather goods factory, heroine of labour of the MPR; B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Mongolian Trade Unions Central Council; T. Narangerel, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; L. Richin, department head at the MPRP Central Committee. Thirteen (13) standing commissions of the MPR Great People's Hural have been set up.

The session has discussed and approved of the work of the MPR Council of Ministers in connection with the expiration of the term of its powers. Dumaagiyn Sodnom, Politburo member of the MPRP CC, has been re-appointed as the chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

D. Sodnom has submitted for approval the new composition of the MPR Council of Ministers: T. Ragchaa, Politburo member of the MPRP CC, has been appointed as the first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. Deputy chairmen are, as before, S. Lubsangombo, alternate Politburo member of the MPRP CC; P. Jasray, M. Peljee, C. Suren, and D. Tsebegmid. Mongolian Prime Minister D. Sodnom made a detailed report on the other activities of the country's government. The session formed the MPR People's Control Committee, elected the MPR Supreme Court and appointed the MPR public prosecutor. The session has also discussed the report on the further development of the country's consumer service system.

MPRP GREETS KPRP ON OCCASION OF ANNIVERSARY

OW010500 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee today sent a congratulatory telegram to the KPRP Central Committee on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. It says:

The creation of the KPRP in June, 1951 was an important event in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people for national independence and social progess of the country. The Cambodian people, under the leadership of the KPRP fighting vanguard, has achieved great success in the cause of strengthening people's power in the country and in restoring the economic and cultural life. The KPRP is now confidently leading its country on the path of peace and social progress. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, with Vietnam and Laos, is making an important contribution to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The MPRP Central Committee wishes the KPRP Central Committee and all the Cambodian people great success in the cause of achieving the program tasks in building the basis of a socialist society in its country and in the defense of freedom and independence of the motherland.

The telegram notes: The MRP Central Committee expresses confidence that the fraternal ties between the MPRP and the KPRP, and between the MPR and the PRK, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of our peoples, and in the cause of social progress in Asia and throughout the whole world.

U.S. STAND AT GENEVA TALKS 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE'

OW011233 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1822 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jun (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: At the fifth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva no positive results have been achieved due to the irresponsible policies of the United States. Moreover, Max Kampelman, the head of the American delegation at the Geneva talks, made a clumsy statement to the press in which he attempted to shift the blame for the stagnation in the Soviet-American talks to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, as is well-known, during the entire course of the round there were no changes in the position of the American delegation which would have contributed to the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement on the questions of averting the arms race in space and stopping it on earth. The United States continued to torpedo and openly emasculate the essence and goals of the numerous constructive peace-loving Soviet initiatives and proposals, which correspond with the vital interests not only of the peoples of both countries but of the people of the whole world it continued to hold on to its previous unconstructive positions, avoiding an honest study of the suggestions from the Soviet side. The reason for this is hidden in the openly militaristic and extremely dangerous policies of official Washington, which are attempting to undermine the case of the 1972 SALT II Treaty. The Mongolian public resolutely condemns the unseemly and unconstructive position of the American delegation at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms and calls on the U.S. administration to listen to the voices of reason, good will, and peace which come from the Soviet Union.

KANG TOAP PADEVOAT CITED ON KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK010753 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0532 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] [Quotation marks as received] Phnom Penh SPK June 30 -- Kampuchean papers in the past few days ran front-page editorials articles and illustrated reports, marking the 35th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (June 28).

The army paper "KANG TOAP PADEVOAT" recalled: "Being originated from the Indochinese Communist Party with the late President Ho Chi Minh as the founder, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party united altogether in the hard struggle against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for national independence, peace, freedom and happiness of the three peoples.

"Since its coming into being the KPRP with entire Kampuchean people and army closely uniting around it and with the wholehearted assistance of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and other fraternal parties the world over has become the organizer of all victories for the Kampuchean revolution bringing about great changes to the country, especially in the past seven years since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime."

The paper concluded by expressing a firm conviction that under the KPRP's clearsighted leadership and with the assistance from fraternal parties, especially the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Kampuchean revolution will certainly gain the final victory ensuring independence, freedom, peace and prosperity for the Kampuchean nation.

The paper PHNOM PENH wrotes "The historic victories in ousting the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists has clearly proved correct the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The victory on January 7, 1979 in toppling the Pol Pot regime was won under the KPRP's banner with the entire Kampuchean people's unity and the timely and effective assistance of the party, government and people of Vietnam and Vietnamese army volunteers who have sacrificed their flesh and blood for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution and people. "All the achievements in the past seven years have testified to the fact that despite all the difficulties the Kampuchean revolution led by the KPRP will gradually advance toward socialism the only path chosen by the Kampuchean people.

Welcoming the KPRP's 35th anniversary, all party members, cadres, army security forces and people of Kampuchea pledge to do their utmost to fulfil the tasks set by the party," the paper concluded".

GREETINGS FROM CPV ON KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK290750 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0539 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 28 -- The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the former's 35th founding anniversary.

The message, dated June 26, says:

"Over the past 35 years, promoting the nation tradition of undaunted and indomitable struggle and the glorious revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the P.R.P.K. has successfully led the Kampuchean people through a long struggle full of difficulties and hardships to win victories over the colonialist and imperialist aggressors and overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. These victories have ushered in a new era of independence and freedom for Kampuchea which is embarking on a period of transition to socialism".

It continues: "Over the past seven years since the historic victory on January 7, 1979, the Kampuchean people, under the P.R.P.K. correct leadership, have recorded inspiring achievements in national construction and defense.

"With the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation the Kampuchean revolution has won more and more sympathy and support from revolutionary and progressive forces over the world. The international prestige and position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are raising.

"Those glorious achievements and especially the 1984-85 dry-season victories have continually enhanced the position and strength of the Kampuchean revolution and constituted a great contribution to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and world over.

"The special relationship between Vietnam and Kampuchea and among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is a decisive factor guaranteeing all victories of the revolution in each country as well as of the common cause of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula".

"Loyal to President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the party and people of Vietnam pledge to do their utmost to fulfill their internationalist duty toward the fraternal Kampuchean people's revolution", the message concludes.

Also on this occasion, Chan Ven, president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, has received greetings from his Vietnamese counterpart, Phan Truong Tue.

USSR'S SOKOLOV GREETS BOU THANG ON ARMY DAY

BK020356 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's Traditional Day and Army-People Solidarity Day, Comrade Sokolov, USSR minister of Defense, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense of the PRK. The message noted:

Esteemed comrade:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and in my own name, we sincerely extend best wishes to you and the Cambodian Armed Forces on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Army.

We are convinced that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two armed forces will further strengthen and develop for the cause of our two peoples of the Soviet Union and Cambodia, and for firm peace and socialism.

May you enjoy good health, happiness, and new victories in defending your country's sovereignty and independence against [words indistinct] reactionaries.

HENG SAMRIN MEETS SRV WAR VETERANS DELEGATION

BK251242 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 25 -- Heng Samrin, General secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (P.R.P.K.) and president of the State Council, received in Phnom Penh a delegation of the Vietnamese war veterans on the occasion of the 35th tradition day of the People's Revolutioinary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and the Army-People Solidarity Day.

The delegation was led by Nguyen Thanh Son, former vice minister of finance. Present on that occasion was Chan Phin, member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee. Heng Samrin said that the presence here of the delegation had encouraged the Army and people of Kampuchea [GND] demonstrated the indomitable militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries.

The president recalled the fine tradition of Kampuchea's Issarak Army who, in close cooperation with the armies of Vietnam and Laos, had won successive victories over the enemies and completely liberated the country, he added that within a short period of eight years since liberation in 1979, the Kampuchean people and army, under the clearshighted leadership of the P.R.P.K. and with the effective and timely assistance from the party, the government and the heroic army of Vietnam and the assistance from Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have gained all-round successes in national construction and defence especially in building the Kampuchean Army.

For his party, Nguyen Thanh Son highly acclaimed the Kampuchean people's successes and expressed sincere thanks for the hospitality accorded to him and his party.

The delegation left Phnom Penh for home on Monday. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Meas Kroch, deputy defence minister, and other Kampuchean officers.

During its stay in Kampuchea from June 18-23, the delegation had attended a meeting in honour of the 35th tradition day of P.R.A.F.K. and and visited the Army museum, the Army cultural school, the Cuiu Long orphanage and the former royal palace in Phnom Penh and The Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap Province.

SIHANOUK RESPONDS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE

BK290149 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jun 86

[24 June message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, DK president, to DK Vice President Khieu Samphan and DK combatants on CGDK anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs: I would like to express sincere thanks for your important message dated 19 June 1986. On the CGDK's 4th anniversary, I would like to send you and all the heroic combatants who are fighting under the Democratic Kampuchean banner against the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate our country warmest congratulations and best wishes for new and greater successes in this struggle.

Long live the CGDK!

With highest consideration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

VODK COMMEMORATES CGDK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK220239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Unattributed article: "Commemorating the 4th Founding Anniversary of the CGDK"]

[Text] The 4th founding anniversary of our CGDK falls on 22 June 1986. Since its founding 4 years ago, that is on 22 June 1982, our tripartite CGDK factions led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Prime Minister Son Sann; and Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, have jointly launched vigorous and effective activities against the Vietnamese aggressors. They have fought the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield and launched vigorous and effective activities in the international arena, at the United Nations and other international forums, to expose the Hanoi authorities' aggressive and expansionist policy. Our CGDK has won greater symmpathy and support from the world.

Through their joint activities, our tripartite CGDK factions have come to understand each other better and become more acquainted and united in their views. The fact that our tripartite CGDK factions jointly put forth an 8-point peace proposal on 17 March 1986 clearly shows that our CGDK factions have become more unanimous on major issues, particularly the problems relating to the survival and future of our Cambodian nation. Thanks to this unity, our friends near and far throughout the world have become more confident in the CGDK and have given it more active support. At the same time, the world people clearly recognize the CGDK as the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people. This is the outcome of the unity and unanimity within the CGDK and the unreserved effects of the tripartite CGDK, the Cambodian people, and the armed forces of the three CGDK factions.

Based on the splendid results of our efforts during the past 4 years, the tripartite CGDK will further unite and cooperate more closely and carry on our all-round struggle, militarily, politically and diplomatically, against the Vietnamese aggressors until we realize the goals mentioned in the declaration on the formation of the CGDK made in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982, that is, until we drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of our Cambodian territory.

SON SANN REPORTEDLY THREATENS TO RESIGN

BK281015 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Jun 86 PP 1, 32

[Text] Kampuchean non-communist leader Son Sann has threatened to resign as Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, nationalist sources told the WORLD yesterday.

Sources said Mr Son Sann despatched a letter from Paris on June 18 to CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Pyongyang offering his resignation if the situation in the Khmer resistance did not improve.

No further details of the letter are available and sources said Mr Son Sann, 75, who is also president of the strife-ridden Khmer People's National Liberation Front, did not elaborate on the improvements he was seeking.

KPNLF representatives here did not confirm or deny this latest development, saying only that they had "no indication."

Contacted in Paris, Mr Chhay Hancheng, Mr Son Sann's son-in-law, told the WORLD he was unaware of his father-in-law's gesture.

He said the KPNLF leader was in Rome where he met the Pope yesterday. KPNLF sources said Mr Son Sann was due back in Paris shortly before returning here next month.

Staff members of the Sihanoukist office in Bangkok said the letter from Mr Son Sann did not pass through their office here, and they had no reaction from Prince Sihanouk as yet.

Foreign Ministry officials have so far declined comment on the matter. But some diplomats affirmed that they had heard that Mr Son Sann had communicated his intention to resign to Prince Sihanouk.

The diplomats speculated on this move as a possible attempt by Mr Son Sann to draw the attention of ASEAN states and their dialogue partners to his displeasure about the yet-unresolved troubles in the KPNLF.

ASEAN foreign ministers and counterparts from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the European Community and Japan ended their meeting in Manila yesterday.

Mr Son Sann's letter to Prince Sihanouk came after he sent a memorandum to ASEAN governments on May 12 appealing for "renewed and increased assistance" for the Kampuchean resistance movement.

In the memorandum, sent during a visit to Australia, he obliquely referred to his problems in the Front, asking specifically for permission for him to move freely among his supporters scattered in various sites along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"I would like also to be able to move freely and to visit regularly our civilian population of site 2 and elsewhere as well as to meet with our armed forces," he said.

He stressed the need for "cohesion, unity and discipline within the CGDK an in particular the KPNLF," saying a "stricter discipline" within the KPNLF by reorganization of civilian and military cadres was vital to the attainment of peace and stability in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

Rumours of Mr Son Sann's wish to resign have been circulating here for the past few days.

Observers monitoring the Kampuchean situation saw it as a "common ploy" that had been used before by nationalist Kampuchean leaders, notably Prince Sihanouk.

The Prince is due to pay a visit here early in August as part of a tour that will also cover Indonesia and Singapore. He earlier turned down a last-minute invitation by ASEAN foreign ministers to brief them in Manila on the resistance efforts.

Some observers speculated that Mr Son Sann might have been prompted to despatch the letter to Prince Sihanouk after some disappointment with a senior aid, Gen Thach Reng, whom he appointed to replace dissident chief Gen Sak Sutsakhan as KPNLF armed forces commander-in-chief.

Gen Thach Reng was said to have angered Thai authorities when he arrived in September last year without a visa or prior notification and proceeded to stir up trouble within the KPNLF.

He reportedly circulated unfounded allegations about senior KPNLF dissidents who in December declared the formation of the PCCS -- the provisional central committee for salvation of the KPNLF -- which challenged the leadership of Mr Son Sann.

A few weeks after Mr Son Sann left for Europe, Thai authorities gave Gen Thach Reng 48 hours' notification to leave the country.

The departure of Gen Thach Reng and the absence of Gen Sak, who is in the United States, leave the KPNLF without a military chief.

The Front remains factionalised and Mr Son Sann's memorandum to ASEAN seems to reinforce the view of Western observers that he is still frustrated with split in the KPNLF since the seccessionist move in December last year.

Mr Son Sann reportedly seeks control over political, diplomatic as well as military affairs. Present arrangements, however, only give him control over political and diplomatic affairs, diplomatic sources noted.

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS KPRP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK301501 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Today, 28 June, marks the 35th anniversary of the KPRP. A grand rally was held at Vientiane theater today at 0900 to celebrate the occasion. More than 1,000 Vientiane residents, cadres, and workers representing compatriots throughout the country attended.

Also present were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and the Lao Front for National Construction; Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of National Defense, and chairman of the Lao national committee in charge of celebrating the 35th anniversary of the KPRP; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; many comrade secretaries and members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, representatives of mass organizations, and members of the national committee in charge of celebrating the 35th anniversary of the KPRP. It was also attended by Comrade Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and head of the visiting PRK radio and television delegation, Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and diplomats of fraternal socialist countries in Laos.

President Souphanouvong made a speech at this auspicious ceremony. He said in part: [Begin Souphanouvong recording] In this joyous atmopshere in which the entire party, Army, and people of Laos are competing to carry out the Second 5-year State Plan and scoring achievements to welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress, we have gathered here to organize a ceremony to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the honorable and glorious KPRP. [applause]

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the party, state, Army, and people of all Lao nationalities throughout the country, we extend warm fraternal salutations, wholehearted congratulations, and special militant solidarity to the party, state, Army, and fraternal heroic people of Cambodia. [applause]

Comrades and friends, 35 years ago, while the national salvation struggle of the three fraternal Indochinese peoples was continuing fiercely against the French colonialists, inheriting the glorious and honorable cause of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by the great President Ho Chi Minh, the Cambodian communists joined in establishing the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party on 28 June 1951 to lead the cause of national-democratic revolution in Cambodia. [applause]

The Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, which is now the KPRP, was a staunch Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class and laboring people. Shortly after its establishment, the party led the Cambodian people in a heroic struggle along with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples. The national salvation struggles waged by the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese peoples, which constituted a hard and protracted people's war, inflicted on the French colonialists repeated defeats and enfeebled them. They were condemned by world opinion and isolated in the international arena. Eventually, the resounding Dien Bien Phu victory and other victories on the Indochinese battle fields forced the French colonialists to withdraw from Indochinia and sign the Geneva accords recognizing the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of each country in Indochina.

Following these victories, the KPRP led the Cambodian people in a continuing struggle to defend the fruits of the revolution. Together with various Cambodian progressive forces, it encouraged the then monarchical system to take the path of peace, independence, and neutrality and to oppose the U.S. imperialist intervention and threats.

In 1970, while the struggles of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples were continuing fiercely and reaching their apex, the U.S. imperialists widened their war of aggression throughout Indochina and encouraged the Lon Nol reactionaries to stage a coup d'etat on 18 June 1970. Taking advantage of this situation, the KPRP mobilized the heroic Cambodian people throughout the country to rise up to counter the brutal U.S. imperialist agression.

The party organized and led the Khmer National United Front to wage a national liberation struggle and united a broad sector of revolutionary and progressive force in Cambodia to carry out a fierce people's war in coordination with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. The victories simulateneously won by the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese peoples affirm the truth of: Unity, unity, great unity; victory, victory, great victory of the three fraternal peoples who shared weal and woe and fought in the same trench against their common enemy -- the imperialist aggressors. This constituted a very important contribution to the common victory of the various nations struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism, thus moving forward the wheel of history. [applause]

Comrades and friends, after liberating the country from the yoke of occupation of the neocolonialists and their henchmen, instead of having a chance to build a new, prosperous, and civilized life on the land of the famous Angkor and to advance jointly along their chosen path, the Cambodian people were deprived of all their rights and power by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is a tool of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists. It is this clique that destroyed the KPRP -- the torch illuminating the path for the Cambodian revolution. It brutually slaughtered the Cambodian cadres and party members who were loyal to Marxism-Leninism in an attempt to serve the Chinese expansionists' scheme of swallowing up Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and of extending their influence to the whole of Southeast Asia.

During its inhuman 3-year rule, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique of murderers slaughtered more than 3 million Cambodian people, including the elderly, women, children, intellectuals, and innocent Buddhist monks; pushed the Cambodian people face to face with genocide; and led Cambodia down a dark path. Despite the dangerous and complex situation, the KPRP, inheriting the Indochinese Communist Party's tradition of heroic and glorious struggle, regrouped its forces, organized the national united front to save the Cambodian fatherland, and adopted an 11-point political program calling on the Cambodian people throughout the country to rise up to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. With the assistance and all-round, prompt, and effective cooperation of the Vietnamese Army and people as well as the support of the Lao people and international assistance, the Cambodian revolutionary forces and people resolutely rose up to smash the genocidal regime completely and established the PRK on 7 January 1979 on the land of the famous Angkor. [applause]

This great victory constituted a contribution to restoring the fraternal friendly relations and special militant solidarity among the three fraternal Indochinese countries and produced a new quality for this solidarity. This quality serves as the rule of the survival and development of the revolution in each country. The victory also serves to check the dark schemes of the expansionists-hegemonists colluding with the imperialists and other reactonaries, thus shifting the balance of forces in this region in favor of those of peace and revolution.

Comrades and friends, the KPRP has now organized and led the Cambodian people to restore successfully the economy, culture, and society, placing them on the path of the advance toward socialism lighted by the beacon of the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth KPRP Congresses. Agricultural and industrial production has vigorously developed and educational and public health networks have been restored and extensively developed, thus daily improving the Cambodian people's material and spiritual life.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, with the militant alliance among Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam; and with the support and assistance of various fraternal socialist countries and friends, Cambodia has achieved a swift development; the people's living conditions have been continuously improved; and the PRK has become strong and solid, thus becoming worthy of the status as the sole representative of the heroic Cambodian people. [applause]

The various great victories prove that the KPRP is a gallant Marxist-Leninist party capable of surmounting all difficulties. It has maintained and developed its revolutionary tradition, thus deserving the title: Organizer and leader of all victories of the Cambodian revolution. [applause]

The above all-round successes and victories of the Cambodian Army and people have contributed to clearly improving the situation in Cambodia and proved the strength of the PRK, thus daily raising the role and influence of the people's republic in the international arena. [applause] The all-round and great victories are the successes of patriotism linked with socialism. They are the successes of the strength of the Cambodian nation linked with the strength of the solidarity among the three Indochinese nations and with the strength of the three world revolutionary currents and world peace with the Soviet Union being the bulwark. [applause] The Lao working class and people of all nationalities are overwhelmingly happy and wish to express wholehearted acclamation to the fraternal Cambodian working class and people for their great victories and regard them as their own. [applause] [end recording]

Following the conclusion of Comrade President Souphanouvong's speech, Comrade Nguon Phansiphon addressed the rally. He said in part as follows:

Today, I am very happy to have participated in this grand rally organized by the national committee in charge of organizing the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRP amid an atmosphere in which the entire Cambodian party, Army, and people are joyfully and enthusiastically implementing the resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress and at a time when the LPRP and the fraternal Lao people of all nationalities are vigorously and enthusiatically competing to score new, greater acheivements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress. On behalf of the Cambodian party, Government, and people, I would like to hail the presidium of the rally, diplomats, foreign guests, and comrades and friends attending this grand rally.

Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam are three Indochinese countries. They were once subjected to the French colonialist aggression and were colonized by them at the end of the 19th century. During the period of oppression and persecution and the plundering of their freedoms by the French, the people in each country instantly rose up to counter them. However, they suffered repeated setbacks due to lack of a correct leadership. The great success of the Rusian Great October Revolution gave a definite hope to the oppressed and persecuted nations. During that period Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc convened a meeting and declared the establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930. After it was founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, it grew and developed and was divided into three Indochinese parties so that they could effectively function for the historic cause of each nation and the proletarians in each country.

The Khmer People's Revolutionary Party was founded on 28 June 1951 and is now called the KPRP. Later, on 22 March 1955 the LPRP was established. These events mark a step of development, which is of great significance to the history of each country's revolution. Such events served to boost the resistance against the French in the three countries.

Remembering the trials in the past 35 years, we can make a profound observation and assessment that the party is always loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to the interests of the country and people, and to the relations and close militant solidarity among Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and that it has effectively safeguarded the militant relationship of the three Indochinese countries against their common enemy. Despite difficulties, our three countries' revolutions have attained great and all-round successes in the politicial, military, economic, cultural, social, and diplomatic spheres.

Respected and beloved comrades and friends, after more than 30 years of revolutionary struggle beset with difficulties, hardships, and complex trials, the LPRP has applied Marxism-Leninism with creativity to the true conditions in Laos and has defined a correct and clear-sighted political line suitable to the international situation and true situation in the country, leading the people and the entire army to wage a heroic struggle, causing the correct and just cause of the country and class to gradually advance with firm steps and winning glorious victories. The most outstanding of all was the resounding victory recorded in December 1975 during which the LPRP, bringing into full play the spirit of revolutionary offensive and taking advantage of the ripening situation in the three Indochinese countries. It led the people to rise up and seize the administrative power, liberated the Lao people throughout the country from the yoke of imperialist occupation, completely eliminated the oppressive and persecuting feudalist system which had existed for thousands of years, and established the LPDR. A new era was initiated, an era of independence and freedom, which enabled the Lao people to truly master the fate of the country and themselves. It has carried out social transfomation and built material and technical bases of socialism.

During the past 10 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, the people of all nationalities have striven to bring into full play the spirit of collective mastery, united as one around the party, and recorded great and all-round successes in the cause of defending and building the country. The whole country is enthusiastically and vigorously implementing the resolution of the Third Party Congress and other resolutions of the party Central Committee.

The Cambodian people are convinced that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people will advance to win new, greater victories in the glorious cause of defending and building socialist Laos and that no reactionary forces can check the LPDR's advancement.

Then Comrade Nguon Phansiphon mentioned the activities of the KPRP. Since its founding, the KPRP has held five congresses. The First Congress was held in 1951 when the resistance policy against the French colonialists was adopted. The Second Congress, held in 1960, defined the line for the revolutionary struggle under the new situation. The third one in 1979 adopted the strategy for smashing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and decided to rebuild the party. With the assistance of the Vietnamese Communist Party and army and of the LPRP and fraternal Lao people, the genocidal regime was overthrown and the country liberated on 7 January 1979. The Fourth Congress in 1981 defined an overall task — a strategy for firmly defending national independence foundations, building the country, passing the new turn, and gradually advancing toward socialism.

At its Fifth Congress in 1985, the party defined the direction for restoring and building its territorial integrity, ensuring a plentiful and happy life for the people, and building socialism on the beautiful land of the Angkor. In this, party building is an important task of decisive significance.

In conclusion, the Cambodian ambassador stressed: Over the past 7 years thanks to the ardent efforts of the entire party and to the fraternal assistance of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet comrades and other fraternal socialist countries the Cambodian revolution has attained repeated successes. Among these was military success scored in the 1984-85 dry season during which the Cambodian people's revolutionary forces, in coordination with Vietnamese volunteer troops, attacked and completely wiped out the enemy's positions along the Cambodian-Thai border, thus inflicting heavy setbacks on the forces of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk and causing fear, panic, and internal friction among the enemy. The Cambodian revolution has attained such victories thanks to the correct and clear line of the party which has upheld a true national patriotic banner and international proletarian solidarity and which has successfully mobilized the entire party, people, and armed forces to actively take part in the task of defending the fruit of the revolution and to concentrate all efforts on restoring and developing the economy and the society with a view to building the country and gradually advancing toward socialism.

The Cambodian people as well as the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples have the objective of peaceful coexistence with the Chinese people. They want to have peaceful border between Cambodia and Thailand and between Laos and Thailand as soon as possible in order to bring peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation to Southeast Asia.

MILITARY RESHUFFLE MAY PRECEDE NEW GOVERNMENT

BK020759 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The annual military reshuffle list may be pushed through before the new government is installed following the July 27 general elections, according to Deputy Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat.

Speaking to reporters after yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Phaniang said he had no details on any lists of proposed new appointments that the armed forces may have submitted to the ministry.

But he affirmed that it would be up to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as Defense Minister, to make the final decision on the new line-up.

He added that it was possible that these procedures would be completed before July 20.

Although ACM Phaniang did not elaborate, his disclosure firmed up reports from military sources that the new appointments are expected to be announced before this government's term expires and hence the matter is being considered earlier than last year.

The appointments would be effective from October 1, the start of the new fiscal year.

ACM Phaniang noted that the new apppointments would be publicised after they are made official as the air of secrecy that surrounded last year's reshuffle had caused some unease among officers at operational levels.

Moreover, the positions of military personnel must be known to facilitate co-ordination between units, he added.

In a departure from the traditional practice of announcing new appointments over Radio Thailand, the reshuffle last year was individually conveyed to officers involved.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut earlier said during inspection trips to units in the Second and Third Army Regions that justice would prevail in this year's reshuffle.

He pointed out that he would not finalise the Army list alone as a committee comprising commanders of various levels had been set up to handle the matter.

SAP SAYS NEXT PRIME MINISTER MUST BE MP

BK020807 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Social Action Party (SAP), moving to erase its image as a pro-Prem party, announced yesterday that the next prime minister must be an elected member of the House of Representatives.

The declaration followed widespread speculation that the SAP would support Gen Prem Tinsulanon as the next prime minister after the July 27 general election.

"It is the party's policy to support an elected MP as the next government leader." SAP deputy leader Surat Osathanukhro and acting secretary general Montri Phongphanit said at a press conference.

Gen Prem is not contesting the election, though many politicians have persuaded [as published] him to run.

The Democrat Party had earlier announced that its leader, Phichai Rattakun, should be the next prime minister if the party gained an absolute majority after the election.

Both Pol Capt Surat and Montri also announced yesterday that their leader, ACM Sitthi Sawetsila, should be named head of government if the party won the most seats.

"We will not invite an outsider to become Prime Minister. This is our stand," the two SAP executives said after a meeting of top party members.

Pol Capt Surat who is acting Commerce Minister, claimed that the SAP was gaining popularity in recent weeks.

He attributed this to the Commerce Ministry's success in bringing up the prices of tapioca and rice.

"Prices of the two farm products are rising well and this convinces the people of our efficiency," Pol Capt Surat said.

Montri said a survy indicated that the SAP could win more seats than it had earlier expected.

The SAP had said that it would win about 60 seats in the election, but Montri said yesterday: "We are confident to gaining more than 70 seats."

Asked if the SAP would approach Gen Prem if it was invited to form the next government, Montri said: "We don't know."

"If we win a large number of seats we will push for the appointment of ACM Sitthi as head of government," he stressed.

CHAWALIT ON 'PROVOCATIVE' LAO TROOP BUILDUP

BK020805 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Jul 86 p 32

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said there had been a provocative troops build-up in Laos along the border under the jurisdication of the Third Army Region.

Gen Chawalit made the remark last night at his Suan Phuttan residence when discssing his recent inspection trip to units under the Second and Third Army Regions.

He said he had instructed the Third Army to be vigilant but patient when provoked.

Although the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border under the Second Army Region's care was not as tense, military forces there must be strengthened and intelligence work must be more efficient, he said.

On the situation in Phuket, Gen Chawalit said now that the state of emergency had been lifted all parties concerned should get back to their daily routines and local administrative officials and police should continue to maintain peace and order.

The recent riot in Phuket should serve as a lesson for all parties concerned to be more prepared for whatever may happen in the future, he said.

Gen Chawalit is scheduled to make an inspection trip to the Fourth Army Region on July 8.

PHUKET PEACEKEEPING FORCE DISSOLVED 2 JUL

BK030317 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Phuket -- Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong yesterday ordered the dissolution of the peacekeeping command set up in this island province following the tantalum unrest late last month.

The dissolution came one day after Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot issued an order lifting the state of emergency that went into effect on June 23 when angry demonstrators set the multi-million-baht tantalum plant ablaze and attacked a first-class hotel in the island resort.

Lt Gen Wanchai and his entourage, stationed on the island to supervise the situation since the rioting day, flew back to the regional headquarters at Wachirawut military camp in Nakhon Si Thammarat.

Earlier, before leaving the order, the commander held a meeting of senior provincial officials and officially handed over the law enforcement task to the Phuket police force. Lt Gen Wanchai was said to have instructed police investigators to strictly prosecute these found guilty.

So far, 49 suspects including a candidate of the New Force Party have been arrested on charges ranging from arson to instigating violence.

In a related development, Pol Maj Gen Suthep Chanthana, deputy Zone Four Police commissioner, yesterday invited village headmen and village group chiefs in the province to testify on the incident. No arrests, however, have been made.

PRASONG DISCUSSES CURRENT CAMBODIAN SITUATION

BK020241 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union is stepping up the delivery of weaponry to Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in a bid to realize the strategy of defeating the Khmer resistance force and sealing the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, according to a top national security official.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri also told THE NATION that the Vietnamese failed to achieve the objectives set in the code-named K-5 plan of sealing the border and strangling the resistance force to death. The Vietnamese set 1986 as the initial deadline to achieve the target.

The NSC chief said that the objectives envisaged in the K-5 plan is increasingly a too far-fetched goal given the consistent growth in the strength of the resistance guerrillas waging the Vietnamese [as published] under the banner of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) headed by President Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Assessing the resistance strength, Prasong said that the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of Son Sann has risen in strength to about 12,000 armed men while the Khmer Rouge force and the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists now total about 51,000 and 8,000 respectively.

The overall resistance strength thus comes to about 70,000 compared to about 140,000 Vietnamese troops, of which only about 100,000 are combatants, Prasong said.

He cited the principle of fighting a guerrilla warfare as saying that to win such a warfare, the ratio of strength between the repressing force and the guerrilla force must fall in the tune of 10:1 or more.

Prasong dismissed announcements by Hanoi that it has been gradually pulling out its troops from Kampuchea. He added that the overall Vietnamese force in the war-ravaged country remained very much the same as when the Vietnamese invaded the country in 1978.

The NSC chief said that despite publicized partial pull-outs, Hanoi quietly sent about 9,500 troops into Kampuuchea in June and 3,500 more in May.

Hanoi, he said, initially planned to transfer the security responsibility to the Heng Samrin force by the end of 1985 but had to postpone it to 1990 because its failure to achieve the K-5 plan targets.

He predicted that after next year, the situation in Kampuchea will change its course with the resistance starting to be on the offensive side in strategic terms.

The anticipated leadership change in Hanoi during the upcoming Sixth Party congress would not affect its policy with regards to Vietnam [as published] but the transition of powers would allow an opportunity for the resistance to score fresh success, he said.

Referring to the U.S. aid worth about US$3.5 million earmarked for the two Khmer non-communist forces, Prasong stood firm that the aid to be channelled through Thailand must be of humanitarian nature, and not support the resistance fighting.

The United States has set many terms on the use of the aid but Thailand has to take responsibility for the criticisms that may arise, he said. He added the matter is still being under negotiations.

VNA REPORTS ON U.S. MIA DELEGATION VISIT

OW021611 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- In furtherance of an assessment between the government of Vietnam and the government of the United States, an American delegation led by Richard Childress, director of political and military affairs of the National Security Council, visited Vietnam from July 1-2.

The delegation includes Mrs. Ann Griffiths, director of the National League of POWS/MIA Families; Lyall Breckon, State Department director for the Indochina office; and Howard Hill, senior adviser to he defence secretary for M.I.A. issue.

The delegation had two working sessions with a Vietnamese delegation headed by Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister.

The American delegation highly appreciated the goodwill and efforts of the Vietnamese side in the settlement of the M.I.A. issue.

Before its departure, the delegation was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

VNA REJECTS THAI CHARGE ON INTRUSION, CLASH

OW301603 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject the false charge made by Thai officers and quoted by Western sources on June 28 that, while intruding into Thai territory, Vietnamese troops fought against the Thai Army, firing at a Border Guards' station and a bridge, and they wounded several Thai troops and civilians.

Such a fabrication is but an ill-intentioned allegation frequently made by the Thai authorities.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK280659 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 28 June editorial: "Organizer of All Successes of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] Today, together with the fraternal communists and people of Cambodia, our communists and people heartily congratulate the KPRP on its 35th founding anniversary. The birth 35 years ago of the KPRP -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- was a shining milestone in the protracted, difficult, arduous, but very glorious struggle of the Cambodian revolutionary and patriotic forces for independence and freedom. Through the realities of the revolutionary struggle, the KPRP has been maturing with each passing day. It is the organizer and leader of all successes of the Cambodian revolution and is worthy of being the outstanding successor to the glorious undertaking pursued by the former Indochinese Communist Party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh.

Advancing under the party's banner, the Cambodians surmounted untold obstacles and trials. They have successfully defeated colonialist and imperialist forces and smashed and genocidal Pol Pot regime -- lackey of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists. With the 7 January 1979 victory of great historic significance, the KPRP has ushered its country and nation into a newe era -- one in which Cambodia is completely independent and free and is advancing step by step toward socialism.

Over the past 7 years and more, the Cambodian people have translated the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth KPRP Congresses into extremely vivid realities. With the will of a nation that has risen up from the depths of history and with their industrious labor, courage, and creativity, the Cambodian people of various nationalities have achieved a wonderful rebirth that warms the hearts of brothers and friends throughout the five continents. Their achievements in all fields are very great. The economy is gradually stabilizing and making headway. Industrial and handicraft outputs have been increasing every year. Gross industrial output value in 1985 tripled that of 1980, meeting the demand for consumption and production as well as for export. The land, rail, and water communications network has been restored to support combat and production effectively. The state-run trade sector has been extended to the villages.

In agriculture, land has come under the ownership of the entire people. Some two-thirds of the cultivated acreage has been restored, and -- provided by the state with seed, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, and agricultural supplies -- the more than 100,000 solidarity teams engaging in production on a mutual-help basis have produced increasingly plentiful crops. In 1985, the entire country reaped nearly 2 million metric tons of paddy.

Much progress has also been achieved in the cultural, educational, and public health fields. Political security and social order have been ensured. The entire people have actively participated in the construction of a border defense line and in the consolidation of national defense. The resounding victory scored in the 1984-85 dry season by wiping out the basis of the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- lackey of Beijing -- and other Khmer reactionary groups was of strategic significance. The fifth withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers recently is one of the convincing proofs testifying to the stable and ever improving situation in Cambodia.

The revolutionary administration -- which has been built, developed, and strengthened step by step both quantitatively and qualitatively from the central to grass-roots level -- is carrying out its duty of state and social management. The KPRPO, with its ever growing membership and its ever increasing militant strength, has clearly proven its role as a trusted vanguard and truly developed its bond with the people, thus winning ever broader affection and support at home and abroad.

The great, comprehensive successes of the Cambodian people confirm the irreversible trend of advance of the Cambodian revolution contribute to consolidating the potential of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and the common struggle of Southeast Asian nations for peace, stability, and cooperation. Our Vietnamese people heartily hail and highly value these successes, considering them as their own. The Vietnamese communists and people are very proud to have a stalwart, militant friend and a highly faithful comrade in the KPRP.

The militant solidarity and special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia -- established and fostered by great President Ho Chi Minh on the basis of genuine patriotism and lofty internationalism -- have become increasingly firmer and more beautiful with each passing day.

The all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples on the basis of equality and in the interests of both nations has brought about more and more great, practical results, especially under the light of the SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation and the Indochinese summit statement.

The official friendship visits and meetings between high-ranking party and state leaders of the two countries, the treaties and agreements signed between the two sides, and both past and present cooperation projects have all testified to the close bond between Vietnam and Cambodia and have realistically contributed to the economic and cultural development of each country and the three Indochinese countries as a whole. Exactly as Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin affirmed, the new qualitative development of the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries have become a factor deciding the success of the revolution in each country.

The KPRP's 35th founding anniversary comes as the Cambodian revolution is taking a new step of development and the revolution in the three Indochinese countries is continuing its advance. The Cambodian people look back happily at their numerous achievements over the past nearly 1 year in carrying out the strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth Party Congress for the new stage of the revolution. The peoples of Vietnam and Laos are enthusiastically emulating in scoring achievements to greet the forthcoming congresses of their glorious parties. The successes of the three peoples are great. However, the immediate tasks still remain very heavy, difficult, and complex. The Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are intensively rallying forces and hatching new plots and schemes to further their dark design of weakening and then annexing the three Indochinese countries to open the way for their expansion to Southeast Asia.

It is our sacred duty to heighten vigilance and constantly consolidate and strengthen the solidarity and special cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia as well as the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries. This is an important guarantee for the three nations to defeat all types of enemies.

Implementing great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, the Vietnamese communists and people pledge to do their best, alongside the fraternal communists and people and people of Cambodia, to make the special friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia forever green and durable. Today, cn the occasion of this anniversary of the Cambodian communists and people, our people once again express for the bottoms of their hearts their profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of Cambodia for the valuable assistance and support they have accorded our revolutionary cause.

May the Cambodian people successfully achieve the great objectives set forth by the Fifth KPRP Congress to defend the gains of the revolution firmly and succeed in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, and socialist Cambodia!

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING TO MARK KPRP ANNIVERSARY

OW281307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Report on 27 June Hanoi meeting marking 35th KPRP founding anniversary -- with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: The CPV Central Committee, the Hanoi party organization Central Committee, the VFF Central Committee, and the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association held a grand meeting this afternoon at Hanoi's Municipal Theater to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

Attending the meeting, and participating in its presidium, were Comrades Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of state; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Xuan Bazch, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the vietnam Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Cambodia; Phan Trong Tue, chairman of the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the VFF Central Committee, and other comrades.

Also taking part in the meeting presidium were Comrade Tep Henn, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, and Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam. Also present were many representatives of organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi, the armed forces, and the capital's people of various strata. Other attendees included cadres and personnel of the Cambodian Embassy in Vietnam, and domestic and foreign newsmen, news agency reporters, and radio and television station reporters.

The meeting began at 1500 [0800 GMT] sharp.

[Recording of the Internationale]

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam made the opening speech. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Duc Tam recording] Comrades and friends, the KPRP came into being 35 years ago, on 28 June 1951. Its emergence is an historic event of momentous political significance for the working class and people of fraternal Cambodia. Over the past 35 years, developing the traditions of staunch and indomitable struggle of the Cambodian people, and carrying on the glorious undertaking of the former Indochina Communist Party, founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, the KPRP has led the Cambodian people in traversing long periods of struggle filled with hardships, in repeatedly scoring many glorious successes in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism, as well as in their struggle to smash the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, lackey of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists in conducting a revival in all respects, and in gradually advancing the country to socialism.

The above successes and achievements are an epic glorifying the cambodian people. They are also worthy contributions to consolidating and strengthening the might of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos and of the socialist community as a whole, and positive contributions to the common struggle of the people in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia have stood shoulder to shoulder and remained alongside one another in life and death in the protracted revolutionary struggle of each country. They have succeeded in establishing especially bright relations of unswerving loyalty. With feelings of comradeship and close fraternity, we are gathered here today, at this meeting, to solemnly celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the glorious KPRP.

On behalf of the presidium, I hereby declare the meeting open, and invite Comrade Le Van luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, to make a speech. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Le Van luong's speech stressed the Cambodian people's 7 January 1979 victory of historic significance, which smashed the genocidal Pol Pot regime, lackey of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and which has opened up in the glorious land of Angkor a new era, the era in which the Cambodian people live in total independence and freedom and build a new, civilized, progressive, and happy life.

He emphasized that, under the correct KPRP leadership, and enlightened by the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth KPRP Congresses, the deeply patriotic, diligent, valiant, intelligent, and talented Cambodian people have conducted a marvelous revival in their beautiful country.

He asserted the great and comprehensive victories at home and abroad which the Cambodian people have scored since liberation day. Those great and all-round victories are vivid realities proving the correctness of the KPRP policy and the irreversible trend of the Cambodian revolution's advance.

Amid an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship, Comrade Tep Henn made a speech. He said:

[Begin Tep Henn recording in Cambodian, fading into Vietnamese translation] We are extremely encouraged, and sincerely thank the CPV Central Committee, the Hanoi party organization Central Committee, the VFF Central committee, and the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association, for holding this solemn meeting to mark the 35th KPRP founding anniversary. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Tep Henn's speech pointed out the significance of the KPRP's extremely fierce revolutionary struggle, filled with difficulties and hardships, over the past 35 years, and expresed his sincere thanks to the party, Army, and people of Vietnam for their valuable assistance and support.

He also said fine words about the CPV, President Ho Chi Minh, and the Vietnamese people, as well as about the militant solidarity and special relationships between Vietnam and Cambodian and between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. He went on:

[Begin Tep Hen recording in Cambodian, fading into Vietnamese translation] On the occasion of this glorious historic anniversary, our entire party and people all the more remember the great meritorious service of the venerated and beloved president Ho Chi Minh, the first man to diffuse the light of Marxism-Leninism, to popularize a scientific socialist doctrine in our Indochinese Peninsula. Our party and people always remember the extremely great meritorious service of all Vietnamese cadres, combatants, and specialists who have devoted, and are devoting, their energies and sacrificing their flesh and blood for the sake of our Cambodian revolutionary undertaking.

On behalf of the party, Government, and people of Cambodia, I wish to express my profound gratitude to the party, Government, and people of Vietnam for wholeheartedly devoting their energies to our people's revolutionary undertaking and to their own survival in the past and at present. This truly great meritorious service will forever be engraved in the hearts of all Cambodians. [applause] [end recording]

Dear friends, the solemn meeting, held this afternoon in Hanoi, to mark the 35th KPRP founding anniversary, ended successfully, reflecting the ever-consolidating and developing militant solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

As Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam stressed in his closing speech, we are overjoyed at very great victories of the Cambodian revolution, which the Cambodian people have scored under the correct KPRP leadership, and wish the fraternal Cambodian people successful implementation of the revolutionary tasks seee out at the Fifth KPRP Congress.

NHAN DAN HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH MPR

OW251722 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 25 -- NHAN DAN in an article today warmly hails the fine development of the relations between Vietnam and Mongolia on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Mongolia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (June 25).

The paper (?says):

"With that historical treaty, the Vietnamese Mongolian peoples have closely united in the struggle against all forces of aggression to safeguard their indpendence, sovereignty and socialist construction and contribute to strengthening the socialist community and to the struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world".

The relationship between Vietnam and Mongolia, the paper notes, has been further promoted through the Vietnam visit by Comrade J. Batmonh in Dec. 1979 and the visit to Mongolia by Comrade Truong Chinh in 1984.

The paper recalls Mongolia's assistance to Vietnam in stockbreeding and agriculture, adding that the two countries have also promoted their scientific and technical cooperation, especially in traditional medicine.

"The recent 19th congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia reaffirmed Mongolia's consistent support to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence. It is also voiced full support for the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. The Vietnamese people will forever remember the fine feelings and valuable support of the Mongolian party, government and people towards their revolutionary cause," the paper says in conclusion.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS 10TH SRV ANNIVERSARY

BK021022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 2 July editorial: "All for the Socialist Fatherland and the People's Happiness"]

[Text] Today 10 years ago, 2 July 1976, a new page of our nation's history was opened with the decision of the first session of reunified Vietnam's Sixth National Assembly to rename our country the SRV. This momentous event marked a historic turning point of the revolution and social life in our country. The birth of the SRV was the result of a glorious, protracted, difficult, and hard struggle conducted by our people under the leadership of the party and great President Ho Chi Minh. It was made possible thanks to the great meritorious services rendered by fallen heroes and all our compartriots and combatants who had fought persistently and made sacrifices valiantly for the fatherland's independence and freedom, socialism, and internationalism. Ten years ago, our people, through their National Assembly, expressed our fervent desire and ironclad will to rebuild the country, make it more grandiose and beautiful, and transform it into a prosperous and powerful socialist country with a well-deserved position in the world. In spite of untold trials and difficulties and regardless of good or bad times and of successes or failures, we have always firmly upheld that ideal and belief and steadily marched forward on the path chosen by the party and the people, never straying from the objectives set forth by the fourth and fifth party congresses.

Over the past 10 years, under the party's leadership, the heroic armed and security forces, together with the heroic people of our country, have recorded great successes of strategic significance in our undertaking to defend the fatherland and fulfilled our internationalist duties. Despite the fact that the socioeconomic situation is still replete with difficulties, and that we have made many shortcomings in our work, from an overall point of view, the achievements our people have recorded in socialist construction are great. This has been possible thanks first of all to the correct lines of our party, to the dynamism and creativity of party cadres and members, to the industrious labor and valiant fighting of our people and our armed and security forces, and to the great international assistance and support, notably from the Soviet Union, Laos, Combodia, and other fraternal socialist countries, and from a number of friendly countries as well as international orgainzations.

The 10th plenum of the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, asserted: In the past, the revolution in our country has scored great successes in various fields and created new factors for continued advancement, thus testifying to the correctness of the lenes adopted by the party at its fourth and fifth congresses, of the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum, and of the various resolutions of the Political Bureau. These sucesses belong to our entire party, people, and armed forces.

The party Central Committee plenum also pointed out the major shortcomings to be overcome strenuously. We have not satisfactorily materialized the major lines, objectives, and policies put forward by the party at its fifth congress, have made big mistakes in the organization of investmens in capital construction, have not correctly implemented the policy of considering agriculture the primary battlefront, have neglected the development of consumer goods and heavy industries, have failed to firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship, and still have neglected the struggle between the two paths.

In guiding and organizing the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and the Political Bureau resolution on prices, wages, and money, we have committed serious mistakes, causing very bad socioeconomic consequences.

With a high sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause of the people and party, the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau and Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers' standing committee scrupulously conducted self-criticism and criticism. All have clearly pointed out good points, profoundly analyzed shortcomings and mistakes in leadership and operational control, and taken effective remedial action.

The struggle between the two opposing global systems, between peace and war, between national independence and the forces of aggression, and between social progress and the multinational monopolistic capitalist organizations is always fierce and remains totally antagonistic.

The acts of war and sabotage by China and imperialism against our country have been heavily defeated by our troops and people. However, there has been no indication, not even a very small one, that the Chinese reactionaries want to relinquish their hostile policy against our country and other Indochinese countries.

The SRV is faced with the land grabbing border war and the multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists, first of all the U.S. imperialists, although the country is in peace now.

While building and fighting for national defense, our people and our armed forces help the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples defend their revolutionary gains. The present situation is continuously tense and complicated. Our tasks of national defense and construction remain heavy, dangerous, and urgent.

Proceeding from such a situation, let all our party members, people, and troops; the SRV citizens of all generations, and compatriots at home and abroad as well strengthen solidarity, unify our mind and action, uphold revolutionary heroism, and devote all our strength, ability, and intelligence to victoriously fulfilling the two tasks of successfully building socialism and of maintaining combat readiness and fighting to firmly defend the SRV fatherland. This is the ideal, the spiritual motive, and the goal for daily action of each Vietnamese.

Continuing the stalwart traditions of developing good points and overcoming shortcomings, our party will certainly fulfill the historic mission of leading our people and their glorious task to final victory. Let all of us uphold the revolutionary will to struggle for this great objective. We must immediately create a mass movement to emulate in productive labor and thrifty practice, renovate management, reestablish order in distribution and circulation, stabilize the socioeconomic situation, attentively care for national defense and security tasks, satisfactorily conduct the party organization congresses at all levels, and score practical achievements to greet the Sixth National Party Congress.

Let us devote everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness!

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES THANH HOA RALLY

OW231220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Report on address by Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, to representatives of various sectors at a "recent" rally in Thanh Hoa Province]

[Text] Dear friends: As reported, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently visited the party organization and people of various nationalities in Thanh Hoa Province. During his stay there, he spent a considerable amount of time working with the standing committees of the provincial party and people's committees. He held cordial meetings with revolutionary veterans and attended a welcome meeting held by more than 1,000 representatives of districts, towns, military units, and the people of Thanh Hoa.

In his address to these representatives, Comrade Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Council of Ministers, extended solicitous regards and warm greetings to the laboring people, compatriots of various nationalities, combatants of the armed forces, cadres, workers, and government employees in Thanh Hoa Province. With its important strategic position in national building and defense; with its four prosperous economic areas, including the mountainous, midland, lowland, and coastal areas; and with its 2.7 million-strong populatio, Thanh Hoa has all the necessary conditions to become a comprehensively rich and strong province.

On the agricultural front, following its achievements scored over the past years, Thanh Hoa -- despite heavy floods -- achieved in 1985 a grain output of 800,000 metric tons, including nearly 200,000 metric tons delivered to the state. The province is currently harvesting fifth month-spring rice with the prospect of a high paddy output. By promptly overcoming some difficulties in industry, small industry, and handicraft production, Thanh Hoa was made progress in exploiting locally available raw materials to turn out large quantities of goods in service to the local people's lives and production.

In implementing the resolution of the Eighth Party Central Committee Plenum and Resolution Nos 28 and 31 of the Political Bureau, Thanh Hoa has correctly applied the party Central Committee's guidelines and adopted effective measures to manage the market and prices in order to minimize the impact of a variety of changes on the people's living conditions.

Chairman Pham Van Dong then pointed out the weaknesses to be overcome by Thanh Hoa: Its failure to fully exploit all the potentials of the midland, mountainous, and coastal areas; its slowness in developing the industrial, small industry, and handicraft sectors; its failure to produce larger quantities of export goods; the great imbalance in its communications and transportation service; its neglect of family planning work; its sharp restrictions on the deployment of its laborers and population from the lowlands to the midland and mountainous areas as well as on the partial transfer of its population to the new economic zones across the country; and its extreme slowness in multiplying advanced models. Most encompassing is the fact that the leadership by the party organization and administrative authorities at various levels has not been close and dynamic while their creativeness has not been enhanced. For this reason, the laboring people's socialist collective mastery has not been developed properly.

At this point, let us cite Chairman Pham Van Dong's views -- as noted in his address -- on some strategic guidelines for economic development and on the important and urgent tasks now to be implemented by Thanh Hoa:

In the face of the country's current situation and of the requirements of the revolutionary work, all of us, including the comrades in Thanh Hoa as well as those in the central organs, must strive to adopt a proper outlook on things and a level of awareness based on the party's viewpoint, Marxist-Leninist concepts, and the scientific socialist viewpoint. This is aimed at gaining a clear view of all aspects of things -- including the corrupt and negative as well as the positive and sound aspects -- and to be conscious of any awry tendency as well as of the tendency to advance along the party's line, which was set by the Fourth and Fifth Party Congresses.

All of us must be deeply aware of the might and strong position of our people's revolutionary undertaking under our party's leadership as well as of the new factors which have appeared during the application of the party's line to managerial and organizational work, plan implementation, and adoption of working methods. These new factors will help us gradually overcome difficulties and eliminate negativeness in order to advance farther, faster, and more steadily. Of course, I have dealt with the above issues in a general way. I just want you comrades to ponder, discuss, and implement all that I have said.

As you have asserted, the economic strategy for building Thanh Hoa into a rich and strong province is to advance along the path of producing large amounts of food products and assorted export goods, in accordance with the guideline of accelerating production and creating a new quality. I agree with you and want to add some specific ideas for your consideration in connection with prescribing major tasks for the locality's program of action.

We must really mobilize all forces to develop agriculture comprehensively and advance to solve the grain and food problem steadily, to supply more raw materials for processing industry, and to increase export goods rapidly.

Intensive cultivation to increase rice output must be practiced together with multiplying crops, expanding cultivated acreage, and intensively planting subsidiary crops. Greater attention must be paid to corn, the most important subsidiary crop. Thanh Hoa has conditions to raise the corn acreage to more than 20,000 hectares and achieve a yield of 35-40 quintals per hectare so a to help raise the output of subsidiary crops from 17.5 to 25-30 percent of the province's total food output. Subsidiary crops must be part of the people's daily meals and their diet must be improved gradually.

It is necessary to vigorously develop cultivation of food crops as well as industrial crops, including those needed particularly for production of export goods.

Thanh Hoa's abundant resources can be found in the midland and mountainous areas where large quantities of forest products and raw materials are available for industry and the production of consumer and export goods. These areas are very important because they also constitute a stable rear base of Thanh Hoa.

To develop the economy and culture of the eight midland and mountainous districts of the province, you should rapidly and steadily deploy laborers coming from the lowlands; combine agriculture with forestry; develop the processing industry, small industry, and handicraft sectors; and expand communications and transportation operations while coordinating water conservancy work with the construction of minor hydroelectric power projects in these areas.

In the coastal areas, an important economic region of Thanh Hoa, it is necessary to promptly increase sea-fishing means, deploy manpower, arrange production, develop handicrafts, effectively expand areas for special products development, and develop jute cultivation in brackish water areas.

In the industry, small industry, and handicraft sectors, it is necessary to reorganize production in order to practically support agriculture, forestry, and fishery. Special attention must be paid to developing the machinery, fertilizer, building materials, communications and transportation, and processing, industry sectors.

It is necessary to continue to properly implement the resoltutions of the 6th, 7th, and 8th party Central Committee plenums and the conclusion of the 10th party Central Committee plenum on prices, wages, and money. It is necessary to resolutely eliminate bureaucratism and subsidization, completely shift to the socialist system of economic accounting and trade, grasp the principle of democratic centralism, and exert autonomy in production and trade at primary installations. It is necessary to advance the scientific and technological revolution in coordination with renovating the management system and enhancing the laboring people's capability and responsibility regarding their collective mastery, in order to raise labor productivity, quality, and economic efficiency.

Each unit and district as well as the entire province must strive to turn out increasingly large amounts of social products and to increase national income.

In coordination with production development, it is necessary to apply positive measures to collect, purchase, and control all sources of goods; achieve equitable and direct distribution of goods to consumers; resolutely and completely manage the market; combat speculation, smuggling, corruption, and complicity; eliminate blackmarketeering, reduce the administrative staff personnel by transferring people to production and other services; pursue every method to increase receipts and reduce expenditures; apply strict economization measures; and expand all money-saving forms.

In economic activities as well as in the entire social life, it is necessary to heighten the socialist legal system, observe labor discipline and work regulations, abide by all state laws, and maintain social order and safety.

It is necessary to properly take care of the people's life in all aspects -- including food, clothing, housing, learning, travel, health, and recreation -- and attach importance to forming socialist new-style people on the basis of raising the quality of general education and coordinting scholastic teaching with vocational training and schools with life.

It is necessary to constantly heighten vigilance in countering the enemy's war of sabotage, pay major attention to organizational work at primary installations, mobilize the uniform strength of the local people's forces, including the public security, self-defense, and militia forces as the nucleus.

Comrades: Revolution is the masses' undertaking. To advance our province's undertaking rapidly and steadily and to impart a new quality to it, we must in one way or another build a steady, vigorous, and clean party organization, because this is a decisive factor for all successes.

Uncle Ho taught us that during the period of the socialist revolution, the party must be stronger than ever before. It is impossible to achieve social reform if party members refuse to reform and improve themselves. The socialist revolution requires that party members and cadres should be endowed with a steady proletarian stand and a high socialist consciousness, eradicate the impact of the thoughts of the exploiting class as well as individualism, and practice collectivism.

We must now, more than ever before, understand Uncle Ho's teaching thoroughly and implement it resolutely while fulfilling the following most important and urgent tasks:

1. We must increase the fighting capacity of the entire party organization, especially party chapters. The work related to party chapters has so far been neglected. We must resolutely remedy this shortcoming. Raising the quality of this work is the best measure to intensify the fighting power and leadership capacity of the party so as to forge qualities for cadres and party members and tighten relations between the party and the masses.

It is necessary to scrupulously implement the principle of democratic centralism; overcome paternalism, arbitrariness, conservatism, liberalism, and indiscipline; and intensify the party's solidarity and unity. Each cadre and party member must preserve the party's unity as the apple of his eye.

2. We must effectively combat negativism in the party and state apparatus. Key cadres and leading organs must be clean, exemplary, and brave. Each party member and cadre must eliminate negativism in himself and encourage lower echelons in the fight and ensure that those who fight seriously are not ill-treated.

3. In the current self-criticism and criticism drive, we must resolutely expel from the party all degenerate and deviant elements to make the party organization worthy of being a leading force and the contingent of party members in the party organization worthy of being a group of vanguard revolutionary combatants. We must deal with bad, corrupt, and guilty people in various party organizations, administrative organs, mass organizations, and other bodies resolutely, promptly, and severely. Only by doing so can we make the self-criticism and criticism drive truly meaningful and practically effective, consolidate the people's confidence in the party and government, and solve knotty problems to greatly enhance our revolutionary undertaking.

Along with building the party, we must constantly concern ourselves with consolidating and raising the efficiency of the managerial work of administrative apparatuses at all levels. We must pay great attention to cadre work, properly deploy the contingent of key cadres from the provincial to the grassroots level, and resolutely and promptly replace incompetent, unreliable cadres who have no redeeming qualities, while consolidating the mass organizations, especially the trade unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Vietnam Women's Federation.

We must whip up and expand mass revolutionary movements directed toward the specific objectives of the locality's program of action, which must be implemented with the people's support. We must develop the people's socialist collective mastery in accordance with this revolutionary truth: All for the people, all by the people.

To arouse the people's enthusiasm, faith, and fervor in all businesses, it is vital to achieve social justice -- justice in productive labor; justice in the distribution of material and spiritual resources; justice relating to everyone's obligations, rights, and privileges; justice in matters of commendation, rewarding, and discipline; justice in political, economic, and cultural activities and social life; and justice in all cooperatives, enterprises, stores, schools, hospitals, administrative organs, wards, subwards, and hamlets.

Comrades: The forthcoming party congresses at all levels of the Thanh Hoa provincial party organization [as heard] must help arouse a fighting spirit, a new behavior, a seething revolutionary mass movement. In this way, Thanh Hoa will be able to advance steadily and vigorously.

I am convinced that the party organization, administration, people, and armed forces in Thanh Hoa Province will unite closely, develop the glorious revolutionary tradition, and build Thanh Hoa into a mode province as expected by Uncle Ho.

I wish you comrades, compatriots, and combatants good health and greater successes.

SELF-CRITICISM, CRITICISM IN BINH TRI THIEN

BK210920 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 86, p 3

[Text] Pursuant to the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth National Party Congresses and the resolution of the Third Provincial Party Congress, the party committee of Binh Tri Thien Province promptly completed the preparation of a draft political report for the executive committee to present at the forthcoming Fourth Provincial Party Organization Congress.

On the basis of discussions held to understand thoroughly the draft political report of the provincial party organization committee and to make suggestions to the standing committees of the provincial party committee and people's committee, members of the provincial party committee displayed a high sense of self-criticism and criticism. Following self-criticism by the provincial party committee secretary, deputy secretary, and provincial people's committee chairman, the members of the provincial party committee also criticized themselves individually. Each of them carefully prepared his self-criticism and sternly examined himself with respect to the implementation of policies and viewpoints; the organization and performance of political duties; and the quality ethics, leadership, and policy of cadres. Those comrades criticized by their subordinates and the public or denounced by the people for their mistakes and shortcomings were fairly scrutinized.

The self-criticism and criticism by the Binh Tri Thien Province Party Committee was conducted scrupulously, sincerely, cordially, and constructively thus helping strengthen internal unity.

The party committee echelon asserted: All the party committee members are absolutely loyal to the party lines and have striven to study thoroughly and apply them to realities in the locality. Faced with difficulties caused by natural disaters and embarrassment in the tasks of prices, wages, and money, all of you, comrades, have displayed steadiness and firmness in overcoming difficulties and have upheld a high sense of responsibility. No matter where you serve -- at the provincial, city, town, district, or grass-roots levels -- you have clearly proved your devotion, dynamism, resourcefulness, and maturity. Each of you has striven to preserve your qualities and ethic. Large numbers of you have been exemplary in work and life and have lived closely, modestly, and justly with cadres.

The party committee echelon devoted much time to analyzing shortcomings: Lines have not been profoundly understood and strictly applied to realities. Party lines have not been harmoniously reflected in each specific task and work. Some works are still conservative and sluggish and have not progressed on a par with the development of the general situation.

The organization and implementation of resolutions and policies are still poor as manifested by shortcomings in the plannings, programming, and policy-making tasks.

There are still many deficiencies and weaknesses in the tasks of party development and mass motivation.

Work regulations set by the provincial party committee have not been fully implemented to promote further the principle of democratic centralism. Relations between party and state agencies and mass organizations have not been satisfactorily established. Smooth operations cannot, therefore, be guarnateed, and an integrated strength cannot be developed. The work behavior of many comrades is still simplistic, narrow-minded, and unscientific, which has led to a subjective and bureaucratic method of work with adverse consequences.

With respect to ethics, some comrades in the party committee have not been truly scrupulous in building houses, paying money they owe, using monetary wards improperly, taking bribes, sending relatives abroad, and educating children and wives.

To overcome these shortcomings, the provincial party committee put forth the following:

First of all, guidelines and resolutions should be firmly grasped and correctly applied to localities. Words must match deeds, and work counts more than speech. The control committee and the people's committee are charged with controlling, examining specifically, dealing definitively with cases of building, using, and repairing state-allocated houses against regulations. Borrowing household appliances must be rational, conform to prescribed policies, and be closely administered. The standing committee of the people's committee and the trade union federation of the province are charged with studying and stipulating specific regulations on the establishment and management of bonus funds. Henceforth, members of the party committee who work in the administrative field will not receive monetary awards from production and business units. All offers of gifts and bribes and all forms of wasteful and ostentatious meetings must be halted immediatley.

PNA REPORTS 'SECRET' CEASE-FIRE TALKS BEGIN

BK020551 Manila PNA in English 0543 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 3 (PNA) -- Ranking government and communist emissaries reportedly began meeting Wednesday in a secret place to discuss a possible ceasefire in insurgency-infested areas in the country. Representing the government side are Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. and presidential commission on human rights Chairman Jose W. Diokno.

Mitra and Diokno were earlier named by President Aquino to hold ceasefire talks with the rebel side headed by two former newsmen -- Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo, both of the National Democratic Front of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). The location and the agenda of the meeting are being kept under wraps reportedly to avoid prejudicing the outcome of the talks.

Reports said one of the items the two sides would take up is the safe conduct pass for Zumel and Ocampo. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has said the rebel emissaries would be assured of safe conduct passes to enable them to pursue their dialogue as part of President Aquino's national reconciliation program.

Tuesday, Mitra said he did not know yet the venue of the peace talks. But, he added, he was willing to go anywhere even to a rebel stronghold to show the government's sincerity in its peace initiatives. Diokno and I have agreed that we will meet with them in private in a more relaxed environment, according to Mitra.

Aquino has said her government's peace overture with the insurgents is aimed at ending the 18-year communist dissidence problem in the country. She said she was willing to grant amnesty to the rebel's and offer them livelihood opportunities to enable them to lead normal lives.

But Jose Maria Sison, alleged former founder of the CPP, said the truce talks did not mean that the communists would lay down their firearms and surrender to the authorities. He said it was likely that the communist side would press for a possible coalition government with President Aquino. But Aquino thumbed down any possible coalition government with the communists, adding she would not appoint any leftists in her cabinet.

Today's secret ceasefire talks came amid fresh reports that three army officers and eight soldiers were killed in an ambush Tuesday in Baranga Villa Principe, Gumaca, Quezon, by communist rebels. The incident immediately drew protest from southern Tagalog regional unified commander Brig. Gen. Restituto Padilla who said the ambush site was part of the ceasefire area. General Padilla has sent troops to track down the ambushers.

ENRILE SAYS CPP SPLIT INTO THREE FACTIONS

BK030459 Manila PNA in English 0448 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 3 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Wednesday declassified an intelligence report that the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] is fragmented into three factions.

Quoting the report, he said, one faction is known as the Marxist-Leninist that is seeking the help of a super power; the other is opting to link up with a U.S.-based communist party; and the third one is a Maoist organization.

Addressing the Martha's Vineyard Fellowship at the Intercontinental Hotel in Makati, the defense chief said some disagreements cropped up recently within the organization as a result of conflicts of approach to the present political situation. However, Enrile said, the CPP political cadre has remained intact. The leadership and the organization of the underground movement, unfortunately, remained active and intact, he added.

He said the CPP Central Committee, the territorial commissions and the functional commissions of the party, together with their officers and members, are still operating full blast. There are no indications that these organs are being scuttled or downgraded in terms of manpower, logistics, or tasks, Enrile said. These organizations in the CPP have been beefed up and strengthened in preparation for a broader organization, recruitment, training and intensified armed activities.

Enrile said that on the political fronts, the communists have used new terms to the same unit to spin a fresh web of deception and expanding for front organizations. He revealed there is a renewed communist attempt to forge a tighter alliance between the elements of the far left and the elements of the left-of-center in the political spectrum which was torn apart as a result of the February revolution.

In fact, Enrile said, the CPP has always made the church as a prime target for infiltration. This is understandable because of the church's moral influence in society, he said.

CPP REPORTEDLY SET TO LAUNCH

HK021549 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 1 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Malay and Ray Briones]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is all set to launch what the underground movement calls the "People's War."

Reliable sources told THE MANILA EVENING POST that the program of the National Democratic Front (NDF), the umbrella political front of the communist movement, contradicts the movement's earlier claims that it is prepared to meet and negotiate with the government of President Corazon Aquino.

He said that while the underground movement announced it would meet with the government, it laid down plans to launch an escalated rebellion involving all forms of mass support.

The source stressed that during the last plenary session of the CPP last December 26, it agreed that "national liberation and general democracy" could be secured only by waging a "People's War."

The NDF has named former newsman Satur Ocampo as its chief negotiator, while the national government appointed Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr. and former Sen. Jose W. Diokno, Presidential Commission on Human Rights chairman.

The policy of the CPP, according to the source, is to wage a "People's War" which entails the total mobilization of the entire people for armed struggle, open mass struggle, rural and urban uprisings, and other forms of unarmed and armed combat to destroy by stages the military and political capability of the government.

This commitment to a total "People's War," said the source, was confirmed at the 9th Marxist Summer School in Sydney, Australia, last January when two representatives of the NDF said that "the forces of change in the Philippines will not allow the people to be swindled into paraliamentary change."

The NDF claimed in the same forum that "progress in the Philippines would occur only by means of a revolution in which state power would be secured in the hands of the NDF."

To wage its war, the source said the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) have grown in size to about 16,000 full-time guerrillas.

In support of its armed objective, the CPP uses different political organizations involving students, unions, churches, and so-called human rights groups which enjoy international contacts and foreign financial support.

The commitment of the communist movement to a "People's War," the source pointed out, could push the impending peace negotiations into a deadlock.

The communist movement, he said, will not budge from its official position that before peace could be reached, its demands must be met.

These demands include the abrogation of the U.S. military bases agreement, a government formed out of a coalition of forces, and the immediate halt to military operations against the insurgents.

The source also said that the communist movement looks at the government of Aquino as an extension of an old bourgeois state.

The political campaign of the CPP, the sources added, seeks to portray Aquino as benignly ineffective.

AFP REFORM GROUP VIEWS COMMUNIST STATEMENTS

HK010641 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] Officers of the Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM) chided the "highly inconsistent" statements of three ranking communist officials.

"They talk of power sharing, but refuse to lay down their arms and forego violence," RAM officers said.

RAM was reacting to a recent interview by BUSINESS DAY with Satur Ocampo, Antonio Zumel and Jose Luneta. The three were quoted as saying that they would consider a coalition with the government, but underscored that laying down of arms is "out of the question."

Taking the cue from recent pronouncements of President Corazon C. Aquino and New Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the RAM officers said power sharing with hardcore communists is not possible.

President Aquino last week said she would not appoint a communist in her Cabinet which in effect meant a rejection of the offer of power sharing.

Ramos said, "Never in the history of communist revolutionary warfare in Southeast Asia has a coalition between the communist and a democratic government ever succeeded."

"The bottomline is they don't actually trust the government, particularly the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines], and would want to keep a knife at the back of the government just in case," a RAM officer told BUSINESS DAY.

The RAM officer said NPA-initiated atrocities run to about 70 percent of all encounters in the countryside.

"So they call for a cessation of hostilities, and commit 70 percent of the atrocities," he said.

Another Ram member said the interviewed communist leaders issued statements which were mostly "systematic attacks on the military."

"The discussions for a ceasefire haven't even started and already, the other side has advanced conditions and even presupposed certain things," he said.

"Basically, they are trying to erode public trust on the NAFP and to gain strategic positioning in the rural areas."

"What are the indicators of this?" he asked. "First, by refusing to lay down their arms, they want to join the government as an armed force not as a political force. Why? Because they intend to use this force again against the government. Second, they want the NAFP in the rural areas to withdraw prior to a ceasefire."

"A ceasefire based on clear battle lines never worked between communist guerrillas and a democratic government anywhere mainly because there are no battle lines to speak of," he pointed out.

On a supposed "middle ground" in which the interviewed communist leaders said the government and the insurgents could meet, another RAM officer said before agreeing on the middle ground, "you should first agree on what government should be adopted and its ideology. If we can't define that, there is already a fundamental difference and I can't see the middle ground at all."

But the three officers agreed with the communist view that sincerity on both sides must first be established prior to peace talks.

"After that is established, then we discuss," said one member.

"If this goes through, then maybe a ceasefire is theoretically possible. Unfortunately, the first step seems a bit difficult because the other side has already stated that their armed struggle is non-negotiable."

Earlier, Ramos told BUSINESS DAY that a ceasefire between the government and the insurgents is a "theoretical possibility." But Ramos could not say the same thing on a coalition government.

"This effort for a coalition government is being orchestrated by a higher or more ideologically hardcore body within the communist party," Ramos said.

"The National Democratic Front [NDF] is only one of the organs of the Communist Party of the Philippines. It's mission covers liaisoning, organizing and coalescing with other sectors to attain the party's goals," he noted.

Besides, the pattern of communist warfare in Southeast Asia and previous attempts to establish a coalition government with them, Ramos said, "power-sharing with the communists always resulted in the collapse of the democratic system."

On the NDF charge that the Armed Forces is increasing its militarization thrust in the countryside for counter-insurgency purposes, Ramos said the NAFP is working "with the same number of units and practically the same number of people as before the February revolt."

"We merely rearrange the AFP units' deployment to achieve a more orderly and rational disposition of troops," Ramos explained. This, he said, was done to increase the efficiency of these units at less public expense.

More specifically, divisional headquarters and other units were reployed from the urban areas to the rural areas where they are now functioning more effectively," he said. [no opening quotes as published]

SISON, OTHERS DISCUSS CON-COM, U.S. BASES

HK011557 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Jul 86 p 6

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] Jose Ma. Sison, former chairman of the Communist party of the Philippines [CPP], said yesterday the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] is not the proper body to take over the operations of business firms it has sequestered.

Sison said the Aquino government should designate a separate entity to perform such functions. He did not explain why.

At the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel, Sison also said that although the new Constitution being drafted by the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] may be better than the 1973 charter, the proposed fundamental law of the land should not be expected to solve all problems facing the Aquino administration.

Sison also batted for the retention of the PCGG powers to go after corrupt government officials even in the Aquino government.

He said this can be done through the inclusion of an appropriate section in the transitory provisions of the new charter.

Sison disputed charges that the CPP is out to interfere in the current Constitution-making.

The ventilating of sentiments, by communist elements should not be taken as interference, he said.

He took pot shots at the Con-Com failure to tackle the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines although the charter body is almost halfway in its work.

Con-Com records show that not one resolution has so far been introduced in the assembly seeking the phaseout of U.S. military bases.

What was introduced was Resolution No 268, authored by Gregorio Tingson, seeking the retention of the U.S. military bases on Philippine territory "as part of national defense."

Sison criticized the appointment to the Con-Com of "pro-U.S. nominees."

"There is an overkill in the appointment of these conservatives that could frustrate the emergence of a truly nationalistic Constitution," he said.

He recalled a story published recently in the WASHINGTON POST quoting an American bishop warning against the appointment of three communists to the Con-Com. He hinted he was one of those mentioned.

Sison predicted that there would be widespread uprising by the people if the Aquino government is replaced through a coup.

Another panelist, former Abra Gov. Arturo Barbero, said that any coup to change the new government can only succeed with American support.

He said it was difficult for any presidential aspirant in the past to win without U.S. backing.

UP Professor Felipe Miranda, also a panelist, said it would be a mistake for the Aquino administration to underestimate the so-called Marcos loyalists. He noted that the loyalists' ranks have swelled with the joining of even elements that supported the opposition in the last presidential polls.

He recommended the cutting down of the present military force which, he said, is too big for the country's requirement.

Jose Ma. Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) yesterday said it is possible that nuclear weapons are stored in the two U.S. military bases at Subic and Clark Field.

Speaking at the regular "Kapihan sa Maynila", Sison said although Filipinos are employed in the two military bases, they would not have any way of confirming this because they are mostly confined to the perimeters of the installations.

He warned that to stockpile nuclear weapons in the country would pose a serious security threat because we might be a "target" in the event of a nuclear war between the superpowers.

Giving his comment on the Constitutional Commission, Sison said unless the ongoing Con-Com do away with provisions providing for the inclusion of U.S. military bases here in the country, the end product constitution would not become a truly "nationalist constitution."

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, new AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief, failed to attend the regular forum which was to discuss among others the ceasefire agreement between the CPP and the Aquino government.

Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile are reportedly making preparations for the convening tomorrow, July 2 of a two-day seminar workshop on the insurgency problem, which incude among others subjects like the ceasefire talks.

The two are reportedly holding a series of meetings with top military officials for tomorrow's occasion which will be attended by all Cabinet members, governors, military officials, and local and private sector leaders.

President Aquino is expected to address the seminar at the closing rites.

No Chance of Coup Success

HK011555 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Jul 86 p 24

[Text] A military coup d'etat to oust the Aquino government stands no chance of success because President Corazon C. Aquino still has popular support.

Jose Ma. Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, made this assessment at the Kapihan sa Maynila weekly forum at the Manila Hotel yesterday.

Sison discounted a military takeover because of a split within the military establishment.

One bloc consists of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the Reform of the AFP Movement; another is comprised of pro-Marcos remnants within the Armed Forces; and still another is composed of forces loyal to President Aquino led by retired Gen. Rafael Ileto, the defense deputy minister.

AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos is seen by Sison as either neutral or loyal to President Aquino.

Sison's analysis of the three military blocks is significantly different from what he told students and professors of the University of the Philippines-Baguio City last month. In that forum he said Enrile and Ramos form a military bloc.

Sison said Enrile has no legal basis for claiming power and Ramos is not seen as taking sides with the defense minister without such legal basis.

If Enrile staged a coup, this will be hindered by Mrs. Aquino's popularity with the masses, he said.

Sison sees two possible developments in case of a coup. First, the New People's Army will develop rapidly. Second, there will be a widespread uprising of armed partisan throughout the countryside.

Sison's view on the "foolhardiness of any military goup to stage a coup against the Aquino government" was shared by the rest of the Kapihan guests: Mar Canonigo, head of the government task force on urban poor, University of Philippines professor Felipe Miranda and ex-Kilusang Bagong Lipunan member of parliament Arturo Barbero of Abra. Sison expressed optimism that despite Mrs. Aquino's rejection of a coalition government with the communists, a future development might make her change her mind.

That development -- the possibility of the AFP turning against President Aquino and the return of fascists in the country -- will leave her government no option but to coalesce with the democratic revolutionary forces, Sison said.

Warns of U.S. Pressure

HK010539 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, spokesman for the Communist Party of the Philippines, [as heard] said that the United States will exert more pressure on President Corazon Aquino for the retention of their military bases in the country and will try to use financial assistance as its bargaining tool.

At the same time, Sison indicated the possibility of the communists being accepted into a coalition government of President Aquino should political and economic conditions worsen. Sison also stressed that the military could not stage a coup d'etat against Mrs Aquino because of her popularity. However, he warned that such a coup could be successful if supported by the United States.

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NAKASONE PROCLAIMS VICTORY FOR LDP IN ELECTIONS

OW070649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Monday swept the twin Diet elections, capturing a substantial lower house majority in the biggest landslide victory in post-war Japan. Returns as of 2:40 p.m. show that the LDP had won 300 of the 506 seats decided for the 512-member lower house. The LDP's strength was further boosted to 304 seats with the admission of four independent conservatives into the party fold.

An elated Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone proclaimed a victory for the ruling LDP, pledging to continue with the policies he has promoted since coming to office in 1982. Speaking to reporters at LDP headquarters, Nakasone said he plans to carry out the privatization of the government-run Japanese National Railways next April. A bills on the privatization will be one of the biggest legislative programs to be put before the Diet this fall.

Nakasone, reflecting new confidence, was also upbeat on the latest upsurge of the yen, saying the currency reflects a strong Japan. The yen shot up to 158.90 yen to the dollar for a new postwar record at one point in Tokyo's foreign exchange market today.

The top opposition Japan Socialist Party took a beating in the simultaneous elections of the upper and lower houses of the Diet Sunday, ending up with 82 seats in the lower house. The figure was 27 seats less than the 109 seats the party controlled before the elections, and JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi indicated that he may quit the party chairmanship to take responsiblity for the big defeat. Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party -- the two main centrist groups -- also did poorly. Komeito picked up 55, three short of its pre-election strength, and the DSP won 26 seats, compared to 38 before the election. The Japan Communist Party, which controlled 26 seats before the election, won 24. The New Liberal Club, the LDP's coalition partner, got six. Apart from the LDP, the United Social Democratic Party was the only other party which had a net gain in the lower house election, winning four seats, an increase of one. Nine seats went to independents.

The LDP victory, the largest since the party's previous record of 296 lower house seats in 1960, means a new mandate for Nakasone, who staked his leadership in calling the elections. The result, political analysts said, would give Nakasone a strong hand in running the government, and Masaharu Gotoda, the chief government spokesman, told reporters that the government may call a special Diet session early to appoint the new prime minister.

Nakasone is certain to remain in the job, and stands a good chance of having his tenure extended beyond October when his second two-year term as LDP president expires. He may even find enough support within the party to rewrite a current party rule which bans a consecutive third term for the LDP presidency, which carries with it the prime ministership.

In the upper house race, with half of the 252 seats at stake, the LDP had won 67 of the 101 seats declared by Monday afternoon, and the JSP 15. Komeito picked up six, the DSP three, the JCP five, and another five went to independents. The final outcome of the upper house election, which is awarded through a complex electoral district and proportional representation system, is expected by Monday night.

Lower House Election Results

OW070225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- Votes won by parties in lower house general election as of 10:55 a.m. Monday.

Parties	Number of Votes	Share (pc)	Share in 1983 (pc)
LDP	11,647,871	55.77	45.76
JSP	3,591,291	17.20	19.49
Komeito	1,518,227	7.27	10.12
DSP	1,133,888	5.43	7.27
JCP	1,477,502	7.07	9.34
NLC	190,570	0.91	2.36
USDP	97,362	0.47	0.67
Minor parties	34,344	0.16	0.11
Independents	1,193,563	5.72	4.88
Total	20,884,618	100	100

Lower house election results as of 11 a.m. Monday. (figures in brackets after totals indicate number of women):

Parties	Seats Won Total	Incumbent	Former	New	Seats at Dissolution	Seats Won in 1983
LDP	173	137	16	20	250	250
JSP	29	26	1	2	109	112
Komeito	20	19	0	1	58	58
DSP	5	4	1	0	37	38
JCP	5	3	2	0	26	26
NLC	1	1	0	0	8	8
USDP	2	1	1	0	3	3
Minor Parties	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vacines	-	-		-	-	11
Independents	5	3	1	1	9	16
Vacancies	-	-	-	-	11	-
Total	240	194	22	24	511	511

(note: one seat has been added to lower house to give 512 up for election this time.)

Upper House Election Results

OW070251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 7 KYODO -- Votes won by parties in upper house election in electoral districts as of 11:00 a.m. Monday.

Parties	Number of Votes	Share (pc)	Share in 1983 (pc)
LDP	5,970,459	52.46	43.23
JSP	2,818,260	24.76	24.28
Komeito	239,570	2.10	7.83
DSP	295,459	2.60	5.71
JCP	1,140,939	10.02	10.52
NLC			1.22
USDP (Shaminren)	--	--	--
Niin Club			--

Salaryman Shinto (Salaried Workers New Party)			--
Zeikinto (Tax Party)	4,500	0.04	2.08
Minor parties	183,476	1.61	1.30
Independents	729,098	6.41	3.83
Total	11,381,761	100	100

Upper house election results as of 11:30 a.m. Monday. (figures in brackets after totals indicate number of women):

Parties	Total Seats Won	Proportional Seats Won	District Seats Won	Seats Up For Election	Seats Not up For Election
LDP	24 (1)		24 (1)	63	69
JSP	4		4	21	21
Komeito	1		1	12	14
DSP				7	7
JCP				7	7
NLC				0	1
USDP (Shaminren)	--	--	--	0	1
Niin Club				1	2
Salaryman Shinto (Salaried Workers New Party)				0	2
Zeikinto (Tax Party)				0	1
Fukushito (Welfare Party)			--	0	0
Sekai Joreikai			--	0	0
Minseito (Voice of the People Party			--	0	0
Rojin Fukushito (Old Peoples Welfare Party)			--	0	0
Kyukokuto (National Salvation Party)				0	0
Kyoseiren (League for Normalization of Education)				0	0
Dai Nippon Seiryusha				0	0
Zenfukai (Womens Association to Improve Society)				0	0
MPD (Movement for Peace and Democracy)				0	0
Nihon Midorinoto (Japan Green Party)				0	0
Nenkinto (Pension Party)				0	0

Kankyoto (Environment Party)				0	0
Kyoikuto (Education Party)				0	0
Kyowato (Harmony Party)				0	0
Zatsuminto (Miscellaneous Peoples Party)				0	0
Shakaishugi Rodoshato (Socialist Workers Party)				0	0
Nihon Midorinorengo (Japan Green Federation)				0	0
Nihon Yonaoshito (Japan Social Reform Party)				0	0
Other minor parties		—		0	0
Independents	2	—	2	5	0
Vacancies	—	—	—	10	1
Total	31 (1)		31 (1)	126	126

NHK on Lower House

[Editorial Report] OW070643 Tokyo NHK television network in Japanese at 0635 GMT on 7 July, in its continuing coverage of the ballot counting in the 6 July elections of the two houses of the diet, carries the final report on the House of Representative elections. As of reporting time:

Parties	Elected
LDP	300
JSP	85
Komeito	56
DSP	26
JCP	26
NLC	6
USDP	4
Independents	9

LDP Factional Strength Boosted

OW070627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone increased his factional strength within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party by five to 52 in the powerful lower house of the Diet as the LDP posted a sweeping victory in Sundays double elections. But the Tanaka faction, which is nominally led by ex-Premier Kakuei Tanaka but has gradually come under the control of Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, remains LDP's biggest faction with 79, up from 65 at the time of the Diets dissolution on June 2. Second is the Suzuki faction, led by former Premier Zenko Suzuki and now virtually headed by senior LDP leader Kiichi Miyazawa, with 53 seats in the lower chamber, an increase of one seat. Despite Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's grueling election campaign across the country, the Fukuda faction, nominally headed by his mentor, ex-Premier Takeo Fukuda, now has 50 seats, up from 46, keeping the faction in the no. 4 slot. A fifth LDP faction, led by former Economic Planning Agency chief Toshio Komoto, boosted its strength by one to 28 members.

Factional strength inside the ruling LDP, particularly in the lower house chamber, is a crucial factor in determining who heads the party. Political analysts said the election results thus increased the possibility of Nakasone seeking a third consecutive two-year term or an extension of his current tenure as LPD president, a post which carries with it the premiership, through revision of existing party rules barring more than two straight two-year terms. Nakasone's tenure as LDP president expires at the end of October. Factional strength involving the LDP's upper house members was not immediately determined. The LDP factions have a chance to increase their strength by scouting unaffiliated LDP members and victorious conservative independents.

Factional Breakdown

OW070825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 7 KYODO -- Following is a table of LDP members in lower house by faction (figure in brackets shows strength at dissolution):
Fact

Nakasone	59	(47)
Tanaka	84	(65)
Suzuki	58	(51)
Fukuda	55	(46)
Komoto	28	(27)
Unaffiliated	16	(14)
Total	300	(250

(Lower house speaker Michita Sakata is included in unaffiliated)

Four Independents Join LDP

OW070613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party said Monday that four independent conservatives who won lower house seats in Sunday's Diet elections have been accepted as official members of the party. The four are Iwao Matsuda of Gifu Prefecture's no. 2 District, Kenichiro Otsubo of Saga Prefecture, Hirohide Uozumi of Kumamoto Prefecture's no. 1 District, and Hiroyuki Sonoda of Kumamoto Prefecture's no. 2 District, the LDP said.

Nakasone Holds Press Conference

OW070851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- A victorious Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged Monday that his government, boosted by a landslide victory in Sunday's double elections, will implement a series of reforms to overhaul the export-dependent Japanese economy. He also said at a news conference that he will abide by Liberal-Democratic Party rules barring more than two consecutive two-year terms for the party president.

But his ambiguous responses to questions about the impending expiry of his tenure as LDP president at the end of October left open the possibility of a change in LDP regulations following its resounding victory. "The LDP president is an LDP member and it's natural for me to abide by LDP rules," Nakasone, 68, said during the news conference, called after the LDP won an overwhelming 300 seats in the powerful 512-seat house of representatives. The smiling premier said the victory was "a voice of the people, heaven and God" rather than being due to the LDP's prowess.

Nakasone, prime minister since November 1982, vowed that his business-oriented LDP and government will carry out the privatization of the state-run Japanese National Railways, as well as administrative, educational and tax system reforms to trim the budgetary "fat" and reduce cases of classroom violence.

He also said his administration will follow some of the recommendations made by a blue-ribbon advisory panel in April to transform the export-dependent Japanese economy into one reliant on stimulation of domestic demand and increased imports. The recommendations contained in the so-called Maekawa report were in response to calls from the United States and other trading partners dissatisfied with bulging trade deficits with Japan.

Nakasone said that the ruling party's one-sided victory also represented a confidence vote in Japanese foreign policy under him and his Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, and that he and Abe will continue the present foreign policy. As examples, the prime minister cited Japan's "utmost efforts" to help realize the second U.S.-Soviet summit between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, narrow the economic disparities between rich and poor countries and implement a debt relief program for developing countries proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker. Nakasone, referring to Gorbachev's letter to him earlier this month, expressed the hope that the Soviet leader would visit Japan in "the not too distant future" as he indicated in the letter.

Asked about the yen's sharp surge in value against the dollar and its effect on the domestic economy, Nakasone said the prevailing yen-dollar exchange rate would benefit Japan in the long run, reflecting the nation's economic fundamentals. Nakasone also hinted at implementing a supplementary budget this fall, although he declined to either confirm or deny the much-rumored figure of 3 trillion yen. The prime minister said he will consult with the New Liberal Club, until now a coalition partner, and other opposition parties on issues of mutual interest. But he strongly hinted that his LDP may part with the NLC now that it has secured an absolute majority in the lower house.

MITI WELCOMES U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR AGREEMENT

OW031417 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe Thursday said in a statement the agreement in Japanese-U.S. semiconductor trade talks will help the industry develop under a "free and fair trade" system. The statement said the "constructive" solution is very significant in the light of current severe Japan-U.S. relations.

Koji Kodama, director general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, told a press conference that the bilateral agreement is in conformity with regulations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), adding that its aim is to eliminate dumping practices. Kodama also said officials of the two governments will work toward formal signing of a comprehensive government-to-government agreement in late July, including an export-price monitoring system on Japanese chips shipped to the U.S. house of representatives. The smiling premier said the victory was "a voice of the people, heaven and God" rather than being due to the LDP's prowess.

Nakasone, prime minister since November 1982, vowed that his business-oriented LDP and government will carry out the privatization of the state-run Japanese National Railways, as well as administrative, educational and tax system reforms to trim the budgetary "fat" and reduce cases of classroom violence.

SOVIET UNION SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT PEACE PROPOSAL

SK041045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 3 (KCNA) -- The USSR foreign ministry made public a statement supporting the government statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea containing a new peace proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, according to a TASS report July 3.

The proposal would eliminate in the event of its consistent and full implementation a serious potential breeding gound of a nuclear conflict and would become a substantial contribution to consolidating the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime, the statement of the Soviet foreign ministry notes, and stresses:

The DPRK's constructive step is being viewed in the Soviet Union as logical continuation of socialist Korea's consistent peace efforts directed at achieving a withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, drafting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, suspending large-scale military exercises on the Korean peninsula and promoting a peace dialogue between the two parts of Korea.

The DPRK's initiative is yet another vivid example of the socialist countries' readiness for an active search for ways of nuclear disarmament so as to traverse their part of the road in resolving the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

Authorized by the Soviet leadership, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the Soviet Union fully and completely supports the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SOCIAL GROUPS SUPPORT KPA TALKS PROPOSAL

SK040430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Yi Song-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and Cho Hon-yong, director of the Secretariat of the Consultative Council fo Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the promotion of Peaceful Reunification, published press statements on July 3 in support of the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on holding talks between the military authorities.

Yi Song-pok denounced the United States and the South Korean authorities for turning down our peace initiative without any justifiable ground under the pretext of "Propaganda" and the like.

He further said: I believe that the South Korean journalists and men of the press, conscious of the important mission they assume for the nation, will courageously conduct righteous press activities to save the nation from the disasters of war, provide a new turning point for detente and peace and achieve the independent and democratic development of the South Korean society.

We also express the hope that the broad press circles of the world that value justice and truth will direct deep attention to the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and extend as ever firm support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle against war and for peace and reunification.

Cho Hon-yong said: The United States and the South Korean authorities have taken an entirely unjust attitude toward the new peace proposal advanced this time by the DPRK side and thus proved themselves that their talk about "threat of southward invasion" from the North, "deployment of armed forces in the frontline area" is a lie.

I sincerely hope that all the politicians and figures of various circles of South Korea will pay due attention to the peace proposal of the DPRK which will occasion a turn in the country's peace and in the improvement of the North-South relations, exert every possible effort to make the United States and the South Korean rulers positively respond to it and thereby discharge their patriotic mission for the country and the nation.

LETTER ON REUNIFICATION COUNCIL 30TH ANNIVERSARY

SK030842 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Letter to political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea and compatriots abroad" adopted at a meeting held in Pyongyang on 2 July to mark the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Consultative Council in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification]

[Text] Political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea, compatriots abroad, old friends, comrades:

Marking today the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Consultative Council in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification [CCNPPR] and looking back, with emotion, on the rewarding course in which the CCNPPR has traversed the road of alliance with communism in the bosom of the Republic, we are sending to you this letter reflecting our ardent patriotic motive to achieve at an early date the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the supreme hope of the nation.

We, who have directly experienced the pain and misfortune of national division, are feeling the pressing need for national reunification more acutely than anybody else. Through our own experience obtained in the course of living in the North and South and through the contradictory approach of the South and North toward the reunification question, we have come to have a clear understanding of where the blueprint for true reunification and patriotism lies.

It is because of influences implanted from outside in the southern part of our fatherland, dominating our countrymen with antinational things, that the tragedy of division has continued for as long as 40 years. In other words, it is because the southern half of our fatherland has been turned into a colony of the United States, a country that is far away from South Korea across an ocean, and because the southern part has been transformed into a military base for the U.S. world stragegy [that we continue tc suffer the tragedy of division].

On the basis of its wrong policy toward Korea, the United States began to impose military rule in South Korea as soon as it sneaked into it, suppressed by use of force the patriotic advance of the South Korean masses for the building of a unified democratic, independent state, and drove home a stake of division in the hearts of our people who aspired for reunification by forcibly holding unilateral elections and by establishing a unilateral government in South Korea.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the ones who have divided our people as well as the archvillain who stands in the way of our country's peaceful reunification. In addition to the suffering of division, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to place our fellow countrymen in the southern half of the fatherland under a pall of nuclear war holocaust.

Also, the United States does not hope for democratization of the South Korean society, but rather has consistently enforced a policy of imposing fascist military rule on South Korea.

The off-stage political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea should extricate themselves from illusions about the United States and embark on a road of rectifying South Korea, which has been ruined by a pro-U.S. attitude, through an anti-U.S. attitude.

The U.S. imperialists have ruthlessly massacred patriotic and democratic personages supported by the South Korean people simply because they called for national independence and sovereignty and peaceful reunification. Mr. Yo Un-hynong, alias Mongyang, president of the People's Party; Mr. Kim Ku, alias Paekbom, president of the Korean Independence Party; and Mr Cho Pong-am, alias Chuksan, president of the Progressive Party, were all massacred in this manner. The assassination of Mr Chang Chun-ha, of the United Democratic Party, falls into the same category. The arrest, imprisonment, expulsion, and placing under house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, who once ran as the New Democratic Party's presidential candidate, following his abduction is a case in point.

As long as the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression remain in South Korea, whoever comes to power in South Korea will have to play the role of spokesman for the U.S. colony.

We wholeheartedly call on all the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea to resolutely join in the struggle for national salvation of the South Korean youths, students, and masses of all walks of life for the anti-U.S. cause for independence and the antifascist cause for democratization.

We the personages in the North who came from the South are watching you -- off-stage political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea, our old friends and colleagues -- actively launch the antifascist cause for democratization, including the campaign of collecting 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution with deep interest.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which finds itself cornered in the face of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, is making its desperate last-ditch efforts to split and subvert the patriotic and democratic force by dividing and ruling them through the double-faced tactics of suppressing on the one hand and placating on the other under its U.S. master's instigation.

At a grave time when confrontation between independence and subordination, and between democracy and fascism is becoming more acute with the passage of time, political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea should form a powerful united anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan front together with the patriotic youths, students, and masses of all walks of life, and rise as one in the pan-national anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance struggle for national salvation.

With the tense situation on the Korean peninsula recently becoming extremely acute, North-South dialogues that had been arranged after much difficulty have not only come to a halt at one stroke, but the situation is also edging toward a phase capable of triggering a war, a nuclear war, by any accidental incident.

Recently, the KPA Supreme Command put forward an important new proposal for holding a meeting between military authorities to save the country and people from such dangers of war. We are now appealing to the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea to warmly support the new peace proposal for holding a meeting between military authorities, between those who hold real power in the military from the North and South, out of the ardent aspirations for peace and the peaceful reunification of our country, and put pressure on the United States and the South Korean side that have refused to accept this proposal.

Also, political parties, organizations, personages of all walks of life in South Korea, and compatriots abroad should support the proposal for cohosting the 1988 Olympics advanced by the government of the republic in order to create a favorable environment for realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea, and actively struggle to realize it.

The path of struggle for turning the South Korean society into one governed by independence and for national reunification cannot be a broad and level highway, as a matter of course. However, if all the patriotic forces in the North and South and abroad who love the country and people join forces in struggle, they can open a path leading to turning the society into one governed by independence and democracy in South Korea, and will eventually be able to achieve an independent reunification of the fatherland without fail by overcoming all obstacles laid before reunification.

Anticommunism is a path of confrontation, war, treason, and division. Alliance with communism is a path leading to patriotism and reunification.

We the personages in the North who came from the South in search of the alliance with communism and the patriotic path have come to the sharp realization through our own experience over the past 30 years that the chuche-oriented communists in the northern half of the republic, who are under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the lodestar of national reunification, and the dear Mr Kim Chong-il [titles as heard] are the true patriots who are generous enough to collaborate and unite with anyone among the nationalists in South Korea and among the Korean compatriots aborad who hope for peace and the reunification of the country in perfect harmony, regardless of their past.

We sincerely hope that the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea and compatriots abroad will abandon the jaundiced view and suspicions about the communists in the North and join them on a path of patriotism through alliance with communism and reunification, transcending differences in thoughts, systems, factions, political views, and religions.

We more than hope that all the patriotic forces from the North and South and abroad will have a glorious reunion in the reunification plaza where the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is flying, cherishing their proud contribution made to the fatherland and people on that day replete with moving emotion.

[Signed] A report meeting held to mark the 30th anniversary of the forming of the CCNPPR
[Dated] 2 July 1986, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN MARKS THREE PRINCIPLES ANNIVERSARY

SK040319 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 3 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July editorial: "Let us Achieve the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation by Realizing the Three Principles"]

[Text] A total of 14 years have passed since the publication of the historic 4 July North-South joint statement. The publication of the joint statement, an epochal event in our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation and for the North-South relations, was a brilliant embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for independent and peaceful reunfication and was a lofty fruition of his wise leadership.

As the 1970's dawned, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always leads our people vigorously to national reunification, put forth a comprehensive policy for the North-South negotiations based on his understanding of the demand in development of the rapidly changing situation at home and abroad and opened a path for contact between North and South. He advanced the three principles of independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification as the basic program for national reunification.

Thus, the high-level talks were realized between the North and the South and the historic 4 July joint statement with the three principles for national reunification as its basic content was published.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught. The three principles that stiupulate the independent achievement of reunification without the interference of outside forces, promotion of great national unity trnscending the differences in ideology, ideas and systems; and peaceful reunification of the divided nation without resorting to exercises of the armed forces, serve as the starting point and a foundation for resolving the question of reunifying our fatherland.

The three principles are a historic milestone which solely elucidates the correct way to resolve the question of reunifying our nation. With the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement, the basic message of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, the three principles of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song became the nation's single common program of reunification jointly confirmed and solemnly proclaimed internally and externally by North and South.

Over the past 14 years since the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement to date, our party and the government of the republic repeatedly put forth fair and reasonable proposals to implement the ideals and principles of the joint statement, from issues of removing the status of military confrontation between the North and the South and of realizing manifold collaboration and exchanges in many fields to expedite the cause of national reunification in accordance with the ardent aspirations and wishes of the entire nation, to the plan of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and made persistent and patient efforts to achieve them.

However, our realistic plans to realize the three principles of national reunification have not been achieved due to the treacherous act of the South Korean puppets and their maneuvers for permanent division.

The former dictator in South Korea, turning his back on solemn pledges made before the nation through the joint statement, adhered to depending on outside forces, anticommunist confrontation, fascism and war maneuvers with the support of the U.S. imperialists, running counter to the three principles of national reunification. He finally concocted the Yusin fascist dictatorship and put forth a statement for permanent division which assumed the fabrication of two Koreas as its policy and committed a treacherous act by unilaterally breaking the joint statement.

Following his predecessor's lines for depending on outside forces, for anticommunist fascism and for division, traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned up as the most vicious executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy on South Korea and policy for war. Thus, he is blocking the road of reunification, the aspiration of the entire nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the fascist murderer and vicious enemy of reunification who, under the U.S. imperialists' behind-the-scenes manipulation, atrociously suppressed the residents of Kwangju who rose in peaceful demonstrations for democracy and reunification, and who massacred several thousand fellow countrymen.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring suspended the North-South dialogue by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise while following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and pursuing the line of confrontation against us. It has cruelly repressed patriotic students and people from all walks of life who demand independence, democracy, and reunification while raving about dialogue and reunification. It runs amok with war preparations and military provocation against us while viciously making anticommunist confrontation noises on the pretext of a nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

The ringleaders who instigate the South Korean puppets' maneuvers of fascism, division, and war are the U.S. imperialists. Putting forth the fabrication of two Koreas as their basic policy toward Korea, the U.S. imperialists have instigated the puppets to fascism, war, and permanent division to implement their policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has infringed upon the demand of the students and people for independence and democracy with guns and bayonets, it has attempted to prolong its power by kicking off anticommunist war maneuvers and aggravating tension, and it is being manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scenes. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvering for permanent division of the nation by putting forth the issue of unilateral and simultaneous entry into the United Nations and of cross-contact and cross-recognition and it's mean maneuverings to create international circumstances favorable for two Koreas are in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' scenario.

To achieve their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists openly declared that the Korean peninsula is the first line of the U.S. strategy and their frontline defensive area. They are accelerating the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear magazine in the Far East, and are frequently staging large-scale war exercises in South Korea to perfect nuclear war preparations.

Because of this, an extremely grave and dangerous situation in which a nuclear war may break out at any moment has been created in our country.

If realistic measures are not worked out under circumstances in which the armed forces of the two sides sharply confront each other at the military Demarcation Line and in which the atmosphere of war is being enhanced, the situation may be aggravated and a military clash may occur at any moment.

We have repeatedly proposed holding gatherings between the North and South to work out realistic measures to eliminate the danger of war and to ease tension and have knocked on the door for dialogue with the United States many times. We have also proposed holding tripartite talks in order for us and the United States to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and for us and South Korea to adopt a nonaggression declaration. We proposed holding North-South parliamentary talks to discuss the issue of announcing a joint declaration concerning nonaggression as the basic content of the talks.

However, none of our proposals has been adopted due to the hindrance maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

In June, the KPA Supreme Command proposed holding talks among the military authorities of the republic, the United States, and South Korea to discuss issues of suspending military exercises and the expansion of armaments to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, of reducing troops and armaments, and of observing the Armistice Agreement.

The proposal of the KPA Supreme Court is designed to hold meetings of those who have real military power in the North and the South to seek ways to resolve the problems under circumstances in which the Military Armistice Commission cannot fulfill the desired functions to relax tension.

If realistic measures are taken to eliminate the danger of war at the talks among military authorities, it will undoubtedly bring about a new turning point to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

However, the United States and the South side show the attitude of refusing [kobujok taedo] our proposal while slandering it as propaganda and unconstructive. If the sides were to meet they would know if our proposal is propaganda or constructive. It is not an appropriate attitude for one to provoke another before a meeting or discussion. This is not the position to resolve the question.

If peace is valuable to them and if they are interested in alleviating tension, they should have no ground not to accept our proposal. In a recent statement, the government of the republic declared that we would not produce nor introduce nuclear weapons, would not offer to foreign countries [space] for nuclear bases, and would not allow the internal passage of nuclear weapons of foreign countries. At the same time, we demanded that the United States stop deploying new nuclear weapons in South Korea and reduce and withdraw all weapons that it has already deployed. If any negotiation is necessary in connection with this, we will sit face to face with the United States and the South Korean authorities any time regardless of the type of negotiation. They have kept silent about this, too. Their arrogant attitude clearly reveals the pacifist mask that they wear.

The reunification of the fatherland is the greatest national desire of our people. Our plan to reunify the fatherland by establishing a federal state with the present systems of the North and South intact is already well known to the world. The plan is established a federal state is the most reasonable and realistic one for reunification, a plan in which the three major principles for the reunification of the fatherland are embodied.

Even though they are babbling about reunification, in reality, the South Korean divisionists are pursuing the perpetuation of division. Under the U.S. imperialists' control, the South Korean puppets have invited the 24th Olympic games to be held in Seoul and are maneuvering to use the Olympic games as means to perpetuate division in Korea and to fabricate two Koreas.

Seoul, which is politically unstable and where tension is promoted, is not a place suitable for holding the Olympic games. Moreover, holding the Olympic games in one side of a divided country will only result in promoting division. If the Olympic games are used as a means to fan national division by divisionists at home and abroad, this will run counter to the ideal of the Olympic games that it must promote friendship and unity among sports figures and contribute to the peace of the world and will result in the division of the Olympic movement. If the ideal of the Olympic games is to be realized and if the ties of a homogeneous race are to be linked, cohosting the 1983 Olympic games by the North and the South must be realized as demanded by us.

In order to reunify a divided fatherland, the people in the North and the South must achieve greater unity under a single national ideology, transcending differences in ideas and systems. The North and the South are of the same race and have a common interest in the reunification of the fatherland. Even though the people in the North and the people in the South have different political ideologies, principles, and assertions, these cannot become obstacles to realizing the reunification of the country.

The position of our party and the government of the republic on realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three major principles is firm. We will make all efforts to realize this in the future, too.

The anti-U.S., antifascist, antiwar, and antinuclear struggle for independence and democracy to oppose subjugation, fascism, and war, to achieve national independence and deomocracy, and to maintain peace by the South Korean youths, students, and people is a just, patriotic struggle linked to the reunification of the fatherland. The South Korean people will not lower the banner of struggle until their just demand is realized. Our people will without fail achieve the historical cause of independent and peaceful reunification by joining hands with the partiotic forces in South Korea.

VNS ROUNDTABLE TALK ON SOUTH STUDENT MOVEMENT

SK040227 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Roundtable talk among Madame Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol, and announcer Min Hui-chong as moderator in the "Feature Program": "Coordinates for Modern Men's Struggle"]

[Text] [MIN] As you may know, last April our SKNDR [South Korean National Democratic Front] Central Committee greatly encouraged South Korean youths, students, and patriotic masses of all walks of life who have risen in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by publishing the April Declaration entitled "Current Coordinated and Direction of the South Korean Student Movement," while at the same time throwing a scare into the enemy.

Student throughout the country, including members of the Chamintu [Committee for Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization] at Seoul National University, are now analyzing and studying the "Current Coordinates and Direction of the South Korean Student Movement" published by our SKNDF and find in it coordinates for their action.

We are here today to discuss the April Declaration. Will you please explain against what background the SKNDF Central Committee published the declaration?

[Ko] We can talk about the background against which the SKNDF published the declaration in many ways. I believe that the declaration was timed to coincide with the growing need to actively encourage the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life which has surged ahead with each passing day and to present them with correct coordinates for their struggle.

As you may know, toward the end of last year and last February resistance struggle by the entire population Haiti and the Philippines toppled pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes in succession. Such a course of development served to encourage our South Korean masses who are engaged in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment movement.

Following this, patriotic youths, students, and masses of all walks of life began to stage their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in which they had already been engaged more actively throughout the country.

These two ensuing developments led to the publication of the SKNDF Central Committee's April Declaration.

[Yun] The SKNDF's April Declaration can also be viewed as a response to a need to sum up the South Korean youth and student movement which has left a proud record in history and to let the youth and student movement know what coordinates and direction to follow.

[Min] Yes. I believe that the South Korean youth and student movement has decorated a proud chapter in the long history.

[Ko] Right. As you may know, from its first day, the South Korean student movement has achieved giant strides in its development with an important sense of mission during the course of tenacious struggle. Always standing behind the South Korean masses' pan-national anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation waged shortly after the 15 August national liberation to oppose the U.S. military rule and the policy of national division were our intelligent youths and students. Engraved in every step of the struggle are the exploits of the hot-blooded students.

[Yun] The movement of our youths and students, I mean the South Korean youths and students, opened a new turning point in the wake of 19 April 1960 after crossing its path of struggle in the 1950's. Following the 19 April uprising, the student movement embarked on a new path of tenacious development with a conviction that it can throw asunder and kind of stronghold of fascist colonial rule if it stages a struggle by joining forces with the masses of all walks of life.

[Min] Indeed, our students have tenaciously traversed a path of struggle without experiencing any frustration under the fascist pall. It was also students that played a leading role in the popular resistance in Pusan and Masan toward the end of the 1970's that brought an end to the fascist Yusin system.

[Ko] Right. The hot-blooded students who had raised high a banner of democracy and patriotism, painting the October anti-Yusin struggle and the 3 April uprising with blood despite the nightmarish Yusin that raged on in the 1970's, fully displayed their wisdom and courage inherent to their youthfulness again in the struggles in Pusan and Masan.

The democratic resistance struggle waged by our youths and students in Pusan and Masan was not only a brilliant summing up of the anti-Yusin struggle of the 1970's, but a breakthrough that provided that popular movement of the 1980's with an outlet.

[Yun] The resistance struggle in Pusan and Masan, waged by the brave youths and students together with the masses of all walks of life, brought down the Yusin dictator, led the U.S. fascist colonial rule in South Korea to a crisis, and caused the (?masses' resistance) to surge ahead further.

[Min] The South Korean youth and student movement which has decorated proud chapters in history with wisdom and bravery decade after decade can be said to have entered a new stage in the wake of the Kwangju popular uprising that occurred in May 1980.

[Ko] The Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was an explosion of the frustration that had accumulated under the U.S. fascist colonial rule. Following the Kwangju popular uprising, the mass movement of the South Korean masses changed its direction from an antifascist struggle for democratization to an anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

[Yun] Right. Indeed, the Kwangju popular uprising can be said to be a historic watershed that has changed the direction of the antifascist struggle for democratization into an anti-U.S. resistance struggle. From this time on, South Korea, which had hitherto been a land where no anti-U.S. winds blew, has been turned into a land of heated anti-U.S. sentiment, and the anti-U.S. struggle began to expand further with each passing day.

[Min] The youth and student movement, which has left indelible prints on the history of the South Korean people's struggle for democratization in the course of its advancement, has entered a new higher stage under the slogan of "National Reunification, the liberation of the masses, and the attainment of denocracy," while winning new triumphs.

For the student movement to continue to triumph, it should solve many problems.

[Ko] Right. The South Korean student movement today has reached an important stage to refresh its historical mission and to take off anew. As some of the Chamintu and Minmintu [Committee for Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Struggle for National Democratization] say, the most pressing demand of the South Korean student movement for its development at present is to define the movement's guiding ideology as clearly as possible.

As is widely known, a mass movement's guiding ideology is something that presents coordinates for the movements. It is also a beacon fire that illuminates the direction in which the movement should follow.

This being the case, the student movement can hasten its vigorous advance on the right track without being embroiled in any amalgam of ideological trends or in any factional feuds only when it is armed with a correct guiding ideology.

[Yun] For ships floating on vast oceans to reach their right destinations along the correct sea routes, they need a mariner's compass. Exactly for the same reason, whether the student movement will triumph or fail boils down to the issue of ideology. The slogan of "National reunification, the liberation of the masses, and the attainment of democracy," the so-called Sammin slogan that the students in South Korea came up with, can be said to be a very valuable banner of struggle needed to make the student movement surge forward anew.

[Ko] The Sammin slogan engraved in the banner of the South Korean student movement, I believe, is an extremely just slogan as it reflects the demand of the times as well as the aspirations of the nation and the masses. Not only has this slogan embodied the principal spirit of the thought of the times, the thought of independence, but it also represents the masses' aspirations. Therefore, the youth and student movement should further consummate the Sammin slogan in accordance with the demands of the developing situation.

[Min] I believe that the South Korean student movement now faces a task to define its own ideology of struggle more clearly, while at the same time to do good work in raising consciousness in the youths and students and in organizing them.

[Ko] That is right. One of the important tasks now facing the South Korean student movement is to raise consciousness in the students and organize them. As you may know, raising consciousness in the students can be said to be a prerequisite step of the student movement. The students' movement of raising consciousness is a movement of arming themselves with an independent ideology to discharge their patriotic mission and to play their role. It is also a movement of arming themselves with theories.

The ideology and consciousness that the students should absorb before anything else is the chuche idea and its embodiment, consciousness of national independence. The consciousness of national independence is the driving force behind the national liberation struggle. This being the case, the movement of raising consciousness, whose aim is to develop the national liberation struggle, should be conducted, without fail, in a way that focuses on the instilling of the consciousness of national independence. And this should serve as a method of eliminating pro-U.S. flunkeyist and subordinate consciousness and of encouraging the anti-U.S. consciousness and the consciousness of independence and sovereignty to grow.

[Yun] The movement of raising consciousness can attain its aim only when it is conducted in the smoothest forms and ways and also in a more devoted way in accordance with the concrete reality in which the students find themselves.

The youths and students have recently begun to study and spread advanced thoughts through their ideological group activities, and underground journalism has strengthened exploration and popularization of such [word indistinct]. Do you not think this is a great advancement in the development of the movement of raising consciousness? So, today's reality requires that students further enliven their various forms of group activities to absorb advanced thoughts, further activate their public relations activity to instill such thoughts, and further diversify and popularize the means of spreading and popularizing ideological books and underground leaflets.

[Min] In my opinion, students need to pay greater attention to organizing their fellow students, while at the same time paying equal attention to raising consciousness in them. What do you think of this?

[Ko] The organizational unity of the student ranks can be said to be the lifeline of the student movement. The heavy role of the students as the main unit can be achieved only when a strong organizational unity has been achieved in the ranks of the student movement.

Like most other things, the organizational unity of the ranks of the student movement cannot be expected to be spontaneous. The organizational unity of the student ranks can be achieved only by its core members. The leading cadres of the student movement are not trained in the narrow ivory tower of the campus without any help from outside. They are to be reared and trained in the course of practical struggle.

[Yun] Then, the most pressing question with regard to the student movement is to pay greater attention to training the core members of the student movement, to train them in practical struggles, and to expand their ranks.

I believe that, in particular, primary attention should be paid to actively protecting the core students from the enemy's suppression. At the same time, it is imperative to complement and expand self-autonomous student groups in the universities and see to it that these student groups embrace more students without interruption.

[Min] I believe we can continue talking about the issues arising in organizing the students for a very long time. Do you not think it is necessary to have scinetific strategy and tactics to make the student movement a success?

[Ko] Of course, they are necessary. Scientific strategy and tactics can be described as a mighty weapon to make the student movement a success. Only when it is waged on the basis of scientific strategy and tactics can the student struggle expedite the course of raising consciousness and of organizing the student massed [as heard] and attain the task and goal of the movement successfully.

The initial precondition that is necessary to make the student struggle develop on the basis of scientific strategy and tactics is to understand the prevailing situation in a most correct way. Only when it has a correct understanding of the situation at the very outset, can the student movement choose struggle slogans and ways to stage struggle appropriate to the situation and stage all struggles most effectively.

[Yun] Let me talk a little more about the issue concerning having a correct understanding of the initial stage of the student movement. In order to have a correct understanding of the [work indistinct], it is imperative to see the situation not as a group of spontaneous actions, but in a multidimensional manner, and to have insight into it. It is also imperative to approach the situation on one's own while taking into consideration understanding the role of secondary influences on the main situation.

[Min] You mean to say that it is equally important to make a correct judgment of the situation in order to stage the student movement effectively. Now, do you not think it is also important to implement struggle slogans in the course of staging the student movement?

[Ko] Yes. It is very important to correctly implement slogans in a mass movement. Only when the slogans are correctly presented can they advance the student movement in a wasy that is goal-oriented and expand it among the masses. Correctly presenting slogans is also necessary to systematically deepen the mass movement.

It is imperative to present slogans by correctly combining slogans which reflect the basic goal of the struggle and tactical slogans that reflect goals that must be attained immediately. Only when this is achieved can they guarantee the direction and practical aspect of the movement.

[Yun] You have just explanied the importance of slogans in a mass movement. In reality it is desirable for the historical task looming before the South Korean student movement to be performed toward combining the basic slogans which call for waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with slogans which call for democratizing society and achieving peaceful reunification.

The present slogans of our student movement in the context of the anti-U.S. movement call for checking and foiling the machination of U.S. colonial rule and a nuclear war, for preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, for opposing support for the dictatorial regime, and for investigating the truth of the Kwangju incident. These slogans in the movement for democracy call for repealing the fascist constitution, overthrowing the dictatorial regime, rejecting Seoul's hosting the 1986 and 1988 games -- an attempt to justify long-term power -- and achieveing campus autonomy. These slogans should call for guarantees of free discussion of reunification questions, for an end to the North-South confrontation, and for achievement of national unity.

[Min] Today the South Korean student movement is assigned the task of comprehensively stepping up various forms of struggle to meet the requirements of the situation's development. In particular, it is important to closely combine the student movement with the movement of people from all walks of life

[Ko] That is right. The close combination of the student movement with the movement of people from all walks of life firmly guarantees the epochal development and victory of the struggle to liberate the people. Only when the student movement is fused into one entity which encompases the people can this movement possess invincible might and assume a leading and vanguard role in the people's liberation movement.

[Yun] It is important to achieve [words indistinct] in combining the student movement with the movement of people of all walks of life. Workers are members of decisive forces which influence success or failure in the people's liberation movement and of the leading class which most highly reflects the requirements of the situation. Therefore, the students should pay close attntion to maintaining ties between [words indistinct] so that they can develop the student movement into a true people-minded movement on a most firm foundation and open a new phase in the struggle to liberate our people. To achieve ties between [words indistinct], the students should mingle with workers, learn from their organizational nature and from their determination, disseminate advanced ideologies among them, strengthen organizational ties with them, and wage a joint struggle with them.

[Ko] The students should correctly understand that the anti-U.S. struggle to liberate the people can attain victory only through positive participation in this struggle by a broad strata of the people and their united effort. They should pay close attention to waging a joint struggle with all patriotic forces, including workers, peasants, patriotic soldiers, religious figures, intellectuals, and democrats. I would like to stress in this regard that those concerned should not become extremely left-leaning or right-leaning in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial movements. If they become left-leaning by committing radical acts, they will lose the masses of the people. If they become right-leaning, they will surrender to the enemy. Thus, they will finally undermine the movement.

By making the struggle of our patriotic students assume left-leaning or right-leaning natures, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are trying to prevent this struggle form winning support form the masses of the people. By making this struggle traverse the road of right-leaning -- the road of surrender -- they are trying to exterminate this struggle. Therefore, the students should become highly vigilant. The problem for us is to awaken the broad strata of the people and move the student movement toward helping them to willingly join the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggles.

[Moderator] That is very right. I believe that the April manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front won support and sympathy from students and from various social circles which caused the enemy to become uneasy and panic-stricken because this manifesto analyzed and assessed the 40-year course of the South Korean student movement and delineated the coordinates and direction of the student movement of the contemporary era. I also believe that the students should be proud of their being members of the leading force of the struggle to liberate the people and should be much more courageous in the struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. It is time to close. Thank you for your useful comments.

KIM HWAN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

For Soviet media accounts of the visit to Moscow by a DPRK delegation led by Kim Hwan, including a meeting with Supreme Soviet Presidium President Gromyko, see the Northest Asia section of the 3 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NODONG SINMUN GREETS ANNIVERSARY OF CPC FOUNDING

SK020953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 30 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 July editorial: "The Path of Struggle Embroidered With Glory and Victories -- Marking the 65th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC"]

[Text] Today, the Chinese working class and people are marking the significant 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, their true vanguard unit and guiding force. Marking this day, our party members and people are extending the most wholehearted congratulations and militant greetings to all CPC members and the fraternal Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The founding of the CPC was a historical event of epochal significance in the revolutionary development of the Chinese people.

The founding ofthe CPC was an important event of historical significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese working masses, including the Chinese working class, to achieve class and national liberation against the domination and plunder of the domestic reactionary ruling clique and alien aggressors.

The bloody resistance struggle by the popular masses against the oppression and exploitation of the feudal bureaucratic clique and against alien forces' aggession and plunder had continued in the Chinese land even before the founding of the CPC. Unable to stand the maltreatment, plunder, poverty, and starvation anymore, the masses of all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, rose bravely in a sacred struggle for class and national liberation.

However, because there was no correct leadership of a revolutionary party, they had to go through heartrending failures at every attempt. The ardent hope for the leadership of a revolutionary party, which the Chinese revolutionaries and patriots aspired to have, was realized in the end when the CPC was founded in Shanghai. With the founding cf the CPC, the working class and popular masses in China came to have a new type of Marxist-Leninist party as well as a militant staff office. The founding of the CPC also brought the Chinese revolution to a stage of new development conducted under the leadership of a true vanguard unit.

From this time on, the Chinese people nave ushered in a new era in which they had to victoriously blaze the path of a treacherous revolutionary struggle under the leadership of a revolutionary party. For the past 65 years since the day it was founded, the CPC has led the Chinese working class and all the people to victory as the organizer of and guiding force for all the victories won in the Chinese revolution amid the fierce class struggle against the enemies within and without.

By organizing and mobilizing the popular masses in the domestic revolutionary war and other protracted and arduous struggles such as the anti-Japanese war, the CPC has achieved a victory of a pan-national scale in the people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, the first true sovereignty of the people ever founded in China's thousands of years of history.

With the founding of the PRC under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people were able to bring about a fundamental change in their position and become the true masters of their nation and society.

The founding of the PRC changed the relationship of forces in the international arena in a way that decisively favors the revolution. After leading the people's revolution to victory, the CPC fundamentally changed the apperance of China, which had lagged behind, and built a new China full of life in the vast land by actively mobilizing the Chinese People's revolutionary zeal and creativity for socialist construction under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Victory in the people's revolution, the establishment of the PRC, and the birth of socialist China--these are the great contributions made by the CPC before the Chinese people and world revolution.

The CPC is a party which has glorious traditions, rich experience in struggle, and accomplishment. It waged anti-Japanese and anti-U.S. struggles, fought against domestic reactionary factions of various stripes, fought against the deviations of either the left or the right, engaged in a united front, and launched a long march. It is a party which has carried out a people's democratic revolution and a socialist revolution. it is also a party which has achieved brilliant victory in this course by overcoming all dificulties.

The CPC, which has continued an arduous but proud history of struggle, has now achieved great success in the revolutionary struggle by leading the Chinese people in a new struggle since the 3d plenary meeting of the 11th party Central Committee in particular. Under the leadership of the CPC leadership, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the CPC has now entered a new stage of development. The party ranks have been organized, temporary obstacles laid on the advancing path have been eliminated, stability and unity have been achieved on a pan-national scale, and socialist economic construction is now being carried out successfully.

Uniting firmly around the CPC, the Chinese people are now vigorously accelerating the struggle for socialist modernization by joining in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and various other plenary meetings that followed the 12th party congress.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the CPC and creative zeal of the Chinese people, China increased industrial and agricultural products by 16.4 percent last year as compared to that of the previous year and increased the people's per capital income by 12.3 percent. Great successes have been achieved in the fields of transportation, science, technology, education, culture, and public health.

With great successes attained in various domains of the national economy last year, the Sixth 5-Year Plan came to a conclusion as a brilliant success. As a result of annual growth in production during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a new phase in which the national economy is stable and is achieving a balanced development as a whole has been created. Also, as a result of this, the urban and rural residents' income has increased and the people's living standard has been improved.

The successful implementation of the Sixth 5-year Plan is a powerful testimony to the superiority of the socialist system. Based on such successes, the Chinese people have now vigorously set out on their new march for the Seventh 5-Year Plan which begins this year.

The changes taking place in China demonstrate that the CPC lines correspond to the reality in China and that they are displaying great vitality.

The CPC is actively struggling to reunify the whole land by returning Taiwan, its inseparable territory, to the fatherland while consistenly enforcing a peace-loving foreign policy of independence and sovereignty.

Today, the international position ot the CPC and the PRC is growing daily and their influence on the settlement of international issues and on the devleopment of the international situation is growing stronger. The growing and strengthening of the PCC's might and its prosperity and development serve as a great contribution to accelerating the common cause of the world's revolutionary people for independence, sovereignty, socialism, and peace against imperialism.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the successes being attained by the CPC in socialist construction for the four modernizations as if they were their own. Korea and China are the closest neighbors who are linked to each other across a river, and the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China are credible revolutionary comrades-in-arms and close class brothers who established blood ties in the course of struggle to achieve a common goal while opposing their common enemy.

the peoples of our two countries have fought hand in hand against the Japanese imperialists and against the U.S. imperialists; they have fought in the land of China and in the land of Korea; they have fought together in the past; even today they are advancing on the same front for independence, sovereignty, socialism, and peace.

The history of such a common struggle waged by the peoples of the two countries, Korea and China, is a history of beautiful friendship in which the two peoples overcame difficulties and ordeals by sharing woe and weal with each other and mutually supported and encourgaed each other with a comradely sense of obligation while blazing a victorious path.

Korean-Chinese friendship is a great friendship which the leaders of the two countries' parties and states have established and nurtured themselves. Because it is based on the particularly close friendly relation between the leaders of party and state in the two countries, Korean-Chinese friendship has solid roots and is a genuine and solid friendship displaying its invincible vitality.

In particular, mutual visits and meetings in recent years between the leaders of party and state of the two countries have become events that are worth recording in the history of Korean-Chinese friendship as special events.

Today, mutual visits and contacts of delegations between the parties and governments of the two countries and in various fields are active, and economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries is growing.

Korean-Chinese friendship is a common treasure that the parties and people of the two countries of Korea and China must value and make blossom and develop indefinitely. It is the firm conviction and will of our party and people to defend and make Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been sealed with blood in the flames of revolutionary struggle and which has overcome all stern difficulties of history, shine from generation to generation.

No matter how severe the storms and wind and difficulties may be in the future, our people will always advance forever hand in hand with the fraternal Chinese people on the same road of common struggle for victory in the socialist and communist cause and the cause of the world peace against imperialist aggression and war maneuvers.

The WPK members and Korean people are convinced that the fraternal CPC members and Chinese people will attain new victories in the overwhelming struggle for the four modernizations by uniting firmly around the CPC Central Committee, the organizer of all their victories, encourager, and guiding force.

U.S. CONGRESS RESOLUTION DENOUNCED AS 'ARROGANT'

SK280457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Dailies today come out with commentaries accusing the U.S. House of Representatives of demanding the North to work for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula in a very arrogant, tricky and impertinent "resolution" on June 24:

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The "resolution" is a tricky one intended to wave off the international community's condemnation of the belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists to heighten the tension on the Korean peninsula, emasculate the struggle of the South Korean people and students against U.S. imperialism and for independence and legalize its occupation of South Korea and policy of division and war toward it.

Referring to the fact that the United States, the very one responsible for the heightened tension on the Korean peninsula, demanded the North to accept "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations", the commentary says:

The brigandish demand that the North accept its divisive scheme is an intolerable insult to the entire Korean people struggling for the reunification of the country and an open challenge to the world's people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

In bringing forward as ever "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations", the United States disclosed its intention to keep Korea divided forever and hasten preparation for another war, keeping its forces in South Korea for an indefinite period. With no trick can the U.S. imperialists, splittists, and warmanaics, conceal their true colour.

TESTIMONY ON ARMS BUILD UP IN NORTH SCORED

SK020519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 [KCNA] -- U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham, in his secret congressional testimony, alleged that the DPRK was building up arms and had stockpiled offensive chemical weapons.

Refuting this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

It is the U.S. imperialists themselves who have deployed upwards of 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and large quantities of chemical weapons in South Korea and are planning to ship Pershing 2 missiles, cruise missiles and binary chemical weapons. They seek in this the heinous purpose of starting a nuclear and chemical war against our republic and, furthermore, attacking socialist countries with South Korea as the strongpoint.

Wickham's propaganda that the DPRK is building up arms is no more than a fiction to veil the U.S. own feverish aggressive arms buildup and war preparations.

Wickham in his testimony argued that the South Korean puppets were justified in harshly cracking down on the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of South Korean students and people in these remarks he glaringly revealed his truculent color as the mastermind of the bloody suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising a few years ago.

By defending the fascist repression by the puppet clique he suggested that the U.S. imperialists were intending to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea, keep that part of Korea under the U.S. forces' occupation and step up the moves for the provocation of another war.

U.S. SR-71 OVERFLIGHT REPORTED 3 JULY

SK031221 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1205 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated an espionage act by infiltrating a spy plane into the airspace above the territorial waters in the East Sea of our country.

At around 1652 today, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong, our country, thus committing an espionage act against the northern half of the republic. For the month of June alone, their aerial espionage acts have numbered as many as 15. This shows that the United States is not interested in easing tension on the Korean peninsula and in dialogue.

JAPANESE DISTORTIONS OF HISTORY DISCUSSED

SK042300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Test] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article by Associate Doctor Kang Sok-hui of the history institute of the Academy of Social Science, under the headline "Unjustifiable Move of the Japanese Authorities to Distort The Korean History Again".

the headline "Unjustifiable Move of the Japanese Authorities to Distort The Korean History Again".

Pointing out that the Japanese authorities gave "instructions" to understate the number of Korean casualties at the hand of Japanese troops in the March 1 popular uprising in 1919 at 53,000 and cut other figures, too, in history textbooks for the high school authorized by the Japanese Ministry of Education, the paper says:

This is, in essense, an attempt to conceal the ferocity of their fascist colonial repressive rule in the past days and "justify" their reinvasion of South Korea and overseas expansion.

It continues: In dealing with the early Korea-Japan relations in the authorized textbooks, the Japanese authorities saw to it that "the people who came across the sea" was rewritten into "naturalized people" who were naturalised into Japanese, ceasing to be Koreans from the very beginning. This is intended to obliterate the role played by Koreans in the historic, economic and cultural development of Japan. And this vividly reveals their bid to gratify their desire for reinvasion of South Korea.

Pointing to the "instructions" of the Japanese authorities to change the "Korean language" into "Hanguk Korean language" in the authorized textbooks, the paper says: They seek in this to win the favor of the South Korean puppets with textbooks as a tantalizing political bait and realise their reinvasion designs on South Korea without difficulty.

The Japanese authorities made an ambiguous and distorted descriptions of stark historical facts, as can be seen in their attempt to whitewash the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors in Korea in the 1592-1598 war. This is an artifice to conceal the brutality of the Japanese aggressors in the past.

With no amount of attempt can the Japanese authorities change or erase history of crimes committed agianst the Korean people.

MINJU CHOSON ON NAKASONE U.N. PROPOSAL

SK052253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, in his speech July 2, drivelled that "simultaneous entry" of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations, which he had advertised at the Tokyo Western summit, could be "a tentative step" toward the reunification of Korea."

Dismissing this as a ridiculous sophism, a signted commentary of MINJU CHOSON Saturday says:

The "plan for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is a plan for the permanent division of Korea. In peddling this ware, Nakasone seeks the sinister aim of perpetuating the division of Korea at the request of the U.S. imperialists, therby stretching the crooked hand of political and economic domination ever deeper into South Korea and, furthermore, realising reinvasion designs on Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries' cry for "simultaneous U.N. admission" is a criminal act openly challenging the Korean people's purpose and desire for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

DIVERSE OPINIONS ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM VIEWED

SK060305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 86 p 1, 8

[From the "News in Review" column by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik: "Age of Hundred Flowers' Arrives Here"]

[Text] Any keen-eyed observer of current developments in Korea is likely to arrive at the conclusion that an "age of a hundred flowers" is coming to this Republic.

The intense constitutional debate now going on in different sectors of society is obviously the main source of this general impression but there are many more signs of pluralism growing in the country.

The academic world, both faculties and students, is of course the leader in the orchestration of various political and ideological calls, as well as social and economic claims. Still, voices are no less assertive in labor, literary and religious circles.

Even within political parties, traditionally the most disciplined institution in the nation, diversity in opinions is clearly seen over such a crucial issue as constitutional reform.

The Democratic Justice Party has just started public hearings in provincial cites as a means to publicize its current theme of "anti-direct election" in a counter-fire against the opposition call for direct presidential polls.

But indications are that the sessions will hardly be homophonous as earlier debates in Seoul contained many different ideas on the form of government and economic provisions to be spelled out in a new constitution.

In a recent caucus, rep. Yi Yong-hun who is a noted lawyer, engaged in frontal criticism of the party's rejection of the direct presidential election formula. The provincial sessions may see the emergence of some of his kind.

As to the question of whether the projected basic law should clearly prescribe de-concentration of businesses or other economic principles, opinions within the ruling party are sharply split.

In the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, where party president Yi Min-u's "ban" on advocacy of systems other than the direct presidential election formula is in effect, there are endless individual objections and more organized dissent from minor factions.

Yi Chol-sung champions the parliamentary cabinet system, though his rejection of the party policy may emanate from his antagonism towards the "two Kims" as much as from purely ideological grounds.

The pluralistic trend is also found in the creation of new parties by some maverick figures in the opposition world. At least two parties are in the making, with the titles of "the People's Democratic Party" and "the Third Generation Party," respectively.

Most dazzling are perhaps the ramifications of those dissident organizations. In addition to such well-known acronyms as "Minmintu," "Chamintu," "Mintongnyon" and "Minchu," new entries make the list day by day.

The riotous demonstrations in Inchon last May 3 were an alarming display of the great bariety of the nation's dissident movements. People were shocked not only at the radicalism of their slogans but at the diversity of groups represented in the streets.

Among the newer organizations is "Mingayon," which is composed of the families of students and workers who were arrested in connection with various protest actions.

Its members met each other for the first time on their visits to investigation agencies in search of their kin, whose whereabouts were not immediately reported to them in many cases.

Mostly mothers and wives of the young dissidents, the "Mingayon" members are active in protesting alleged atrocities against the detainees and thus became a major dissident force in terms of the intesity of the activities and organizational strength as well.

Civil disobedience movements like the "Boycott KBS" campaign are further evidence of the changing social climate. Protestant Christian churches, which are leading the campaign, are more and more deeply involved in secular affairs, as is the Catholic community.

The labor movement which had long been led by the moderate "Nochong," or Federation of Korean Trade Unions, are now dominated by more spontaneous smaller groups which were born at the scene of actual struggles at workshops.

Some militant groups, such as the Chonggye Garment Workers Union, were outlawed but many others are created to engage in protest actions against employers as well as the government.

Independent voices are heard in rising tones from organizations of writers, artists, teachers and even plain consumers on subjects ranging from government systems and human rights to educational autonomy and freedom of expression.

Some analysts determine all these phenomena simply as the effect of "democratization" but others see them as reflecting general social development that, conversely, form the foundation of political progress.

Despite vivid evidence of voluntary or imposed restraints in many institutions, the cacophonous activities in diverse social sectors allow many to engage optimism rather than worry.

There are warnings that the trend could be temporary: a different calculation by political power could make things different overnight. Yet, it seems more and more to be an irreversible course and politicians would be well advised to adapt themselves to the change.

'NO LIVE U.S. POW'S IN VIETNAM' REAFFIRMED

OW031612 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 — On July 2 and 3, a number of U.S. and other Western news agencies reported that at the U.S.-Vietnamese meeting held in Hanoi on July 1 and 2 on the issue of Americans missing in action in Vietnam, the Vietnamese side agreed to let U.S. officials participate in the investigation into reports about Americans allegedly still alive in Vietnam.

According to the Vietnam office for Americans missing in Vietnam, this is sheer fabrication prompted by ill intention. On this issue, the Vietnamese side has time and again affirmed that there are no more live U.S. prisoners-of-war in Vietnam.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN PRC CRIMES

BK071044 Hanoi International Service in English 1010 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Vietnam Committee for Investigation into the Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists Against Vietnam on Monday [7 July] issued a communique saying that, in the first 6 months of this year, Chinese troops fired more than 250,000 artillery and mortar rounds and rockets on Vietnamese territory. Meanwhile, China still maintains more than 200-division [as heard] strong force close to the Vietnamese border.

Chinese troops from company to battalion-sized units on 15 occasions attacked several heights of Vietnamese northern provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, and Cao Bang, some of them by 300 to 400 meters deep inside Vietnamese territory.

The communique also reports that in the first 6 months of this year, Chinese planes on 1,000 occasions operated close to the Vietnamese border. On 16 February, Chinese planes violated airspace over Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province. Meanwhile, Chinese vessels made 200 intrusions into Vietnamese waters. China even floated mines downstream of river, which caused casualties to several Vietnamese children. [sentence as heard]

The communique points out that during this period, China caused great losses to the Vietnamese people. Forty-seven persons were killed, 72 wounded, and 35 kidnapped -- most of them women and children -- 185 houses and classrooms were destroyed; and more than 700 hectares of forests and precious medicinal herbs damaged.

JUNE BORDER INCIDENTS WITH PRC REVIEWED

OW031826 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 03 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 — During the month of June, Chinese troops fired 15,000 artillery rounds on Thanh Thuy village and many other populated areas in Vixuyen district, in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen. On June 1, the Children's International Day, Chinese troops fired many 130-mm shells on the school of Quyet Tien village, Quan Ban district, killing two pupils and wounding five others and a teacher. Also in June, Chinese commandoes and scouts on 11 occasions infiltrated into many areas of Hoang Su Phi and Xin Man districts, Ha Tuyen province, Ha Lang and Bao Lac districts, Cao Bang province, Hai Ninh, Binh Lieu and Quang Ha districts, Quang Ninh province, and Loc Binh and Cao Loc districts, Lang Son Province.

Fighting in self defence, the local armed forces and people captured many intruders, shot afire a military truck and an ammunition depot.

DEATH OF GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI ANNOUNCED

OW031744 Hanoi VNA in English 1714 GMT 03 Jul 86

["General Hoang Van Thai Passes Away" — VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 -- General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, standing member of the Central Party Commission for the Vietnam People's Army, ex-general chief-of-staff of the V.P.A., ex-commander of the South Vietnam Command, ex-deputy secretary of the South Vietnam Party Committee and ex-deputy secretary of the Party Commission for South Vietnam, vice minister of National Defense, deputy to the National Assembly 7th Legislature, died at 05.10 hrs (local time) on July 2, 1986 at the army hospital 108 of a heart attack, at the age of 71 (seventy one).

General Hoang Van Thai was awarded the Ho Chi Minh Order and many military honours. A funeral committee has been founded headed by General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, secretary of the Central Party Commission for the V.P.A. and minister of national defence. A memorial service and the funeral will be held on July 6. His remains will be buried at the Mai Dich cemetary in Hanoi.

Funeral Committee Announced

BK040544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The committee responsible for the funeral of Senior General Hoang Van Thai is composed of the following comrades:

Head: Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and Minister of National Defense.

Members: Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the standing body of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and director of the Political General Department; Senior General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the standing body of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and vice minister of National Defense; Senior General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the standing body of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, vice minister of National Defense, and chief of the VPA General Staff; Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, member of the Party Central Committee, member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, deputy director of the Political General Department; Lieutenant General (Le Van Thi), director of the Technical General Department; and Lieutenant General (Doan Tue), deputy chief of the General Staff.

Leaders Pay Last Tribute

OW061623 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 6 -- General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice minister of National Defence was buried at the Mai Dich cemetery here this morning. He died in Hanoi on July 2 of a heart attack, at the age of 71.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, sent a wreath. Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho and other leaders of the party, the state, the national assembly, the council of state and council of ministers, and more than 200 delegations of the army, of the various ministries, state offices and mass organisations paid their last tribute to the late general at the army club where his remains lay in state.

A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Defence, and delegations of the embassies of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, the military attaches of the Soviet Union, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, and the representation of the French Communist Party in Hanoi, also paid their last homage to General Hoang Van Thai.

General Van Tien Dong, political bureau member of the Party Central Committee and minister of National Defence, delivered the oration. He said that with the passing away of General Hoang Van Thai, the CPV lost an illustrous member, the state and the army lost an excellent leader and commander.

VO NGUYEN GIAP AT VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE MEETING

BK040855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The office of the Council of Ministers held a conference recently to review the implementation of the decision on providing vocational guidance for students and rationally using them upon their graduation during the 1981-85 period and to discuss guidelines for this task in the days ahead. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap directed and addressed the conference.

Over the past 5 years, the implementation of the decision on providing vocational guidance for students and rationally using them upon their graduation has changed the concepts of society and various sectors, echelons, and schools and many parents of students. The substance of the decision is that apart from teaching students, all general schools must provide them with vocational training so as to successfully initiate a seething and firm movement for vocational guidance not only among our schols but also in our entire society.

Through the providing of vocational guidance, educational activities at various schools have been carried out under relatively diversified forms and have begun to combine the training objective with the economic, social, and cultural objectives of each locally and the entire country. Meanwhile, scholastic, labor, and technical activities have also been stepped up.

Thanks to the use of various forms of productive labor with a popular vocational guiding and training character, many schools have made it possible for students to understand the essential quality of work and professions and have brought about considerable economic results.

REPORTAGE ON PRO-MARCOS 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

Tolentino 'Acting President'

OW061007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 6 KYODO -- About 200 fully-armed soldiers joined thousands of supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos at a rally in a park in central Manila Sunday. A private radio station covering the rally live reported that former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino, who ran as Marcos' vice president in the February 7 snap presidential election, took his oath as acting president at the rally. Marcos has asked Tolentino to act as president since fleeing into exile in Hawaii after he was deposed in a civilian-backed military revolt which installed Corazon Aquino as president in late February.

It was the first time that fully-armed regular troops had joined a Marcos loyalist rally, many of which have ended in violent clashes with the police in the past. The soldiers, who posed for photographers but refused to talk to journalists, covered their name plates with white stickers displaying the Philippine flag and the words "long live democracy." They also back [as received] headbands with the red triangular insignia of the anti-colonial "Katipunan" army during the anti-Spanish struggle.

The troops were reportedly led by Col. Rey Cabatuan, officer-in-charge of the Philippine Constabulary Regional Command 3 in central Luzon, about 80 kilometers north of Manila. A military jeep led the convoy of troops who rode on three army trucks and two dump trucks plastered with Marcos stickers used in the February 7 snap election campaign. The soldiers, carrying M-16 rifles and M-60 machineguns, were in loose groups of about 30 standing in formation or sitting on the seawall behind a grandstand where the loyalists were rallying in the park by Manila Bay.

A police spokesman said anti-riot contingents withdrew to a bridge near the Malacanang presidential palace about a kilometer away to stop any possible attempt to assault the seat of government of President Aquino, who is on a visit to the southern Philippines.

The loyalist demonstrators are accusing Aquino of handing over power to communists. Representatives of the underground leftwing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF) and government officials are preparing for talks on a possible ceasefire which could end the 17-year communist-led insurgency.

Tolentino Names Cabinet

BK061255 Manila PNA in English 1247 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Manila July 6 (PNA) -- Former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino Sunday took his oath as acting president of the Philippines in a ceremony attended by thousands of supporters loyal to ousted President Ferdinand Marcos. Tolentino said he was taking the oath on instructions of Mr Marcos from his exile in Honolulu, Hawaii. He said he would assume office until Mr Marcos returns to the Philippines.

Both Marcos and Tolentino were proclaimed president and vice president, respectively, following the Feb 7 elections by the Batasang Pambansa (national assembly) which was abolished by the revolutionary government of President Corazon Aquino.

Immediately, Tolentino named five officials as cabinet members. They are Juan Ponce Enrile as defense minister, Rafael Recto as justice minister, Isidro Rodriguez as local government minister, and Manuel S. Alba as budget minister. [Tokyo KYODO in English at 2310 GMT on 6 July reports on Tolentino's appointment of a cabinet and adds that Tolentino appointed "former Member of Parliament Manuel Collantes as acting foreign minister."] Tolentino said he retained Enrile as defense minister to allow him to continue the government's anti-insurgency program.

Enrile could not be immediately reached for comment. He and military chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos led a civilian and church-backed military revolt in February that toppled Mr Marcos' 20-year unpopular regime and installed Aquino, the 53-year-old widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr., as the new president.

Tolentino's oath-taking came at a time when President Aquino is in the southern Philippines city of Cagayan de Oro, some 800 km south of here. Aquino has been informed of Tolentino's swearing-in and has instructed General Ramos to handle the rallyists with maximum tolerance.

The rallyists, dubbed as Marcos loyalists, have been staging demonstrations at the central park every Sunday since Aquino's rise to power last February. Reports said some 300 soldiers had deserted their posts and joined the Marcos loyalists in a show of defiance.

The soldiers were seen Sunday afternoon among those in the crowd of Marcos supporters at the Manila Hotel. They were heavily armed and their guns were tied with blue ribbon and white ribbons -- the campaign colors of Mr Marcos in the last national elections.

The loyalists and the military deserters were reportedly set to proceed to the presidential palace Sunday night. Meanwhile, military authorities had beefed up security measures at the palace in the wake of reports that soldiers loyal to Mr Marcos would assault anytime Sunday night.

Tolentino on Taking Oath

BK061248 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 6 Jul 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, July 6 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino Sunday proclaimed himself acting Philippine president here while President Corazon Aquino was visiting the southern city of Cagayan de Oro. Mr. Tolentino, 75, appeared in the lobby of the hotel after a speaking with other supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and formally announced that he was the acting president of the Philippines, eyewitnesses said. "I have taken my oath of office this afternoon as acting president of the Republic of the Philippines," Mr. Tolentino said to thunderous applause and chants of "Tolentino, Tolentino" and "Marcos, Marcos."

Mr Tolentino nominated the joint leader of the revolt which toppled Mr. Marcos in February, Juan Ponce Enrile, as his defence minister and said he was also nominating him as prime minister under a 1973 constitution abolished by new President Corazon Aquino in March.

Some 1,500-2,000 Marcos supporters, including several dozen troops armed with rifles, had virtually seized the Manila Hotel, packing its huge lobby and barricading and encircling the bayside government-owned luxury hotel, eyewitnesses said. A further three truckloads of troops had joined some 5,000 pro-Marcos supporters who staged a rally at a park near the central Manila Hotel. Police at the rally pulled back when the troops arrived and went to guard the Presidential Palace, eyewitnesses said. No pro-Aquino troops were visible at the site.

Hotel staff said that foreign tourists had begun evacuating the hotel. One elderly Caucasian couple were nearly mauled after deriding Mr. Marcos, but were allowed to leave, eyewitnesses said.

(In Cagayan de Oro, Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos said that some 1,000 troops, 300 of them armed and led by Bridagier General Jose Maria Zumel, were in the Manila Hotel with Mr. Tolentino.

(But "there has been no violence and the situation is under control," he told a local radio station.

("We should like to assure our people that the government of Corazon Aquino is supported by the new Armed Forces of the Philipines. I appeal to the people to be calm and to be on the alert for any depredation and terrorism."

(Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mrs. Aquino was "very calm" and was continuing her scheduled programme.

(But a press conference scheduled for 1000 GMT was delayed. The university where Mrs. Aquino was meeting local residents was surrounded by armed troops, but the atmosphere remained calm.)

Mr. Tolentino had stood as Mr. Marcos's running-mate in a February election widely held to be rigged, in which they were officially declared the winners.

Mr. Tolentino took his oath before a retired supreme court justice, and said he had taken the vice-presidential oath before the presidential oath. He had been absent when Mr. Marcos was sworn in as president February 25, hours before being forced to flee the palace to exile in Hawaii.

Mr. Tolentino said that he had taken the oath under a law enacted by the abolished National Assembly, which stated that the vice-President would take over if the chief executive informed the Assembly speaker that he was temporarily unable to perform his duties. "President Marcos from Honolulu, where he is now staying, sent a letter to Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, telling the speaker that he is temporarily unable to perform his duties as president and so Vice-President Tolentino can act now as president."

He named four other principal members of his cabinet, all former ministers or close Marcos associates, and said other posts would be sealed shortly. Appealing for national unity and reconciliation, he said he would call for local government elections and a constitutional convention as soon as possible.

Mrs. Aquino's government has been criticized for replacing elected pro-Marcos local officials with their own appointees. Mr. Tolentino stressed that he would not discriminate against people identified with Mrs. Aquino in his choice of officials.

Aquino To File Charges

BK061302 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, July 6 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Sunday she would file sedition charges against opposition leader Arturo Tolentino hours after he declared himself acting president in Manila. But she told a news conference in this southern city at the heart of the country's communist insurgency that she would stick to her itinerary. She is due to leave Cagayan for Manila Monday.

Asked if she believed Mr. Marcos was involved in Mr. Tolentino's decision, Mrs. Aquino said: "Definitely so. Either they informed him or they received orders from him, but I'm sure Marcos has something to do with this because all they want is to destabilize this government."

"Turing Tolentino will not make any difference as far as my plans are concerned," she said, using Mr. Tolentino's nickname. However, Mrs. Aquino looked worried. A spokeswoman, Alice Villadolid, said the president was "a bit tired."

(In Manila, tanks surrounded the Malacanang presidential palace after the military received reports that military deserters backing Mr. Tolentino were planning to seize the downtown Manila compound, palace spokesmen said.

(Tolentino supporters barricaded the central Manila Hotel, where Mr. Tolentino was sworn in as acting president by a retired supreme court judge, with passenger buses, flower pots and burning tires, but the rest of the capital remained calm, eyewitnesses said.)

Laurel Comments From Madrid

HK061957 Hong Kong AFP in English 1951 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid, July 6 (AFP) -- Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel of the Philippines, in Spain on an official visit, Sunday dismissed as a "farce without any backing" the power play led by opposition leader Arturo Tolentino early in the day. In a statement released through the Philippine Embassy here, Mr Laurel said the power grab would not "affect" the government of President Corazon Aquino or "cause us to change our course from the consolidation of the democratic process in the Philippines."

Mr Laurel said he had spoken by phone with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as well as with Jaime Cardinal Sin, the archbishop of Manila. Both had assured him that matters were under control of the government, he said. Mr Laurel, who arrived here Sunday on the first leg of a European tour, said he would stick to his planned itinerary, despite Mr Tolentino's proclaiming himself acting president. "Everything is under control" in Manila, Mr Laurel's statement said. "The government is functioning without change, as always."

Aquino Troops Surround Hotel

HK062035 Hong Kong AFP in English 2026 GMT 6 Jul 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- Security forces backing President Corazon Aquino Monday surrounded a first-class hotel here where opposition leader Arturo Tolentino set up headquarters with armed supporters after proclaiming himself president on Sunday. Mrs Aquino, bolstered by pledges of support from Philippine military leaders and the U.S. Government, continued an overnight visit to the south, where she played down the coup attempt and said sedition charges would be filed against Mr Tolentino. Manila remained calm despite the political crisis only four-and-a half month after a popular revolt ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and swept the 53-year-old Mrs Aquino to power on February 25. She was expected to be back in Manila Monday morning.

Some military officials sacked by Mrs Aquino supported Mr Tolentino and said they were acting to prevent a communist takeover of the Philippines, which is battling an insurgency led by the 16,000-strong New People's Army, the armed branch of the Philippine Communist Party. The coup group claimed to have 5,000 troops but pro-Aquino officials and witnesses in the hotel estimated their strength at 150 to 200 armed soldiers and some 2,000 civilians after midnight Sunday (1600 GMT).

Mr Tolentino, 75, proclaimed himself acting president until Mr Marcos can return from exile in Hawaii. But he failed to gain the crucial support of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Mr Enrile, 62, who led the February revolt that toppled Mr Marcos, dismissed an offer from Mr Tolentino to make him defense minister and premier. "I'm not looking for another job," Mr Enrile said after a meeting with top military leaders at the suburban Manila Armed Forces headquarters. "There is only one government in this country and that is the Aquino government."

Mr Enrile pledged to exhaust peaceful means to persuade the rebels to give up and sent three emissaries to talk Mr Tolentino out of his plan but rebel military men demanded a meeting with the minister himself.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, who co-led February's revolt against Mr Marcos, was travelling with Mrs Aquino in the south. He urged Mr Tolentino to stop his "foolishness."

Among the prominent military men who supported Mr Tolentino were retired Major General Prospero Olivas, a former Metropolitan Manila police chief, and Brigadier Gererals Jaime Echeverria and Jose Zumel, who have not been given assignments since being relieved of their duties by Mrs Aquino in February. Members of Mr Marcos's presidential guard and political party showed up at the government-owned Manila Hotel to express support for Mr Tolentino, who named four Marcos allies apart from Mr Enrile to an imcomplete, would-be cabinet.

Pro-Aquino troops overnight closed down a private radio station supporting Mr Tolentino and guarded a government broadcast complex and private news organizations, military officials said.

Mrs Aquino said in a scheduled speech at a dinner with businessmen in Cagayan de Oro that she didn't know what prompted Mr Tolentino's attempt, adding that "my patience has run out."

"I think my having announced that I was going to the United States on September 17 could probably be one of the reasons," she said. "I guess he wants to embarrass me, make it appear in the foreign media that he is still a power to reckon with."

She quipped that "I hope he realizes he has to pay all the bills there. I am not about to pay for his bills."

Gen. Ramos' deputy, Brigadier General Eduardo Eermita, said in a radio interview at four A.M. (2000 GMT) Monday that a group of soldiers in the hotel had joined the pro-Aquino troops, saying they were deceived into believing that Mr Enrile and Gen. Ramos had abandoned Mrs Aquino. This could not be immediately confirmed.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department on Sunday voiced strong backing for Mrs Aquino. "The U.S. strongly supports the government of President Aquino and is against efforts such as these to undermine it," spokesman Joe Reap said. "We understand that General Ramos and Defence Minister Enrile are working closely with President Aquino to bring matters under control," he added.

Meanwhile, Mr Marcos, who has been at Hickham Air Force Base in Honolulu since the day after his 20-year rule ended on February 25, refused comment. A Marcos spokesman, Joe Lazo, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone that Mr Marcos was monitoring developments. Mr Lazo said Mr Marcos was still in Hawaii. He said he did not know what role Mr Marcos might have played in Tolentino maneuver.

Mr Lazo also was unable to conform a claim made by Mr Tolentino that Mr Marcos had sent a letter to the speaker of the Philippine Parliament, Nicanor Yniguez, authorizing Mr Tolentino to take over until he could return.

Radio on 'Counterrevolution'

HK062342 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Thousands of Marcos loyalists staged a counterrevolution yesterday [6 July] at the Manila Hotel and proclaimed Arturo Tolentino as acting president. Tolentino took his oath of office during a ralley at the hotel, and said he will assume the presidency until deposed President Marcos returns. He also named his cabinet, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as Prime Minister and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos as his chief of staff. Enrile immediately declined the offer.

The loyalists were supported by 100 armed troops loyal to the Marcos regime.

Tolentino told his press conference that his proclamation of a government in Marcos' name was based on the 1973 Constitution scrapped by President Aquino when she took office. He called on the National Assembly, which was dissolved by president Aquino, to convene and pass a law calling local elections. He named several members of his cabinet, and said he was retaining Enrile and Ramos so they can continue their fight against communism without limitation or restriction.

Reacting strongly to former MP Arturo Tolentino's oath-taking, President Aquino said criminal charges will be filed against him. She told a press conference that Tolentino was illegally installed and that it is up to the justice minister and solicitor general to decide on the charges and when to file them in court. The president said, however, that she had not issued an order to Tolentino and Marcos loyalists who are trying to destabilize her government, but the matter is being studied now.

Soldiers from the Capital Regional Command, or Capcom, now ring the Rizal Park area, including the Manila Hotel where Marcos loyalists have holed up after the oath-taking of former MP Arturo Tolentino as acting president. Capcom Chief Brigadier General Ramon Montano said their main objective is to contain the loyalists in the area and stop them from any efforts to seize any government building. He also said a dialogue is being arranged with Brigadier General Jose Maria Carlos Zumel, the former military academy superintendent. Montano said he told Zumel that the Capcom will not attack loyalists, but if they take over Malacanang it will be over their dead bodies. However, he warned the public from going to the Rizal Park area, to avoid any complications. At general headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo, General Salvador Mison said soldiers have ringed the Manila Hotel to prevent people from going, and that military camps in and around Manila have been secured.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has called for calm in the face of events precipitated by the oath-taking of Tolentino as acting president of the Philippines. Enrile also presented to newsmen the commanding generals of the various branches of the armed forces, except for AFP Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Major General Renato de Villa, who are with the president in Cagayan de Oro. The defense minister also said he has briefed the president on the situation here in Manila through Gen Ramos, and has sent emissaries for a dialogue with Tolentino at the Manila Hotel.

In new developments, some 200 fully-armed troops from the 3d Regional Unified Command base din Pampanga walked out of the Manila Hotel early this morning and proceeded to Fort Bonifacio for a little rest before their return to their mother unit. The troops, led by Lieutenant Colonel Danilo Victorina, boarded four vehicles provided by the western police district and went to Philippine Navy headquarters on Roxas Boulevard, then proceeded to Fort Bonifacio.

Victorina said they left their mother unit in Pampanga when they were told that they were needed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos at the Manila Hotel. When they learned later that they were misled by the loyalists, they decided to return to their mother organization.

Radio station DZME, well-known for its pro-Marcos stand, was disabled by the military shortly before 2200 yesterday to prevent it from rallying mass support for the loyalists who have gathered at the premises of the Manila Hotel. The putting of the station off the air was confirmed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile himself during a television interview yesterday evening. The radio station, located along Roosevelt Avenue, in Quezon City, during the month after the February revolution carried broadcasts of interviews with deposed President Marcos by long distance from Hawaii.

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said the government is keeping its options open in dealing with the Marcos loyalists who have established headquarters at the Manila Hotel after the proclamation yesterday of former MP Arturo Tolentino as acting president. In a radio interview, Arroyo said he was bothered by the tremendous number of calls he received from people suggesting that they use people power and march to the Manila Hotel to show their numbers.

About 1,000 Marcos loyalists are reported holed up at the Manila Hotel, together with a sprinkling of higher-ranking politicians.

Meanwhile, Metro Manila has remained quiet and calm despite a potentially explosive situation brought about by the oath-taking of former MP Arturo Tolentino as acting president of the Philippines. Traffic along koxas Boulevard has been observed normal, and no untoward incident has been reported by police. Troops of the Capital Regional Command, however, have surrounded the Rizal Park area, including the Manila Hotel, where thousand of Marcos loyalists are keeping vigil.

Aquino Leaves Cagayan de Oro

HK070209 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino left Cagayan de Oro City this morning after pushing through with an overnight visit despite the coup attempt in Manila. Mrs Aquino left aboard the presidential plan after a leisurely breakfast with military officials and troops in a reginal Armed Forces camp in that northern Mindanao city. She has downplayed former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino's proclamation of himself as acting president until deposed President Marcos can return from exile in Hawaii. Mrs Aquino said however that sedition charges have been filed against Mr Tolentino.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, who accompanied her to Cagayan de Oro City, left on a separate plane.

Confers With Military

HK070337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino arrived here Monday from a provincial visit and immediately conferred with top aides as participants in a failed coup continued to occupy the Manila Hotel. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who rejected Mr. Tolentino's offer of a cabinet post and directed the encircling of the rebels by elite troops, welcomed Mrs. Aquino at a suburban Air Force camp where her plane landed. Mrs. Aquino conferred with cabinet ministers and military officials led by General Fidel Ramos at the air base.

The military presented officers among from 200 troops who abandoned Mr. Tolentino after finding out that they had been deceived into thinking that Mr. Enrile and Gen. Ramos had mutinied against Mrs. Aquino. The two led February's revolt that toppled Mr. Marcos and forcd him to flee to Hawaii. Mr. Tolentino, a former member of parliament, ran as vice president with Mr. Marcos in February's presidential election. Poll frauds by Marcos partisans fueled the revolt.

Military Moves in Ilocos

HK070615 Quizon City DZFM RADIO in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Regional unified Command 1 Chief Colonel Jesus de la Cruz today set up more detachments around highways in the Ilocos region. The detachments will closely monitor possible mass movements of loyalists from the north to join their colleagues in metro Manila.

De la Cruz told a radio interview in Camp (Danrod), Benguet, that he had already placed his men on alert for any eventuality. He also advised residents to stay calm, saying the situation is very much under control.

Aquino Issues Ultimatum

HK070629 Hong Kong AFP in English 0627 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Monday gave opposition leader Arturo Tolentino and his supporters a 24-hour ultimatum to vacate a government-owned hotel where he had proclaimed himself president. Mrs. Aquino, reading a statement to journalists, did not say what she would do if the ultimatum on the "sorry adventure" was not heeded, but warned: "Let me tell you now that the law will not be flouted with impunity."

Mr. Tolentino, an ally of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, seized the plush Manila hotel on Sunday and formed a rival government, trying in vain to recruit Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile into his cabinet. Troops backing Mrs. Aquino sealed off the hotel.

Mrs. Aquino appealed to "the people who have holed up in the hotel to end it and come out within 24 hours." But asked what would happen if the 24-hour dedline were not met, she said "we will not tell you at the moment what our options are." she refused to answer any other questions.

Mrs. Aquino said military involvement in the aborted coup was "confined to a small number of men and officers with special loyalties to the previous government and who were largely misguided by a disinformation campaign launched by the loyalists and instigated by Mr. Marcos." She said that Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos had been in touch with all the major service commanders and the field commanders to assess the extent of "loyalist involvement" in their commands. "They report that, except for the small contingent at the Manila hotel, there is no problem."

Mrs. Aquino said that she would "exhaust every peaceful means to an early resolution of this problem." She said that Mr. Tolentino had only 100 armed men with him. Some 200 soldiers earlier abandoned him, saying they were deceived into thinking it was a top-level military mutiny against the government. "It was a propaganda gimmick and a violation of law and it has failed," Mrs Aquion said.

She said they had sealed off the hotel to a radius of 300 meters (1,000 feet) to prevent curious people from getting in the way and appealed to her supporters not tomarch to the hotel as reportedly planned by some groups. "This is not an occasion for a demonstration of people power," she said, referring to the February popular revolt that swept her to power. "Please try to keep a cool head."

Officials React to Incident

HK070736 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excertps] President Aquino is back in Manila after a weekend trip to Cagayn de Oro City. Bofore she left that city, she had a leisurely breadkast with officers and troops at the regional armed forces headquarters.

Troops backing President Aquino today sealed off the Manila Hotel. Military said [word indistinct] was left with (?100) troops after 200 abandoned him early this morning. [words indistinct] A general supporting Tolentino said they still have many armed troops inside the plush hotel, but eyewitnesses said only about 1,000 civilians and military loyalists remained inside and outside the building. The attempt by Tolentino [words indistinct] to form a separate government failed when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile [words indistinct]. Enrile said he does not need any job and appealed to the loyalists to avoid any outburst of violence. Enrile expressed surprise why he was being dragged into the move. He said the country has just gone through a peaceful revolution and it is not good for the country to witness another. [Words indistinct] a radio station that President Aquino is the president of the country, [words indistinct], as such he said at the moment, the country has more serious problems which need more attention. The defense chief advised the people to stay calm and at the same time assured them that nothing would happen again like what happened last February.

A radio station DZME, well known for its pro-Marcos stand, was disabled by the military shortly before 2200 last night to prevent it rallying mass support for the loyalists who are gathered at the premises of the Manila Hotel. The putting of the radio station off the air was confirmed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The radio station located along Roosevelt Avenue in Quezon City previously carried broadcasts of interviews with deposed President Marcos by long distance from Hawaii. Before the radio station went off the air, the [words indistinct] was carrying appeals for food to sustain the people in a projected vigil at the premises of the Manila Hotel.

Capcom [Capital Command] chief Ramon Montano said [words indistinct], however, he asked the public not to go to the Rizal Park area to avoid any complications. Deputy Capcom commander Emiliano Templo told reporters that the counterrevolution appears to have collapsed. He quoted rebel soldiers who surrendered early today as saying they have made to believe that they were supporting Defense Minister Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos in a coup against the Aquino government.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Ramos demonstrated his loyalty to President Aquino by appearing at her side at a news conference in Cagayan de Oro City. General Ramos has been in touch with Minister Enrile and his military headquarters in Manila. The AFP chief left Cagayan de Oro City this morning for Manila.

And in Washington, the American Government is closely following the situation in the Philippines. The American State Department's Joe Reap however declined to make any immediate comment on developments.

Back here at home, Acting National Housing Authority General Manager Lito Atienza, when asked to comment, gave this statement:

[Begin Atienza recording] We are very sorry to see a very learned man and a man who has showed his former wisdom in his decisions commit such an illegal act. The former Senator Tolentino surely has committed something which he will be sorry for because it is a complete mistake not only for himself but for the Filipino people. And the earlier he realizes this, the better for himself and for all of us. He is like a fool like a [words indistinct] but definitely he would not be effective in any of his designs to destabilize the government because the present leadership enjoys overwhelming support from the people, the military and from all the government agencies. So the earlier Senator Tolentino realizes his error, the better for himself and for all of us. [end recording]

Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco commented on Tolentino's induction of his former MPs as whistling in dark and behaving like a king without a kingdom. Cuenco commented that Tolentino's formation of a shadow cabinet means that Tolentino is shadow boxing.

Meantime, former San Juan Metro Manila Mayor Joseph Estrada told government radio reporters that he went yesterday to the Manila Hotel not to support any politicians. He said he was just supporting the clamor of many Filipinos for the government to be more decisive in the fight against the communist insurgents.

[Begin recording in Tagalog] [Estrada] The fighting is against communism and perhaps it is a well-known fact that last week, that within a week our soldiers were being murdered by the communists. And in spite of the murder of our soldiers, the cease-fire order remains. In short, there is no pity for our soldiers. Thus this is what the fighting is for. Lift the cease-fire order. If we continue with the cease-fire order, we will be eaten up by the communists.

[Reporter] Who are the people with you in the group?

[Estrada] There are different groups, some from Caloocan, Quezon City, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Pasay, and others who join in the mourning.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Estrada] If it were up to me, there is no need for proof as the whole country can see it. It was in the papers. For three consecutive days, our soldiers were killed without a fight and up to this day, the cease-fire order has not been lifted. It is still on and our soldiers will continue to be killed without a fight. [end recording]

Major General Eduardo Ermita, AFP civil relations chief, this morning appealed to Marcos loyalists to allow foreign visitors at the Manila Hotel to leave. Ermita aired the appeal following reports that some loyalists refused to open the hotel gate for those seeking to get out. Ermita also said the movement of foreign newspapermen who covered the hotel conference of the loyalists were restricted. He said there is no plan on the part of the government troops to attack the hotel or disturb the loyalists and there is no reason to hold the guests or newspapermen as hostages. Several politicians loyal to deposed President Marcos are currently holed up at the Manila Hotel hoping to generate supporters similar to the people's power that turned up at EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue] during the peaceful revolution in February.

Reports said the loyalists expect today thousands of reinforcements from other parts of the country, notably from central Luzon. The PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY quoted the reports as saying that reinforcements would include supporters from the civilian and military sectors including local government officials.

Tolentino Calls for Elections

HK070749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino Monday called for early elections as he continued to hold out at a plush hotel which he took over when he declared a rival government with himself as acting president. There was no immediate word on whether Mr. Tolentino would heed President Corazon Aquino's ultimatum for him to surrender within 24 hours, given earlier Monday.

Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria, one of the leaders of the small military force backing Mr. Tolentino, told reporters "force begets force" when asked what they would do in case of an attack by troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino. Two battallions of government troops ringed Manila Hotel, where an estimated 100 rebel troops armed with automatic rifles had barricaded themselves since Sunday. Some 200 troops who joined the coup attempt surrendered at dawn Monday.

Mr. Tolentino, speaking at a hotel news conference, called on Mrs. Aquino to hold early election, saying many people were "restless" because she had sacked local officials loyal to deposed president Ferdinand Marcos. But he added: "We do not want the restoration of a constitutional government by violence or by force. That is farthest from our thoughts."

Tolentino To Meet Emissary

HK071030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino, who headed an aborted coup, left the Manila Hotel here Monday for a meeting with an emissary of President Corazon Aquion's government at an undisclosed place, a spokesman said.

Mr Tolentino, who sparked a political crisis by proclaiming himself acting president while Mrs Aquino was out of Manila Sunday, left with fellow rebels in several cars, Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria told reporters.

The general, who later joined the party, said Mr Tolention was to meet with Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ileto, a former general and ambassador to Thailand closely identified with Mrs Aquino. Accompanying Mr Tolentino were lawyer Rafael Recto, whom he named justice minister, former National Assembly Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, and two other rebel generals, Brig Gen Echeverria said.

The Tolentino party left the Manila Hotel, which he and thousands of supporters seized Sunday, four hours after Mrs Aquino gave a 24-hour ultimatum for him to give up the "sorry adventure" by 1:30 p.m. (0530 GMT) Tuesday.

Earlier, Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile offered amnesty to the rebel troops led by Mr Tolentino if they abandoned their cause within 24 hours. "If the soldiers leave the hotel within 24 hours, no sedition charges will be filed against them," Mr Enrile told a press conference. Mr Enrile stressed that he was not asking the troops to surrender. "Let us not use the word 'surrender,' because we do not intend to embarrass anybody," he said.

Tolentino Leaves Hotel

HK071010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0940 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] At this time, we would like to make way for a special report from our mobile unit who is on the road at this time. They are at the Manila Hotel, and they would like to make a report on the ongoing activities in the area. I think this is an interview with Mr Espina. So Mobile One, come in.

[Begin Mobile One report] First we would like to report that Tolentino, or President Tolentino to the Marcos loyalists, has left the Manila Hotel to an undisclosed destination. According to the security offices of Tolentino, I think they are going out to make negotiations with the Cory group. At the moment, it is established that Mr Tolentino has left the hotel and he has driven a grey (?racer) with plate number MNS 301. So, we do not know the disclosed destination, but we believe that he is out for negotiations or whatever developments are to take place with the Cory government. At this point, we have been able to interview Gerry Espina, who has been silent actually about what is the real score. But based on an interview with a mixed group of journalists and correspondents we will find out what he is to say.

Here now is Gerry Espina.

[Begin recording] [Espina] Because we do not know what the military arrangements. [Words indistinct] I have always been outside the rooms. I do not know where these military personnels are being deployed.

[Reporter's questions indistinct]

[Espina] No, I was not into that because I arranged after [words indistinct], and this is the first time I heard about them, that was when we faced members of media. [Passage indistinct] No, no I was just asked to help to coordinate with media.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] I really don't know because I never heard being discussed. Later they were inside the room and talking about what has happened. [Passage indistinct]. They were inside the room for over an hour. When the session was over, Enrile and the chief arbiter, all the military men, and we were outside.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] There have not been any instance, but I understand that there has been constant communications between the military and the military of Mr Tolentino.

[Reporter] Is there serious efforts to negotiate?

[Espina] I think they are, the lines of communications are left open. [Passage indistinct] I really don't know.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] Well, the situation at the moment is that the military group are now making [words indistinct]. They have been made aware of the notice of 24 hours. They are meeting now.

[Reporter] What 24 hours?

[Espina] That we are to vacate in 24 hours, in the next 24 hours. The military are now meeting and after that they will meet with the political leaders, Mr Tolentino. After that they will call. They will contact [words indistinct] and when all is decided, Mr Tolentino will hold a press conference.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Espina] He is now talking with the political leaders. Also about the 24 hours. The military in the other room is talking and come out with an official reaction to it.

[Reporter's question indistint]

[Espina] Well, that is the decision that they made and I cannot explain why. [Passage indistinct] The military has certain information and contacts outside that we do not know.

[Reporter] When will the 24 hours run out, the deadline?

[Espina] That is not clear to me, because when I heard it from the generals, they were saying the next 24 hours. Whether it is the next 24 hours after they made the decision or whether the 24 hours has in fact started already.

[Reporter] What time did you hear about the ultimatum?

[Espina] About an hour ago, about 2 hours ago. [Passage indistinct] Let us just wait for Mr Tolentino to face later the media.

[Mobile unit] That was Gerry Espina speaking for the Marcos loyalist groups and Mr Tolentino, who was down earlier at about 2 in the afternoon. At that point, the military group of Tolentino and the political group were meeting separately to discuss the ultimatum or the deadline given to them by the Cory administration to vacate the Manila Hotel.

But now, at 20 minutes to six, Mr Tolentino has already left the Manila Hotel. I don't know where he has gone. He hasn't given a statement, but according to some security men, he may be going out to make negotiations further about his self-proclaimed government. So, we will have to stand by [name indistinct] FEBC news right here at Manila Hotel.

4 JULY DECLARED PHILIPPINES-U.S. FRIENDSHIP DAY

HK030599 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Malacanang announced yesterday [2 July] that President Corazon Aquino has declared July 4 a public holiday to mark Philippines-American Friendship Day. The day marks the country's independence in 1946 after nearly half a century as a U.S. colony. The Philippines gives more prominence to June 12, the anniversary of its freedom in 1898 after almost 400 years of Spanish colonial rule. Spain ceded the 7,100 islands to the United States for $20 million in December of that year.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS BREAK-OUT IN MANILA

OW041229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 4 KYODO -- Members of the constitutional commission supporting an anti-nuke, anti-bases provision in the new Philippines charter led 10,000 demonstrators protesting U.S. interventionist policies in the Philippines in front of the American Embassy in Manila Friday. The demonstrators had returned to the embassy an hour after police dispersed a smaller group of 2,000 protesters with tear gas and baton charges.

Twelve policemen and at least six demonstrators were injured in the earlier confrontation, including a protester who suffered a gunshot wound in the back when anti-riot contingents fired at rock-throwing demonstrators who had been shoved by policemen toward another portion of the boulevard in front of the embassy in central Manila. Four demonstrators were arrested. The embassy was closed for the July 4th American Independence Day, which is also celebrated officially as Philippine-American Friendship Day here.

The protesters, mostly belonging to the leftist New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), carried placards which said: "oppose American intervention in Philippine affairs" and "Remember Hiroshima and Chernobyl -- no foreign bases. No nuclear arms and plants." Peasant leaders and constitutional commission member Jaime Tadeo said America dominates the Philippines through its two military bases in the country. The domination continues even with the ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos, who has been accused of being an "imperialist puppet." "The U.S. bases should no longer continue to stay," 87-year-old Bayan Chairman Lorenzo Tanada said in a speech. "I hope the American people will come to know that the Filipino people no longer want those bases."

The dispersal was the first police action against leftist groups which had participated in the civilian-backed military revolt that ousted Marcos and installed President corazon Aquino last February. Aquino has declared that she will leave her options open on the bases agreement between the United States and the Philippines which expires in 1991.

The two largest U.S. overseas military bases are both in the Philippines -- Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, both north of Manila. Sixty organizations, including Bayan, have started a signature campaign to support incorporation of a provision in the new charter declaring the Philippines a nuclear-free and bases-free country. Aquino's cabinet recently decided in the wake of the Chernobyl accident not to operate the Westinghouse-built nuclear power plant located west of Manila, alleging it was unsafe.

BAYAN OPPOSES U.S. 'SPECIAL RELATIONS'

HK050236 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 86 p 10

[Text] The left-leaning Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) said yesterday U.S. intervention in the drafting of the new constitution will revolve on key issues such as national economic policies, American bases and counterinsurgency.

In a statement condemning Philippine-American "special relations," commemorated today (Philippine-American Friendship Day), Bayan said the U.S. will go against proposals in the new charter which will oppose their continued "plunder" of the country's human and natural resources.

"...The U.S. shall not lie content with (President Aquino's) promise to fully pay Marcos's debts, especially in the face of a militant people anxious to end an economic crisis caused by an IMF-WB (International Monetary Fund-World Bank) plan prioritizing debt service through oppressive measures...," the statement said.

On the issue of the military bases, Bayan claims the U.S. has "used its local agents" to argue that these installations enhance national security and will fight for a foreign policy favoring the indefinite retention of its major arsenals.

Bayan also foresees that the U.S. government will invoke "special relations" to justify its direct hand in the counterinsurgency campaign. It may also employ coercive tactics to wrangle constitutional provisions" [no opening quotes as published] ensuring the beefing up of the counterinsurgency program.

Bayan has earlier proposed provisions to the Constitutional Commission advocating:

-- A self-reliant national economy founded on national industrialization, agriculture.

-- A non-aligned foreign policy which denounces wars of aggression.

To observe Philippine-American Friendship Day, Bayan will hold a rally at the U.S. Embassy along Roxas Boulevard.

Before that, it will lead in the formation of a human chain around the Executive House where the Constitutional Commission will hold public hearings on the bases issue.

Bayan will also present resolutions for a nuclear bases-free Philippines.

CEBU GROUP CRITICIZES U.S. INTERVENTION

HK041051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] In Cebu city, American Consul (Wayne Porter), in his Filipino-American Friendship Day message, expressed the elation of Americans over the peaceful means with which Filipinos voiced their sentiments and their appreciation of freedom like Americans. He said that relations between the two countries are even stronger today.

Meanwhile, anti-imperialist groups called the Filipino-American Friendship Day a myth and said that the United States continues to interfere in the politics, economy and education of the Philippines.

The Visayas Ecumenical [words indistinct] said the United States continues to belittle Philippines sovereignty by maintaining military bases here and by intervening into Philippine politics through U.S. dominated financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank.

LEE KUAN YEW CONDUCTS 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Comments on Economy, Security

HK050340 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday said Filipino workers in Singapore are in no danger of being laid-off because of his country's new labor policies.

In a press briefing before his departure at the end of a four-day official visit, Lee said the new policies do not apply to domestic helpers and construction workers. In the case of workers, he said, the scheduled phase out is not due until 1992, and if by that time workers are still needed, they will be accommodated.

Lee said: "There has been misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the workers' problem."

As for Singapore buying Philippine products even if the same products are cheaper elsewhere, Lee said: "We cannot buy from the Philippines just because we want to help. People don't do that. We don't have that consideration and President Aquino expressed understanding of our government's position."

Lee said he favored the retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines since their presence adds to regional security. "As long as the Soviets continue to build up in the region, the U.S. is the only power that can keep the balance."

On trade protectionism, Lee said it should be up to each country to assess the effects this policy may have and to act accordingly. "It should not be one-sided," he said. This was taken to mean that a country should not restrict imports and at the same time ask for liberal export privileges.

Offers Aid Package

BK020449 Manila PNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 2 (PNA) -- Visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said his country has offered an aid package worth five million dollars spread over three years to the Philippines.

In a closed-door meeting with President Corazon Aquino, Lee told her that the assistance is for the payment of services in areas where Singaporean technical expertise is needed. [Hong Kong AFP in English at 1025 GMT on 1 July reports on this meeting and adds that Lee "said he was embarrassed to offer so little, a Philippine official said."]

Responding to his apology the president said, however, that it is the gesture that is appreciated.

The former Philippine Government had asked Singapore for a consultant to conduct a feasibility study on air navigation facility and maintenance system. This is the kind of project that is envisioned under the Singaporean assistance, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. explained, adding that harbor planning and port development may also be of interest.

According to the information minister, Prime Minister Lee said that the chief asset of government is its credibility, which turns on its reputation for honesty. If nothing else, government must be that.

He told the president that her example must reach down to the bottom of her bureaucracy and spread out to the community as well.

During the formal meeting with their respective panels, President Aquino expressed her appreciation for the moral support extended by Singapore to her new government and for its refusal to grant asylum to Marcos.

I am greatly honored to be received by you. I find this a very unusual and moving occasion. I had been here on previous occasions, but I never envisaged the events that transpired. But that is history, Lee responded.

He also said the future is what you will make of it. More so than any ASEAN leader, you will make history. You proceeded from a greater mandate than any of us enjoy and you face greater problems.

He added: I hesitated to come because there is little more to be said and yet so much more to be done, much that is daunting even for me to share in conversation.

Mr. Lee continued that we have watched the Philippines climb precipitously with mounting anxiety. Protocol requires us to maintain an air of normalcy, that all would be well, when each of us knew that all would not be well.

He said he had come here to be able to know the new president and the men and women who serve in her government. He added that he might be able to interpret events here if he knew the personalities involved.

Discusses ASEAN Role

BK030435 Manila PNA in English 0328 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 3 (PNA) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has expressed hope that the Aquino administration will once again be more active in the affairs of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At a luncheon given by President Corazon C. Aquino in his honor at Malacanang, Mr Lee said he felt certain that the Philippines would be able to recover its health and again play her role in strengthening ASEAN's stability and development.

On the next ASEAN summit meeting to be held in Manila next year the prime minister told Mrs Aquino that he is looking forward to cooperating with you and your administration in working towards a successful and substantive summit. Together, we can open up fresh avenues for renewed ASEAN economic cooperation, he pointed out.

According to Mr Lee, one threat to regional stability is the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia, now in its 7th year. The Philippines, with the other ASEAN members, has been resolute in denying the legitimacy of the Vietnamese occupation and in supporting the nationalist resistance under the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, he explained. And we shall continue to work for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the exercise of self-determination through free elections as provided for in the U.N. resolution on Cambodia, Prime Minister Lee pointed out.

In her response, President Aquino praised the prime minister who, she said, destroyed the myth that Asians are irrevocably condemned to backwardness and corruption. His remarkable achievement in state craft of course, benefitted his people, but it has also been a source of pride for all of us the president said.

Says Aquino To Visit

HK030936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 3 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino will probably visit Singapore before September, visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said here Thursday.

The Philippine Foreign Minsitry earlier confirmed that Mrs. Aquino had accepted an invitation to visit from Mr. Lee Wednesday but said no exact date had been set for her first foreign trip since she came to power in February.

"Probably before September," Mr Lee said at a pre-departure news conference here when asked about the timing of the Aquino visit, which is expected to be followed by a trip to the United States.

Mrs. Aquino has vowed to visit a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) before going to another country. She has accepted invitations to visit Japan and several othr countries.

PAPER ON PREPARATIONS FOR CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK010649 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jun 86 p 20

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] Davao City -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has proposed to the Aquino government a formula for peace through a two-phase process for dialog and ceasefire and ultimately a negotiated political settlement. It also offered to cooperate with the new government in a "transitional democratic coalition government."

Such a proposal for a coalition government may doom the outcome of official truce talks, which have yet to begin. It also came in the wake of pronouncement of President Corazon C. Aquino that power sharing with communists on the Cabinet level is not possible. And Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile expressed reservations on such negotiations.

Nevertheless, in a 10-page draft document, the CPP said the first phase requires adoption of "political measures to remove immediately forces of armed clashes."

The successful conduct of the first phase should lead to a "standstill wherein both armies will not attack each other's forces unless provoked," the CPP said.

They -- the National Democratic Front [NDF], CPP, and New People's Army -- will take initial steps in the first phase. They will prohibit their own officials and followers from violating people's right and impose strict sanctions against these violations. They will confine their tactical offensive against "unreformed AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers and men, local warlords, Marcos loyalists, unruly police, and Civil Home Defense Forces [CHDF] units."

We have also decided to confine the NPA regular and guerilla forces in barrios and interior town centers within their areas of control, they said. They also said they will release all their detained captives.

While they have not relied on foreign aid, they said, they will halt entry into the country of military arms and supply from any foreign sources.

From the Aquino government, they seek the following demands:

-- Trial and punishment of government officials who committed such political crimes against the people as murder, assassination, torture, kidnapping and other crimes.

-- Guarantees to abolish torture and halt kidnapping and political murders.

-- Release of political prisoners remaining in the government custody.

-- Repeal or suspension of all decrees, letters of instructions and other laws issued by the previous regime which are repressive of people's right.

-- Reduction in AFP hositilities.

-- Dismantling of CHDF units and armed groups of local warloads, Marcos loyalists, and other types of paramilitary forces.

-- Termination of the AFP jurisdiction over the police forces, placing the latter under the authority of municipal governments and confining them to peacekeeping functions.

-- Withdrawal of detachments and checkpoints from barrios and interior town centers with the AFP advanced command staging post within or near the areas of control of the NPA.

-- Halt creation by AFP of free fire zone.

-- Suspension of further military assistance from U.S. or other foreign countires, participation of foreign military advisers assigned to train AFP command in all types of military exercises and joint maneuvers with U.S. or foreign troops in the country.

This party document discloses demands from the underground left, but Antonio Zumel, reported NDF chairman and member of the executive committee of the central committee, has earlier said that "we are not stating bottom lines or preconditions. What we want is an atmosphere for cordial talks. The substantive issues will have to come later."

Both parties, the CPP said, will open dialog and negotiation and probide for a period of time and "means of control and verification" to implement the negotiation goals.

Both sides should observe the nationalally recognized humanitarian principles and laws of war such as respect for the lives of captives, care for the wounded, non-attack of medical and paramedical personnel, and cessation of bombardment against civilian population and property, the CPP added.

The second phase, or the negotiation proper, will work out basic agreement with the framework of a trasitional, democratic coalition government.

Its main function will be to guarantee compliance with the negotiated agreement, resolve such problems resulting from war as the disposition of two existing armed forces, and to pave the way for holding an election for a regular government.

Initially, both parties will maintain their respective armed forces. But steps will be taken to reorganize and integrate both armies into a new armed forces, the CPP proposed.

The goals of a negotiated political settlement include:

-- Eradication of offensive structure carried over from the previous regime.

-- Reorientation and reorganization of the AFP.

-- Provision of guarantees to prevent recurrence of fascists rule.

-- Rehabilitation and indemnification of all victims of armed conflicts.

-- Resettlement of displaced people and repatriation of those who sought political refuge abroad.

-- Legislation and thorough implementaiton of land reform program to eradicate monopoly of land ownership by a few and redistributed land to peasants.

-- Placing all strategic and key industries and businesses under Filipino ownership.

-- Repudiation of illegally contracted foreign loans as well as unequal economic treaties with foreign governments.

-- Expansion of economic relations with other countries.

-- Abrogation of all military treaties with the U.S. and any other foreign country.

The CPP proposed that constitutional reform or admendment needed to embody the basic elements of the negotiated political settlement be submitted to a national referendum.

Both parties will then completely terminate hostilities and establish a democratic coalition government in which both sides shall apportion and share power.

President Corazon C. Aquino has said she will not appoint any communist in her Cabinet.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has expressed reservations about the ceasefire talks and earlier said he is against negotiating on a government to government level, meaning treating the NDF-CPP-NPA as an equal body.

A ranking defense ministry official is pessimistic about the talks because of the CPP demands which, he says, mean the surrender of the AFP. "They are not serious about negotiating. If this fails the AFP will go all out and launch campaign against the rebels," he added.

CPP sources told BUSINESS DAY there need not be an immediate implementation of the agreement, say on the removal of U.S. bases.

"A written policy statement is enough," the CPP sources said.

Talks are slated to start immediatley. Jose W. Diokno and Ramon Mitra will negotiate on behalf of the government; Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, for the NDF-CPP-NPA side.

SISON SUGGESTS ELECTION TO 'TEST' CPP ROLE

HK011559 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Jul 86 p 21

[Text] The acceptability of the communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as a political force can be tested in an election, and if the people accept the CPP, then a coalition government may be possible.

Speaking at the weekly Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] forum at the Manila Hotel yesterday, former political detainee (and "former founder" of the CPP, according to the forum's organizers) Jose Ma. Sison said the CPP will play a significant role in bringing about political peace in the nation.

"(President) Aquino recognized this. The CPP can play a very positive role," Sison added.

Sison said a coalition government is possible. If the Aquino government becomes desperate in its efforts to bring about peace in the country side, it will begin to recognize the government can work with the revolutionary forces in a coalition government, he added.

Former member of parliament Arturo Barbero of Abra said a coalition government is possible only "if the left proves its acceptability" and this can be done if it submits itself to an election.

"The CPP should expose itself to a political battle," he said, "it should be above ground."

However, Felipe Miranda, political science professor at the state university and vice president of the Social Weather Station [SWS], a group monitoring political developments in the country, said a survey conducted by SWS last May revealed that 53 percent of the respondents do not like the CPP to be legalized.

Sison, on the other hand, said the legalization of the CPP "is no big deal." He said it would be "courting disaster if it comes out in the open without any guarantees" of its existence.

He said the "ruling classes" might "create incidents and provocations which would allow the Armed Forces to wipe out" the party, willing to join elections "only with guarantees that it is not vulnerable to being crushed."

Legislative and local government polls are expected in early 1987 after voters ratify a new constitution late this year.

Sison, freed by President Corazon C. Aquino along with 500 other political prisoners after February's centrist revolt, stressed that he was speaking for himself, but is believed to maintain links with rebel leaders.

President Aquino has repeatedly ruled out a coalition with the communists. She has named two top aides as negotiators in ceasefire talks aimed at a political solution of the insurgency, vowing to unleash the military if the rebels reject her peace efforts.

The CPP's estimated 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) is at the forefront of a 17-year-old insurgency that grew rapidly during the last years of rule by strongman Ferdinand Marcos, who fled to Hawaii after the revolt.

Sison, a former English professor, said he was not planning to run for office and would go back to teaching despite his key role in the current formation of an open leftist political party called Party of the People.

He expressed confidence in the future of the CPP-NPA, which has admitted it blundered when it boycotted February's presidential election. Pol frauds sparked the revolt that swept opposition bet Mrs. Aquino to the presidency.

He said the CPP-NPA was "laying the groundwork for the forthcoming revolutionary government that will eventually have its seat in Manila."

Sison said Mrs Aquino will be "desperate" and bring the left into her government, which has "substantially restored civil liberties," but has not "been able to even only lay the ground for the solution of basic problems."

COMMUNISTS INVITE AQUINO TO VISIT NORTH

OW040608 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 4 KYODO -- Communist-led insurgents are inviting President Corazon Aquino to visit the northern Philippine home province of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to see if a cease-fire in the area is possible, the PHILIPPINE TRIBUNE newspaper said Friday.

"If President Aquino has the time, we would like to invite her for a visit to find out for herself just what is happening here," the newspaper quoted a Philippine Communist Party spokesman as saying. The Communist spokesman for Cagayan province, identified as Ka (Comrade) Julio, said Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, "are trying to fool Mrs Aquino (about) the real situation in Cagayan."

Representatives of the underground leftwing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), and official government negotiators have been holding preliminary discussions on talks on a possible cease-fire to end the 17-year rebellion. The NDF groups the Communist party and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), with other outlawed workers', peasants', youth and religious groups.

"We want the cease-fire to have meaning, but if their counterinsurgency activities continue, if the violence on the people continues, then ceasre-fire might not be possible even for just a short period," Ka Julio said. He also rejected a proposal for a regional cease-fire. "It might be used as an excuse by the military to reinforce its units in areas where no cease-fire has been declared," he said.

Fighting has remained intense in Cagayan province since Aquino took power in a civilian-backed military revolt, led by Enrile and Ramos, which ended Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year rule last February. The insurgents are accusing the military of strafing, bombing, summary executions and imposing food blockades in several towns in the province.

"These measures are being implemented to deprive us of a mass base and mass support," the TRIBUNE quoted Cagayan NDF spokesman Ka Mario as saying.

"It would be fortunate if Mrs Aquino or even the Human Rights Commission would come here and find out just what the Cagayan masses think of the record of Enrile and the military here," Ka Julio said. "The masses themselves will show them the real character of Enrile and his men." Enrile has expressed skepticism on the projected cease-fire talks and said he did not think the NPA would lay down their arms even if a cease-fire was called by both sides.

7 SOLDIERS KILLED IN NPA AMBUSH IN AURORA

HK040554 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] A constabulary major and six of his companions were killed in an ambush staged by 50 NPA guerrilas between Barangays Alcala and Dimatunto in Aurora yesterday afternoon. Colonel Constancio Lazapin, Aurora provincial commander, reported to Camp Olivas this morning and said that the victims were aboard a Philippine Constabulary [PC] Toyota jeep when they were fired upon from both sides by guerrillas.

The slain major was identified as Jose Valdonado, commander of the 187th PC Company based in Maria Aurora. The driver, Constable Leandro Gonzalang, was able to escape from the attack and return wounded to his unit.

Ramos on Attacks

HK042338 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Communist rebels struck again Thursday, killing a PC [Philippine Constabulary] major and six constables in another ambush in Marie Aurora town in Aurora Province. The ambush brought to 31 the number of military personnel killed in ambushes in the past 4 days. The fatalities include four officers.

Regional Unifed Command III Commander Brigadier General Romeo David said the unit came from a newly established detachment in barangay (Nacdon) in (Dicapulao) and were on the way back to their station when ambushed. The leader of the NPA ambushers was identified as Commander Kojack.

The ambuscades took place at a time when the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines are holding informal dialogue to forge a ceasefire agreement.

Reacting to the NPA attacks, Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos yesterday [4 July] accused the communists of trying to project a position of strength before entering into ceasefire negotiations with the government. He made the observation in an address before the Hunters ROTC celebration at the (Oberdin) Court in Quezon City. Ramos said this is a sign that the subversive terrorists are desperately moving themselves into a position of strength before entering into ceasefire negotiations with the government.

The military chief was referring to current talks between the government and the rebel emissaries on the possibility of concluding a ceasefire to end the 17-year communist insurgency problem in the country.

New Communist Party Chairman Identified

BK051602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1538 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 5 (AFP) -- The military Saturday disclosed that a relative unknown has emerged as the new chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). A high-ranking military officer identified the new CPP chairman as Benito Tiamzon, a former regional party officer on whom the Armed Forces intelligence services have scant information.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said the change at the head of the CPP was apparently sparked by a major blunder of the past leadership. The report could not be immediately verified, although there have been persistent reports of a shakeup in the hierarchy of the party, which was founded along Maoist lines in 1968.

The CPP as a firm policy has never disclosed or confirmed the identities of its leaders. The party's military arm, the 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA), leads the insurgency which the new government of President Corazon Aquino is seeking to end through peace talks.

Former party chairman Rodolfo Salas was ousted along with Secretary-General Rafael Baylosis, whose probable successor was not pinpointed, due to their role in a party directive to boycott the presidential election in February which resulted in the popular revolt against former President Ferdinand Marcos. The CPP organ THE NATION last month admitted that the boycott was a major political blunder that isolated the left during the revolt that proclaimed opposition candidate Corazon Aquino as the rightful winner of a rigged poll. It blamed the Executive Committee of the party Central Committee for the error.

PNA said that military intelligence does not even know when Mr Tiamzon was born, estimating him to be in his late 30's or early 40's, as well as other personal information about him. But military intelligence have monitored his underground activities in the central island of Samar where the CPP is firmly entrenched, the news agency added.

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UPPER, LOWER HOUSE ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Upper House Final Tally

OW080103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0051 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO -- Final tally of votes won by parties in upper house election in proportional representation sector of poll:

Parties	Number of Votes	Share (pc)	Share in 1983 (pc)
LDP	22,132,573	38.58	35.33
JSP	9,869,088	17.20	16.31
Komeito	7,438,501	12.97	15.72
DSP	3,940,325	6.87	8.36
JCP	5,430,838	9.47	8.95
NLC	1,367,291	2.38	2.66
USDP (Shaminren)	--	--	--
Niin Club	1,455,532	2.54	2.46
Salaryman Shinto (Salaried Workers New Party)	1,759,484	3.07	4.30
Zeikinto (Tax Party)	1,803,051	3.14	--
Fukushito (Welfare Party)	570,995	1.00	3.39
Sekai Joreikai	18,025	0.03	0.03
Minseito (Voice of the People Party)	41,274	0.07	--
Rojin Fukushito (Old Peoples Welfare Party)	247,559	0.43	--
Kyukokuto (National Salvation Party)	17,827	0.03	--
Kyoseiren (League for Normalization of Education)	29,278	0.05	--
Dai Nippon Seiryusha	14,010	0.02	--
Zenfukai (Womens Association to Improve Society)	156,100	0.27	--
MPD (Movement for Peace and Democracy)	109,607	0.19	0.33
Nihon Midorinoto (Japan Green Party)	138,656	0.24	--
Nenkinto (Pension Party)	353,334	0.62	--
Kankyoto (Environment Party)	31,464	0.05	--

Kyoikuto (Education Party)	103,375	0.18	0.17
Kyowato (Harmony Party)	16,048	0.03	--
Zatsuminto (Miscellaneous Peoples Party)	42,804	0.07	0.08
Shakaishugi Rodoshato (Socialist Workers Party)	146,243	0.25	--
Nihon Midorinorengo (Japan Green Federation)	60,488	0.11	--
Nihon Yonaoshito (Japan Social Reform Party)	68,972	0.12	0.07
Other minor parties	--	--	1.84
Total	57,362,742	100	100

Party Strength in Houses

OW071825 Tokyo KYODO in English 1507 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- The following is a table showing the strength of parties following the July 6 double election of both houses. (Figures in brackets indicate seats at dissolution for lower house, and those before election for upper house):

House of Representatives (Lower house)	Parties	House of Councillors (Upper house)
304 (250)	LDP	143 (132)
86 (111)	JSP	42 (42)
57 (59)	Komeito	25 (26)
27 (27)	JCP	16 (14)
26 (37)	DSP	12 (14)
6 (8)	NLC	2 (1)
4 (3)	USDP (Shaminren)	1 (1)
-- --	Niin Club	3 (3)
0 (0)	Salaryman	3 (2)
-- --	Zeikinto	2 (1)
0 (0)	Other minor parties	0 (0)
2 (5)	Independents	3 (5)
0 (11)	Vacancies	0 (11)
512 (511)	total	252 (252)

(Note: after the twin election, the Liberal-Democratic Party recruited four newly elected independents in the lower house and two in the upper house. The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, and the Japan Communist Party each won a pledge of support from an independent for their intra-Diet groups in both houses.)

LDP Factional Strength

OW071829 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- Following is a table of new factional strength in the Liberal-Democratic Party in both houses of the Diet (parliament):

Lower house		Upper house
59	Nakasone	24
84 (86)	Tanaka	52
58 (59)	Suzuki	29
55 (56)	Fukuda	26
28	Komoto	6
16	Unaffiliated	4
300 (304)	Total	141

(Notes: figures in brackets include four independents who joined the LDP after the election)

NAKASONE GIVES POST-ELECTION PRESS CONFERENCE

OW071107 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Press conference of LDP President and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the LDP headquarters in Tokyo; questioners not identified -- live]

[Text] [Question] Now we will begin this press conference jointly with the Hirakawa Club [club of reporters assigned to LDP]. Although tallying is still in progress in the House of Councillors election, the LDP has scored a sweeping victory for the first time in a long time, winning 304 seats in the House of Representatives. How do you assess this judgment of the people and what do you see as the cause of the victory technically speaking?

[Nakasone] Honestly we did not expect to get as many as 304 seats in the House of Representatives. But, after learning of the figure, I am convinced that such an expectation would have been beyond human ability. Should I call it the voice of the people or the voice of Heaven or voice of God? I am convinced that we must be respectful and reverential in accepting the warm support extended by the people. After obtaining a number as large as this, I rather feel that my heart is choked with a sense of responsibility. I am convinced that we must double our efforts to meet their expectations.

[Question] Before the simultaneous elections of both houses there was speculation in some quarters that you, Mr. President, would step down using the elections as a flowery way to adorn the last page of your career. The result, however, has been a sweeping victory. Meanwhile, during the peak of the election campaigns you consistently said that you would obey party rules concerning the question of a third term of office. Now, after scoring this unexpected landslide victory of more than 300 seats, would you tell us how you will run the regime from now on?

[Nakasone] Since the party president is also a party member, it is only natural for him to follow party rules. As far as that matter is concerned, the position I held before the election remains unchanged and will still be valid after the election as well as even now when the election returns have been made known.

[Question] Do you, Mr. President, intend to raise the question of revising party rules in light of this big victory?

[Nakasone] I have no such intention.

[Question] The LDP formed a coalition with the New Liberal Club [NLC] 2 and 1/2 years ago. As far as the stability of the LDP Government is concerned, this coalition appears to be no longer necessary now that the LDP has obtained more than 300 seats. What do you think of the coalition question now?

[Nakasone] I am grateful to the NLC members for their help. I am wholeheartedly thankful to them for their cooperation for the sake of political stability and the country when we were short in number. I am thankful to them even now. I think that the NLC played a significant role in this matter. I think that a minimum number of seats is a sort of strength needed to carry policies into practice in the Diet. In working out policies we heed the opposition's views well and, before that, we heed the people's opinion well. Since policy formulation is a matter of quality, and since it deals with a qualitative question rather than a question concerning any given number of Dietmen, I intend to humbly listen to what the people and opposition have to say about this question of quality with a fresh frame of mind. However, before doing so I believe we must first faithfully carry out the pledges we made. From this viewpoint, if there is a party or parties which offer their policy cooperation concerning important issues, I would not be reluctant to pursue policy cooperation with them on a case by case basis after holding talks. For instance, I think it would be very good if a situation develops in which we can hold talks and cooperate with other parties concerning the Japan National Railways [JNR], administrative and education reforms or tax reduction policy, depending on the situation. In sum, as far as the quality of policies is concerned, the LDP should be humble without being proud of the figure. In this sense I intend to listen to the opposition's opinion carefully, and I hope that the NLC, to which we have been indebted so far, will continue rendering cooperation with respect to our policies. The NLC has very excellent policies, I think. When it comes to the coalition question, however, the situation has changed. In this sense I think it is necessary to deal with this question circumspectly after hearing the views of the party members.

[Question] Would it be correct for us to interpret that you personally believe the intra-cabinet cooperation has come to a successful conclusion now that the elections are over?

[Nakasone] Now that we are faced with a new situation including that question, and since the opinions of LDP members are important, I intend to deal with the situation carefully after listening to the party members' opinions.

[Question] I believe you will begin forming your administration including the party Leadership in real earnest from now. Could you tell us about your basic policy for party personnel administration and the formation of your third Cabinet?

[Nakasone] The elections are not over yet. The returns in the House of Councillors election are yet to be announced. Therefore, I have not thought about that.

I am thinking of beginning to work out measures for the political situation and the party cautiously -- very cautiously -- after seeing the people's reaction to the results, criticisms or comments by journalists or experts as well as reactions of other countries.

[Question] Before going into the twin elections, you invited the so-called new leaders to your official residence to ask for their cooperation in the elections. Would it be correct for us to understand that in making decisions on those policies you mentioned, you will continue to put the new leaders in the center of your consultations?

[Nakasone] Under party politics it is natural to carry out our work with party leaders as the central elements. Therefore, I will be listening to and consulting with the senior party members and younger members and, while doing so, I will be consulting with the party executives who each have their respective areas of responsibility.

During the election campaign I said that I want to work for the rejuvenation of Japan, I want to accelerate the change of generation and I want to set the political foundation for opening up Japan's new future in the 21st century. That sort of thinking lies at the foundation. Thinking of where the popular will lies on the basis of the election returns, I believe that was also the case. New candidates were elected and young candidates are being elected with a great force. In this sense the people's judgment reflects their wish for the LDP to become a fresh, sprightly party, I think. If the LDP is rejuvenated, outgrowing its former self, and becomes progressive, I believe it will influence other parties and even the business circles or the cultural circles. Therefore, I think we should keep this in mind. Of course, the LDP is a political party and its old, middle-age and young members should be united. Therefore, I need to listen to the opinions of my seniors, or the older members, and also younger members. However, I must translate into practice, to a certain extent, what I appealed for in the elections. I want to pursue our work while maintaining harmony.

[Question] There was a period in which a political vacuum existed for approximately one month before the double election, and the JNR as well as measures to deal with the aftereffect of the yen rise and other pending issues are believed to have become big issues. In this connection when are you planning to call a special Diet session and an extraordinary session?

[Nakasone] The yen seems to have appreciated a little. But I think that this is because the yen was bought with the credit given to the fact that the LDP won an overwhelming majority as a result of the election. I think that they appreciated the fact that Japan will be politically stable -- at least, Japan will not be thrown into confusion, if it is wrong to say that Japan has become strong -- expecting that Japan will be carrying out economic policies vigorously and its economy will pick up. But this is a temporary phenomenon. The foreign exchange rate fluctuates depending on various factors prevailing at the time. It is affected by how speculators move, how the U.S. economy and the European situation develop and also by changes in oil prices. So, I think it is a temporary phenomenon. But the fact that Japan is perceived to have become politically stable and steady is in Japan's national interest, I think. It gives the world the impression that Japan has become firm without being in disarray. I think this is a plus. Regarding the exchange rate issue, I intend to continue striving to bring it to an appropriate level on a long-term basis to reflect national strength in a way satisfactory to all parties -- the United States, Japan and Europe as well.

[Question] How about the Diet session......?

[Nakasone, interrupting the questioner] Regarding the Diet session question, elections were held this time for both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. And it takes time for both houses to make preparations. The nameplates must be changed and documents need to be kept in order. So I will have to listen to the opinions of the secretaries general of both houses first. Furthermore, there are various political programs to be scheduled on our side -- for instance, when a cabinet meeting should be held to estimate budget demands and when and how the rice prices should be determined. So I plan to consult with the party sooner or later on how to keep it in harmony with those political programs and decide on it after sounding out the opposition's wishes as well. In any case, I hope to convene it as soon as practicably possible.

[Question] What do you think about an extraordinary session?

[Nakasone] An extraordinary Diet session will be called in autumn, I think.

[Question] During the election campaign the opposition criticized you, saying that the Diet dissolution was a foul play and that you are a liar. It is believed that the opposition holds a considerable degree of distrust in you, taking issue with your political management leading to the simultaneous elections of both houses. The LDP obtained as many as 304 seats, which constitutes an absolute majority, but how are you going to restore mutual trust with the opposition?

[Nakasone] The people handed down their verdict. It is sportsmanship to stop clean and shake hands after the game is over. Since the people passed their judgment, the opposition should abide by the people's judgment, I think. I think it is democratic and desirable that the opposition play it clean as in sportsmanship. I will lend an open ear to the opposition. Since we both are engaged in politics to serve the country and the people, we both are in complete agreement as far as that point is concerned. There also are many parties which uphold similar public pledges to ours. So we will hold talks with the opposition at full length. The more seats it garners, the humbler the LDP should be. I think it is a correct position to take for politicians to be humbled and pay due respect to the opposition's stand. So we intend to strive for satisfactory political management by respecting the opposition's opinions.

[Question] The recent Tokyo summit was a major test for the Nakasone foreign policy. Now the curtain is about to rise on Act Two of the same foreign policy -- or should it be called Act Three? What will you focus on in your future conduct of foreign policy? Also, would you tell us what kind of timetable you have in this area, if any?

[Nakasone] Indeed, we had the Tokyo summit. I believe that the foreign policy I have been conducting with Foreign Minister Abe has now been endorsed by the people. Generally speaking, the outcome of the elections this time has indisputably demonstrated their support for what we have been doing, as well as the basic lines of policies as manifested in our campaign pledges.

Foreign policy is one of those policies, I believe. I will pursue the same policy lines as I have been pursuing heretofore. As politics permit no break, there is no break in the conduct of foreign policy. The world situation keeps developing every moment. We will keep moving with foresight in world developments; I would like to press ahead with positive and active diplomatic activities.

Issues relating to peace and disarmament are most important. I would like to do my best to help realize the second U.S.-USSR summit -- the second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting -- by all means.

In addition, issues involving developing countries and North-South relations are becoming increasingly imporant. They are likely to become important issues. Now we have such things as the Baker Plan. Problems involving debtor nations will possibly surface as an international issue. With all these issues, it is also necessary that we show a stance of positive cooperation. In a nutshell, I will focus on positiveness and on taking the initiative in the future conduct of foreign policy. The question of economic friction remains a major problem. Previously, we had a panel work out the so-called Maekawa Report, which, after examinations by the LDP and the cabinet, was decided to be carried out in all its major contents by a cabinet decision dated 1 May.

Faithfully implementing recommendations in that report is, I believe, the fundamental way of resolving economic frictions and problems caused by the strong yen. With this in mind, I am determined to implement them. With regard to relations with the Soviet Union, I will see to it that the planned August visits of former residents to family graves in northern islands are carried out without fail. Also, in this recent reply to me, General Secretary Gorbachev referred to his possible future visit to Japan, using the expression that there is the possibility of such a visit in the not so distant future, or that he does not deny that possibility. I would like to have the visit realized by all means. I have been saying that with such a tough opponent as the Soviet Union, it is important to negotiate in a positive manner and expand dialogue. I will continue to strive along that line.

[Question] The tax cut issue and the related issue of revenue sources were never clearly addressed during the campaign. It is about time, we feel, for you to express your views about the tax reform issue with a focus on the related question of revenue sources. Your doing so will help business circles a great deal in formulating medium- and long-term plans, it is believed. On this occasion, would you mind commenting in a more specific manner?

[Nakasone] The issue is currently being studied by the government research council on tax systems. The council began first of all with the work of straightening out strains of the Schaupt Tax Era and relieving the taxpayers of the pressure of heavy taxes. It recently presented an interim report recommending an income tax cut and a corporate tax cut. The council is now working on an inheritance tax cut plan, after which it is scheduled to consider the general question of balance including the question of revenue sources. My position is to wait and watch developments in the council's work. As regards the issue of a large-scale indirect tax, and the issue of the small-amount tax-free individual accounts, however, I will strict to what I said during the campaign.

[Question] You have said that you will abide by the party rules. If you do so, that means that you have about 4 months left in your terms as LDP president. Would you comment on your plans for these 4 months?

[Nakasone] Since I don't have much time left, I think that I will be using it most effectively, putting everything I have into it. As I said during the campaign, I will do everything possible for the passage of wehat is called the Eight Major Bills of the Japan National Railways [JNR]. Also, there is the task of establishing a watchdog commission on administrative reform as referred to in the final batch of recommendations recently received from Mr Doko. I believe that we need to establish the proposed commission as early as possible by law. I consider it necessary to continue to work together with fellow citizens to establish a steady and stable line for Japan to follow in this area. I expect that there will also be other problems. I will work on them in cooperation with my colleagues in the party and the cabinet.

[Question] It is legally possible for you to continue to serve as prime minister even after your current term as LDP president has expired. What is your comment on this subject?

[Nakasone] Your question involves two problems, legal and political. You say that it is possible for me to legally continue as prime minister but it should be noted that I am the person who rejected the proposal for separating the premiership from the party presidency in the party's last presidential election. My position remains unchanged. Under the parliamentary cabinet system, I believe that there is incompatibility between that system and such a separation.

[Question] You have said that you wish to have the Diet act on the JNR bills and administrative reform-related bills during your term. And there are problems relating to a large-scale supplementary budget to be passed by the Diet. It seems to be rather difficult for the Diet to act on all these matters by the end of December. If the JNR bills are to be passed at all costs, is it possible that your term as LDP president will be extended?

[Nakasone] During the campaign, I kept saying that in order to expedite the passage of the JNR bills, the Diet needs to handle matters before it more effectively -- through intensive deliberations, efficient deliberations and other means.

[Question] In their reactions to the election result, opposition parties are saying that it is rather frightening, and that you might be ready now to go ahead and carry out what you call a political overhaul of post-war Japan no matter what. Would you comment on that point?

[Nakasone] If the people had felt the same way as those parties did, they wouldn't have voted for us. The fact that opposition parties are saying what they are saying means that they have some kind of complex motive on their part, does it not? I personally believe that what is expected of democratic politicians is to obey the people's mandate in good spirits.

As I said earlier in this press conference, in some cases we are required to view numerical strength in a qualitatively different light from the matter of policy. Superiority in numerical strength does not necessarily mean good policy. We will keep this point in mind at all times and pursue -- with maximum caution and moderation -- policies that are acceptable to the people. People do not like extremes. We will follow lines that are acceptable to the majority of people. In other words, the greatest happiness for the largest majority of people represents the secret of success for politicians dedicated to democracy. That has been our philosophy and we have been struggling along that line. That is how we have been able to win the support of our people, I believe.

If anyone regards the election outcome as frightening, it appears to me that he or she lacks real understanding of the greatest-happiness-for-the-largest-majority-of-people philosophy.

[Question] You have briefly touched on an extraordinary session of the Diet to be convened in the fall. If the issue of the JNR bills is to be viewed in connection with the expiration of your current term that comes at the end of October, isn't it necessary to begin work on them at an earlier date? If you insist on waiting until the fall rather than starting the work earlier -- say toward the end of July -- then you might risk running out of time. Would you comment on this point?

[Nakasone] One may ask what time of the autumn I am thinking about in that respect. What I am thinking is that it could be a good idea to start the work on the bills when the autumn breeze begins blowing. It could be that people may find themselves somewhat tired after the elections. In addition, the election results have to be taken into account. What I mean is that the results were probably something unexpected to both the LDP and opposition parties; consequently, each party needs time, I believe, to grasp them and come up with plans on how to deal with them.

Thus, considering the time factor, I believe that it is necessary for us to just name the prime minister and set up regular committees in the Diet in the upcoming special session, then to have a break and ponder the future of the nation and the way political parties should be. Especially, facing the House of Representatives is the task of bringing basic resolution to the seat reapportionment issue. Meanwhile, while stumping, I heard remarkably strong voices demanding reform of the Diet as well as administrative reform. We are required to listen to them carefully, I believe. In that sense, I feel that we need to pause and ponder for a while.

[Question] By reform of the Diet do you mean a drastic cut in the total number of seats and a review of the functions of the House of Councillors?

[Nakasone] Yes, I do. While members of the House of Councillors may not like to hear about reform of the upper house, the House of Representatives also needs a review of its functions. For instance, members of the House of Councillors suggest that the Diet conduct its regular session in January. In fact, the Finance Act provides the budget bill to be presented to the Diet in December, however, this provision has never been honored since 1919. It remains an empty clause. The reason is that economic figures do not become available until the end of the year, forcing the government to delay the presentation of the budget bill until some time in January. As the result, the Diet session convened in December is customarily recessed immediately until late January, giving rise to criticism of waste, including those of salaries paid Diet members. This led some members of the House of Councillors to propose that a regular session be convened in January instead of December.

In addition, there are matters concerning the way the Diet conducts its deliberations and the way Diet members should conduct themselves. The time has come, I believe, for the Diet itself to ponder all these matters and take whatever corrective measures are necessary in the light of criticism from the people. I say this as LDP president.

[Question] What would you do if the Diet should fail to pass the JNR bills by the time yur term expires?

[Nakasone] I will see to it that the kind of situation as you have mentioned will not occur. That is what I have in mind now. [pause] You were remarkably vigorous with your questions today, were you not? [laughter]

EMBASSY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM Il-SONG VISIT

SK231030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 21 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Embassy in Moscow arranged a friendship gathering on June 20 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the visit to European socialist countries by the great leader President Kim Il-song leading a party and state delegation.

Invited to the gathering were ambassadors, minister councilors, military attaches and commercial representatives of European socialist countries in Moscow.

Present there were Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

The Korean documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Returns Home After Finishing Official Goodwill Visits to the Soviet Union and Other European Socialist Countries" was screened at the gathering.

It was followed by a cocktail party.

SOVIET-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY MEETINGS

Society Meets in Moscow

SK010545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A friendship meeting with activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was held at our embassy to the Soviet Union on 26 June.

Respectfully placed on the front wall of the meeting place was the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to this meeting were Vladimir Klyuyev, minister of Light Industry of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee; Konstantin Proday-Voda, minister of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry of the Soviet Union and vice chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee; Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; vice chairmen of the Soviet-Korean Friendlyship Society Central Committee; representatives and activists who participated in the 6th representatives' meeting of the all Union of Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, including (Yakov Norizenko); and functionaries concerned, including those in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present at the meeting were Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, embassy officials, and the delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society visiting the Soviet Union.

At first, a documentary film of our country "The 40th Anniversary of the Fatherland's Liberation Celebrated as the Victor's Festival" was shown at the meeting. After the film, a friendly conversation took place.

Soviet Vistors Hold Meeting

SK281025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- The Soviet guests staying in Chongjin held a solidarity meeting Thursday supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The speakers said the Korean people's just demand that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and they be allowed to shape their destiny by themselves without foreign interference is enjoying ever stronger support from the world people.

They stressed that the Soviet Union would always firmly stand on the side of the fraternal Korean people fighting for the country's reunification.

Soviet Film Show Begins

SK020455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- Soviet film days began on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The first film show was held yesterday at the Nakwon cinema house.

Present there were Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of Culture and Art, and other officials concerned.

Boris Morozov, charge D'Affaires ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, and his embassy officials were also present on invitation.

The attendants appreciated the Soviet feature film "We Shall Remember Forever".

AIR FORCE WING LEAVES FOR USSR FOR VISIT

SK040043 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The KPA Air Force wing led by Major General Pak Hyong-uk, vice commander of the KPA Air Force, left Pyongyang yesterday to pay an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-USSR Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The wing was seen off at the airport by Major General Pak Sung-chu, generals and officers of the KPA and (Domaji Vlanov), military attache in the Soviet Embassy in our country.

NONALIGNED SPORTS MEETING HOLD PLENUM

SK060900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned countries opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5.

Present at the conference are delegations and delegates from Iran, Seychelles, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Korea, Laos, Madagascar, Malta, Nicaragua, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, the Sudan, Burkina Faso, Viet Nam, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mali, Mozambique, Nefal, Niger, Somalia, the African national Congress of South Africa, the Southwest Africa People's Organization, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sun and other senior officials were also present.

In his opening address, Kim Yu-sun said that the non-aligned countries were confronted at this moment with an important and heavy task to expand interchange and cooperation and further stregthen friendship and solidarity in the sports field and establish a new international sports order.

Premier Kang Song-san made a congratulatory speech at the conference.

And congratulatory speeches were made by the head of the Indian delegation on behalf of the chairman nation of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, heads of the Burkina Faso, Nicaraguan, Maltese and Democratic Yemeni delegations on behalf of the continents and by the head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the liberation movement organisations.

Then, the session entered into a plenary meeting.

The meeting elected Kim Yu-Sun, head of the delegation of the DPRK, chairman of the session and Da Sansan Jean Baptiste, head of the delegation of Burkina Faso, Conrado Martinez Corona, head of the delegation of Cuba, and Slobodan Filipovic, head of the delegation of Yugoslavia, vice-chairmen.

It adopted the following agenda:

1. Study of the implementation of manifesto and plan of action adopted at the First General Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Youth and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries held in 1981

2. Report and recommendations of the coordinators's meeting of physical culture and sports of the non-aligned countries held in Havana in 1986

3. The 24th Olympic Games slated for 1988

4. Basic problem for the establishment of a new international sports order

5. Other matters.

Debate on the above agenda items took place at the afternoon session.

Delegates said in their speeches that the non-aligned countries should strengthen mutual cooperation and exchange in the sports domain and make joint efforts to replace the old international order with a new one in the sports field.

They also accused the imperialists of their schemings to use the Olympic movement for political purpose and manifested full support to the Olympic cosponsorship proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mohamed Reza Afzalifa, delegate of Iran, underlined the importance of the current session in expanding cooperation among non-aligned countries in the sports domain and stressed that the non-aligned member nations should do their utmost to completely do away with prejudice and exploitation in the sports domain and cooperate with each other.

Emilio Popez Arteaga, delegate of Bolivia, said that the current session should adopt documents for development of sports of various forms in accordance with the desire of the peoples of non-aligned countries, the commercialisation and professionalisation of sports be checked and the non-aligned countries be allowed to participate in games on an equal footing with all other countries of the world.

Whether the 24th Olympic Games will serve as an opportunity of encouraging the Korean people's desire of achieving a peaceful reunification of the country and uniting people, or not, depends on how the national Olympic committees act, he said, and added: The 1988 Olympics should be games to unite the great Korean nation.

Conrado Martinez Corona, delegate of Cuba, said that non-aligned countries are today under obligation to oppose and overcome the reactionary tendencies which are becoming unscrupulous in the international Olympic movement.

He stressed that these countries should show particular interest in the designation of the venues of international games. The non-aligned countries, he said, are duty bound to support the just proposal of the DPRK for cohosting the 24th Olympics to prevent the Olympic movement from being divided.

Delegate of the Republic of Zambia Frederick S. Hapunda said:

Zambia supports the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cohosting of the Olympic Games by the North and South of Korea.

The International Olympic Committee should not allow itself to be used for a commercial purpose and the funds accruing from sports games should be allocated to the development of the physical culture and sports of the third world countries.

Referring to the 24th Olympic Games in 1988, delegate of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Uplavan Thongchan expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea.

Unless a proper measure is taken against commercialism and professionalism manifested in the international sports movement, it will adversely affect the sports movement of the non-aligned countries, he warned.

Delegate of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Slobodan Filipovic said the conference would adopt important decisions for the future progress of sports.

He expressed thanks to the DPRK for organizing the conference well and providing excellent work conditions.

Delegate of the People's Republic of Benin Ousman Batoko said:

The DPRK's proposal for the cosponsorship of the forthcoming Olympiad by the North and South of Korea deserves our unanimous approval and support.

This is the view and stand of the Benin people and Government and the party of the people's revolution of Benin, their vanguard party.

Delegate of the Republic of Guinea Amadou Binani Diallo said its delegation maintains that the Olympic Games should contribute to strengthening friendship and exchange among peoples in the building of a more peaceful and prospering new society in accordance with the basic principles of the Olympic movement.

He called upon all the delegates present at the conference to fully support the DPRK's cohosting proposal in conformity with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Delegate of the Republic of Senegal Landing Sane said:

At this conference we should earnestly discuss practical and realistic problems of establishing a new sports order and strengthening cooperation in the field of sports. Sports makes a great contribution to the promotion of understanding and friendship among peoples.

Delegate of the Republic of Ghana Samuel Asumah Nelson said that Ghana supports the DPRK proposal to cohost the 1988 Olympic Games and it is the very important proposal conducive to achieving peace and solidarity and saving the international Olympic movement from the crisis.

Delegate of the Republic of Togo Bulua Yao Agbo said:

Togo holds that in case of the 24th Olympic Games the same number of sports events should be held in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Sports and Olympiad should help strengthen friendship and cooperation among the world youth. The Olympic movement must not serve as a means of freezing the split of the Korean people.

Delegate of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Jean Andre Ndremanjari said:

The 3rd sports games of the island countries of the Indian ocean will be held in 1989. Such international sports contests will contribute to expanding economic relations based on South-South cooperation and help strengthen subregional social and cultural exchange among the youth.

The cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games will create favourable circumstances for the struggle of the Korean people to realise national reunification. Therefore, the DPRK's proposal to cohost the 1988 Olympic Games should be given full support.

The speakers expressed heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kima Chong-il for the warm hospitality shown for them and all conditions provided for the success of the conference.

The conference continues.

KANG SONG-SAN SPEECH AT SPORTS MEETING

SK050528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech at the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries which opened here today.

He said that the current second conference since the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement was of very momentous significance because it is an international meeting convened at a time when the interest of the non-aligned countries in sports is growing as never before.

Noting that the peoples of the non-aligned countries have much more to do in the future than what they have already done in developing sports and establishing a new international sports order, he continued.

If the non-aligned countries are to develop sports, a state must set a correct orientation of development suited to their specific conditions and the people themselves implement it as a master.

We consider it to be a most correct way for the development of sports on a sound foundation to let the entire people participate in sports and give full play to their creative enthusiasm and activeness.

The course of the sports development in many non-aligned countries shows that when countries once backward in this field push forward sports as a nation-wide campaign, they can rapidly develop them on a sound foundation.

It is a unanimous desire and demand of our member nations to expand and develop cooperation and exchange in sports field.

When the non-aligned countries actively encourage cooperation of various forms such as exchange of experience and technique and material assistance in sports field, too, on the principle of unity, solidarity and mutual assistance already recognized in our movement, they would be able to build physical culture successfully and contribute to developing international sports.

We hope that the current meeting will provide an excellent programme of cooperation among the non-aligned countries for sports fields and its concrete practical measures so as to contribute to bringing about an upswing in sports field and further strengthening the friendship and solidarity among member nations.

The struggle of the non-aligned countries in the international sports field to destroy the old undemocratic and unfair order and establish a new one is part of the work for democratizing international relations as a whole and it fully accords with the idea and purpose of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries should make all national Olympic committees participate in the Olympic movement on an equal footing and realise a genuine democracy and energetically struggle to establish a new international sports order as a whole.

It is of very weighty importance at present to heighten vigilance against the imperialists' attempt to use the Olympic movement for their political purpose and wage a resolute struggle against it.

We consider that we should not allow the 24th Olympic Games to be used for a wrong political purpose to bar the reunification of Korea, freeze her division and create "two Koreas".

We advanced a proposal that the 24th Olympiad be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea in order to save the games from the crisis, hold them smoothly and create a favorable climate for the peaceful reunification of our country.

The Korean people will as ever struggle to frustrate the imperialists' moves to use the Olympic movement for their political purpose, make a contribution to its sound development and accelerate the cause of national reunification by realising the cohosting proposal with the positive support and encouragement of peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world who love peace and justice.

He went on to say:

Today sports in Korea are daily developing and flowering as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a chuche-oriented policy of sports and opened a bright prospect for their development and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely leads them.

The thoroughgoing implementation of the sports policy of the government of the DPRK to firmly establish chuche in sports, popularize sports and develop their science and technique helped the entire people to actively participate in sports activities and turned sports into an enjoyment of the popular masses and a powerful weapon in bringing up independent men in our country.

Today our country has modern sports establishments including stadium, gymnasium and swimming pool in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and in all other parts of the country to meet the ever growing demand of the people for physical culture and successfully ensure any big international games.

He stressed: The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as ever vigorously struggle to intensify the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement, safeguard world peace and security and build a new, independent world under the banner of non-alignment, the banner of independence against imperialism.

NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS COHOSTING OF OLYMPICS

SK301055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 30 June 86

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) — If the 24th Olympic Games are co-hosted by the North and South of Korea, all the Olympic members including the countries considering their participation in the games to be held in South Korea will take part in them and, accordingly, the Olympic movement will be saved from the crisis of split, declares NODONG SINMUN Monday.

In its signed article titled "Olympics Must be Co-Hosted by North and South," the paper says:

We are making every sincere effort for the realisation of the co-hosting proposal from the earnest stand to remove the crisis facing the Olympic movement and contribute to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification at any cost.

It is an anachronistic act for the South Korean side to refuse co-sponsorship supported by the whole nation and the world peaceloving people in unison and insist on the single-handed sponsorship by South Korea. The Olympic movement must never be abused for the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

As we have already made clear, the 24th Olympic Games must be co-hosted by the North and South and, to this end, our elementary demand for such basic questions as the title of the games, division of events, formation of the organizing committee and the opening and closing ceremonies of the games must be accepted.

If the co-hosting is realised, we will offer excellent sports facilities to all sports games to be held in Pyongyang and warmly receive the players and officials, reporters, tourists and all other guests coming to Pyongyang and provided [as received] them all conveniences.

SK270406 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Madrid -- On 24 June, Gramov, chairman of the Soviet Olympic committee, on a visit to Spain, called for the '88 Olympic games to be co-hosted by the North and the South. In a recent interview held in Madrid, he said that the decision to hold the Olympic games in Seoul would not contribute to the reunification of the Korean peninsula and that the Soviet position is to hold the Olympic games in the North and the South.

DEVELOPMENT OF FACTIONS REPORTED IN OPPOSITION

SK060322 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 4

[From "Week in Review" column]

[Text] A political turbulence is brewing in the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Its adviser Kim Yong-sam is triggering an array of rumors by making enigmatic remarks concerning the next government.

Breaking his self-imposed taboo, party leader Yi Min-u is finding fault with the "godfathers" of the opposition party: Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

The so-called "two Kims" are busy reinforcing their factions in what may prove to be the beginning of their eventual estrangement.

Political observers are divided in interpreting the unexpected development in the opposition party.

Out of the blue, Kim Yong-sam said Wednesday that the next president should serve for only four years, whatever the stipulations of the new Constitution may be.

Political observers paid keen attention to the remark because it reminded them of the controversy that Kim Tae-chung had created last year by proposing to share the roles as NKDP president and NKDP's presidential candidate with Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Yong-sam tried to dampen the mounting speculations concerning his comment by saying, "If rival parties succeed in working out a democratic constitutional amendment through a bipartisan agreement, the new basic law will carry the meaning of the constituent Constitution."

Kim added, "Therefore, the next president can help establish a tradition of peaceful power transfer by stepping down at the end of a four-year term."

Some political analysts construed the remarks as meaning that he intends to run for the president ahead of Kim Tae-chung.

The interpretation is somewhat plausible, in that Kim Tae-chung is barred from political activities by convicted sedition stemming from the 1980 Kwangju incident.

Other analysts said the utterances were politically motivated ones aimed at the government or the ruling party.

They said that Kim apparently thinks a transition period will follow the constitutional revision and that he will agree to the election of a third personage as president, if he serves a single term.

Kim, however, emphasized that he made the remarks as part of an effort to help ruling and opposition parties to hammer out a compromise constitutional reform bill.

Meanwhile, party president Yi Min-u caused a minor storm at a tea Wednesday by openly criticizing the two Kims.

Volunteering to talk with reporters over coffee, Yi denounced the Kim Yong-sam faction to which he belongs.

"During the last mountaineering rally sponsored by the Democratic Alpine Club, I saw how the emcee led the gathering crowd to shout Kim Yong-sam is the next national leader. They should have refrained from irritating the other faction," he said.

Yi also complained about the Kim Tae-chung faction's reported plan to hold a unity meeting shortly.

He said to party secretary general U Chae-yon, a ranking member of the Kim Tae-chung action, "What's the idea of holding a reception only for the members of your faction at this juncture?"

The NKDP president made it clear that he will pick opposition members of the forthcoming Special Constitution Revision Committee on his own.

He also set off controversy within his party by making disputable remarks concerning the form of the next government.

Asked to comment on news reports that the ruling party is tilting toward a parliamentary government system, he said, "We maintain our position that the president should be elected by a direct popular voting."

Yi went on to say, "Even if we should adopt the parliamentary government system, we should first revise the National Assembly Election Law."

Dismissing the DJP's proposal for the parliamentary form of government as "not worthy of note," he said, "All those matters will be handled by the upcoming special constitutional committee."

Pointing to Yi's previous order that party lawmakers refrain from speaking of a government system other than a direct presidential election system, some political observers said his comments carried special significance.

The observers said the remarks might mean that there is a possibility that ruling and opposition parties may eventually agree on the parliamentary form of government.

At present, the ruling DJP, which adamantly opposes direct presidential election, and the opposition NKDP, which persistently calls for the system, show no signs of backing off from their positions.

The observers said the parliamentary form of government is the most likely option for the form of the next government.

They also said Yi seems to be willing to play his own role in clearing the way for rival parties to hammer out a constitutional reform bill.

Up to now, he has avoided making controversial statements that may hurt the feelings of the two Kims to whom he is indebted for being reelected as opposition party leader.

Some political watchers said Yi is acting on his own these days to enhance his status and capability within the opposition party.

The sudden change of attitude on the part of Yi is embarrassing the two Kims, especially Kim Tae-chung.

In the meantime, the two Kims are stepping up their efforts to expand their sphere of influence in the party.

Kim Yong-sam is seeking to make himself felt both in and out of the party by holding large-scale rallies.

Kim Tae-chung is reaching out to former opposition lawmakers to be prepared for an ultimate showdown with Kim Yong-sam.

Against this background, minor faction leaders are attempting to expand their bases in and out of the party.

Among them are party vice president Yi Ki-taek and Kim Chae-kwang, who challenged Yi's party leadership last August.

Political observers said the political turbulance now being brewed in the opposition party is expected to grow intense as time goes by.

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS OF 'SPORADIC' PROVOCATIONS

SK060326 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Osan, Kyonggi-do -- Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek warned yesterday that north Korea may launch "sporadic" armed provocations against the south in a bid to disrupt the forthcoming Asian Games.

Yi also said that now is the most vulnerable session in the security of Korea with some 80 days remaining before the Asiad and with the advent of the foliage season.

"Korean and American forces should not let their guards down in the face of the ever-present military threat from the north," he said.

Yi made the remarks in a speech at a ceremony marking the 36th anniversary of the first battle between U.S. soldiers and north Koreans at an early stage of the Korean War that broke out on June 25, 1950.

About 120 people braved the drizzle while attending the ceremony held at the site of the bloody battle in Chukmiryong Hill just north of here.

They included Gen. William J. Livsey, a commander of the U.S. Forces Korea, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Kim In-ki and Rep. Chi Kap-chong, chairman of the U.N. Korean War Allies Association.

Also speaking at the ceremony, Gen. Livesey paid tribute to the brave American soldiers who joined in the fierce battle.

"Those fighting men of Task Force Smith were pioneers for freedom on this peninsula," he said, referring to a group of 406 American soldiers who fought the battle under the command of Lt. Col. Charles B. Smith.

Recalling that the Republic of Korea was not totally prepared at the time of the north Korean armed aggression, Gen. Livesey said Korea and the United States learned a "bitter lesson" from that war.

"We learned that the bill for being unprepared must be paid for in the blood of our best and bravest. We must never make that mistake again," he said.

"The people of America, the people of the Republic of Korea and the people of the free world pay tribute on this day to the gallant soldiers who fought on these hills on that sorrowful day 36 years ago."

History records that it rained at the battle site on the morning of July 5, 1950, when the far-outnumbered American soldiers successfully conducted a delay tactic against the north Korean soldiers supported by 33 Soviet-built tanks sweeping down the road from Suwon.

HANGUK ILBO ON NORTH'S DEMANDS ON OLYMPICS

SK041242 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korea 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by HANGUK ILBO correspondent Kim Sung-ung in Lausanne]

[Text] In a communique issued on 3 July, the International Olympic Committee [IOC] said that even though North Korea has sent the IOC side a "very positive" reply to the IOC proposal to hold events of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games in the North and the South, after dividing events, North Korea has added the proviso strongly hoping that it would hold more games in North Korea than the number of events proposed by the IOC. IOC spokesman Michele Verdier said, "South Korea sent us a reply saying it will accept the IOC proposal. In the meantime, North Korea has accepted the IOC proposal but added some provisos. North Korea has basically approved the IOC compromise proposal."

Saying that before arranging a new round of negotiations to discuss the issue of transferring some events to North Korea [the IOC] demands that the North Korea side clarify its position on some points. The spokesman added that [the IOC] sent the North Korean Olympic Committee a letter requesting that it explain what its further requests are.

The spokesman said that before a general meeting of all 91 IOC members is held in September in Lausanne, North Korea must make its position clear.

In talks held between IOC president Samaranch and relevant [South] Korean official on 3 July, it has been learned, North Korea demanded that all wrestling, weight lifting, and soccer games be held in the North Korean side.

The IOC did not reveal which points North Korea must clarify its position on and whether this issue will give rise to problems for the [South] Korean side.

On 11 June, the IOC proposed that the North Korea side hold table tennis and archery matches and preliminary matches of one group in soccer and that the 100-km road cyclist event start from North Korea.

When it made this proposal, the IOC revealed that it was with the condition that North Korea must withdraw its demand that an equal number of events be held respectively in North Korea and South Korea, its demand that North Korea and South Korea jointly arrange opening and closing ceremonies, and its demand concerning the title of the Olympic Games.

EXPERTS 'REGRET' NORTH'S 'UNREASONABLE' DEMANDS

SK040853 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean sports experts Friday expressed regret that North Korea has not renounced its "unreasonable demands" that Pyongyang be allowed to host additional events during the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

They were commenting on North Korea's reaction with reservation to a compromise plan proposed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). On June 11, the IOC suggested that Pyongyang stage a few events, including table tennis, archery, competition involving one group in the soccer tournament and the start of the 100-kilometer cycle road race.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch presented the idea as a final offer in an effort to meet North Korea's demand that the Olympics be shared equally. South Korea accepted the idea at the end of last month.

They also urged Pyongyang to abandon its demand that it be permitted to co-host the games, and to observe the provisions of the IOC charters and the decision by the Olympic governing body in Baden-Baden designating Seoul as the sole venue for the 1988 games.

U.S. COMMITMENT VIEWED AGAINST USSR-DPRK RELATIONS

SK060313 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Expanding Soviet-N.K. Ties"]

[Text] One of the most conspicuous political and military developments taking place of late in the Far East is the intensification of ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union. The present visits to North Korea by a flotilla, including an aircraft carrier, and an airforce delegation of the Soviet Union are one telling indicator.

These latest visits come following Pyongyang's acquisition of an advanced Soviet-supplied military arsenal and the Soviet Union's procurement of the right to fly over north Korea. All this unmistakably reflects Moscow's increasing recognition of the growing importance of the Pacific region.

It is quite logical for the Soviets to emphasize the geostrategic importance of the Korean peninsula in their quest for greater influence in the Pacific theater. The history of the peninsula over the past century underlines its critical importance.

The Communist north Koreans seem to be finding recent Soviet strategy concordant with their attempt to communize the whole Korean peninsula. Mindful of this, we cannot but be concerned about the danger arising from Pyongyang's ambitions.

At this juncture, it is worth noting the remarks of Adm. Ronald J. Hays, commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, who recently said, "The Republic of Korea lives in constant apprehension that north Koreans will break a 33-year-old armistice and invade the south again." He warned that north Korea may attempt to disrupt or spoil this fall's Asian Games and the 1988 Olympiad, both to be held in Seoul.

Any armed conflict occurring on the peninsula is apt to draw others into the fray in view of Korea's geostrategic position, as history has often proven. Therefore, maintaining deterrence against Pyongyang's threats is surely vital to keeping other nations in the region and around the world stable and at peace. That deterrence, of course, should be sufficient enough to prevent the Pyongyang Communists from making any miscalculation about our resolve and capability to counter any military adventurism on their part.

As such, we doubt the wisdom of U.S. House Democrats who, in the policy plan approved recently at their party caucus, said that the United States, in the short term, should equip south Korea with more tactical air, naval and logistical support, particularly munitions, instead of making a large commitment to the stationing of ground forces in Korea. They said, "In the long run, we favor a much greater contribution from Japan to the defense of south Korea."

The statement, though yet to be adopted as an official plank for their November midterm elections, smacks of the Carter administration's policy calling for the pullout of American ground troops from Korea. The Democrats need to recall why the plan had to be scrapped. In hindsight, it is clear that the ill-advised plan was conceived based on an inadequate assessment of the realities of the situation on the peninsula.

It must be noted that the geostrategic position of south Korea is now more critical than in the late 1970s, both for itself as well as for its allies. The Soviets have long since made it their goal to eliminate American influence from the Asian continent.

Undeniably, the presence of American ground forces here has served as the strongest deterrence to any renewed invasion by the northern Communists. The resolve for deterrence that has been unequivocally demonstrated by the stationing of ground troops here is no less important than actual military potential. Therefore, we doubt whether military commitment without ground troops could ever prove as effective as with them.

Practically speaking, Japan can at the present make a greater contribution to the defense of south Korea only through indirect approaches, such as stepped-up economic cooperation, but not through any military alliance. Japan's constitutional restriction prohibiting the sending of soldiers overseas, coupled with the popular sentiments existing between the Korean and Japanese people as a result of their unique historical relationship, makes it difficult to expect the two nations to form a military alliance in the foreseeable future.

Deterrence must be based on a realistic assessment of the very tangible threats facing the peninsula and the region as a whole. Maintaining unequivocal resolve is the surest way of keeping the Korean peninsula stable for the good of our own nation as well as all others concerned, especially at a time when tensions are apt to rise ever higher.

SPK HAILS HAYDEN CALL FOR POL POT TRIAL

BK020740 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Public Opinion Continues To Condemn the Pol Pot Clique" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Jul (SPK) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's call for the creation of an international tribunal to try Pol Pot and his accomplices for their crimes against Cambodians constitutes a continual condemnation of the criminals of genocide by world public opinion.

this call, made at the recent 19th ASEAN foreign ministers conference, conforms with the aspirations of all justice-loving people in the world. In fact, Pol Pot's people were tried from 15 to 19 August 1979 at the revolutionary tribunal of the Cambodian people in Phnom Penh with the participation of many foreign jurists. Pol Pot, Ing Sary, and Khieu Samphan were sentenced to death in absentia.

Since then, many people have realized that Pol Pot and his accomplices, like several World War II criminals, must be punished and that the decision of the Phnom Penh tribunal is entirely correct.

However, more than 7 years have already elapsed. Instead of being punished, these criminals continue to exist and to engage in sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Cambodian people. It is generally known that they would not have been able to survive even a single day if the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and Thai ultrarightists did not support them morally and materially.

The PRK has pointed out on many occasions that Cambodia's internal affairs must be settled by Cambodians themselves. Those who break away from the enemy and defect to the revolution will fully enjoy the rights of citizens. As for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups that have committed odious crimes against Cambodians, their lot will be decided by Cambodians. In short, the Pol Pot clique must be eliminated politically and militarily.

It is certain that a growing number of people will listen to Bill Hayden's call.

VODK CRITICIZES HAYDEN REMARKS AT ASEAN MEETING

BK020359 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Short commentary": "Ignorant or Siding With the Aggressors?"]

[Text] During the 19th annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers and during the meeting between the ASEAN countries and their economic partnes held recently in Manila, the foreign ministers in general voiced their support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK, condenmed the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, and demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally in accordance with UN resolutions.

However, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, who also attended the ASEAN conference, did not utter a word about the Vietnamese enemies' gross and barbarous aggression against Cambodia, nor about Vietnamese crimes in massacring Cambodians daily. On the contrary, he opposed Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend their race and liberate their country.

Hayden's statement at this ASEAN conference really amazed all who were present. They have asked: Is Mr Hayden such an ignorant politician that he does not know about the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia? It was agreed by all that during this ASEAN conference, Hayden wa the only one who overlooked Vietnamese crimes in Cambodia -- how they have massacred the Cambodian people both inside the country and those innocent Cambodian people who have fled to live in refugee camps on Thai soil; and the Vietnamese enemies' barbarous and arrogant acts violating Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty and their criminal acts in destroying peace, security, and stability in all of Southeast Asia. In saying this, who does Mr Hayden side with? Does he side with justice or injustice? Does he side with the Cambodian people who have suffered from Vietnamese aggressive acts or with the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists? Obviously, Mr Hayden's statement clearly shows that he totally sides with the Vietnamese aggressors, defends the Vietnamese acts of aggression and expansion, and opposes the common demand and just call of the world community in a most ignorant manner.

SRV TRYING TO 'WOO' U.S. WITH MIA ISSUE

BK051213 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jul 86

["Short article": "The Hanoi Vietnamese Clique Are Unearthing Bones To Trade With the United States"]

[Text] Recently, during talks in Hanoi between a U.S. Delegation and Nguyen Co Thach and Hoang Bich Son to resolve the MIA [Missing in Action] issue, the Hanoi clique tried to please the United States by hastily affirming that Vietnam will provide information to the United States on the issue, cooperate with the United States in digging up MIA remains, and lead U.S. teams to find U.S. soldiers believed to be still alive in mountainous or remote areas, and so on. This attitude of the Vietnamese clique has led people to question why Vietnam -- which is facing a serious economic crisis and busily trying to resolve countless urgent problems -- is trying so hard to unearth bones for the United States. There is nothing to be surprised about in this issue. The fact is that while vietnam is facing serious difficulties, both at home and in the international arena, because of its isolation resulting from its war of aggression in Cambodia, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique has been trying to woo the United States by every means. First, because Vietnam wants to get U.S. assistance to resolve its economic plight and, second, to end its isolation in the international arena.

However, no matter how hard Vietnam tries, the United States does not soften its stand. This time, as on previous occasions, the U.S. side affirmed to the Vietnamese side that the MIA issue is a humanitarian one and is not related to any political or other issues. The United States will not resume normal relations with Vietnam as long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

So, with the United States, as with other countries, if Vietnam wants to receive aid to resolve its economic problems or to resume normal relations with others to get out of its isolation, the only way is to end its war of aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all its forces from this country. Otherwise, no matter how many more metric tons of bones are unearthed, no one will give aid to or resume normal relations with Vietnam.

ARMY MEETING ON LPRP DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK040500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] To expand upon the substantial contents of the party Central Committee's draft political report to be read at the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress and to make them correct in line with the realities in Laos, to broaden the democratic practices of studying and collecting views from lower levels as well as from the contingents of cadres, party members, the entire party, the entire army, and the entire people in order to turn the line and plans as stipulated in the draft political report of the party Central Committee into the genuine line and plans of the masses, the Army General Political Department has held a meeting to officially publicize the contents and spirit of the draft political report of the party Central Committee. Publicizing the report at the meeting were Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Army General Political Department, and Major General Choummali Sai-gnakon, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and deputy chief of the Army General Staff Department. Nearly 200 representatives of Army departments together with cadres and party members from various levels attended the meeting to study the draft political report on this occasion.

In the meeting, the representatives of each unit or department thoroughly studied, discussed and exchanged views on the report with each other. They then organized to further study and publicize the draft political report at Air Force units. They have also practiced implementing what they learned from the report in certain outstanding basic units or regiments in the central areas of Vientiane in accordance with a plan to build these units or regiments into all-round strong units or regiments.

Through the thorough studying discussions, and exchanges of views as well as through the experiences scored in the actual practices, all officers and party members have unanimously agreed to the draft political report of the party Central Committee. They have come out with a view that the report is appropriate and perfect and is in conformity with the practical conditions of our country and that our party has always correctly adopted its line to follow while scientifically distinguishing friends from foes. They have also viewed that the party has clearly put forth the guideline for the defense of the country and the maintenance of public security as well as the independent and sovereign domestic policy and the consistent foreign policy of respecting the independence and sovereignty of other nations.

The meeting to publicize the party Central Committee's draft political report was opened in a very energetic atmosphere on 11 June. It continued for 15 full days and officially closed with glorious success on 26 June 1986. In the closing speech, Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva further stressed certain points on the direction and duties adopted by the party for implementation in the new stage, from now until the end of 2000. He also pointed out some conveniences and difficulties in the transition period facing an underdeveloped country with a backward economy and agriculture to march toward socialism bypassing the path of capitalist development.

He noted that while improving the living conditions of the people our country must face the new enemy, namely the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in pursuing the schemes of general sabotage against our country, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva then called on everyone to profoundly study and firmly grasp the contents and spirit of the draft political report as well as various resolutions to orgainzationally implement them in their respective units or regiments in an effective manner. He particularly called on everyone to urgently pay attention to consolidating and perfecting their organizations in terms of quality. He instructed the participants to lead others in their units or regiments to launch political life campaigns to commend and criticize each other while launching new emulation campaigns in an ever more enthusiastic atmosphere to score new, ever greater and more glorious achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress.

LEADERS GREET U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

BK040236 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Today, LPDR President Souphanouvong sent a greetings message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message reads as follows: Mr President, on the occasion of the U.S. Independence Day celebration, on behalf of the Lao people and in my own name, I would like to convey greetings to your excellency and the U.S. Government. I would like to express best wishes of happiness and peaceful life to the American people.

On the same occasion, Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha has also sent a greetings message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

"TEXT" OF COMMUNIQUE ON PRC "WAR CRIMES"

OW071548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Text" of the 7 June communique of the Vietnam Committee for Investigation Into the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam concerning the Chinese reactionaries' Crimes Against the SRV in the First 6 Months of 1986]

[Text] For some time, in diplomatic activities and through the mass media, the Chinese authorities have repeatedly claimed that China values highly the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and wants to restore its traditional relations with Vietnam. In reality, however, over the past 6 months China has continued to pursue its hostile policy and exert pressure on Vietnam.

On Vietnam's northern border alone, the Chinese side has constantly maintained a 20-division force close to the Vietnamese border, massing its troops especially in areas adjacent to Ha Tuyen Province and unceasingly moving its war means close to the Vietnamese border. In the early days of 1986, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited the Paracel archipelago, a Vietnamese territory illegally occupied by China since 19 January 1974, with a view to arousing the Chinese troops' spirit of hostility against Vietnam.

In the past 6 months, China has on 15 occasions mobilized its forces -- ranging from company to battalion-size groups — attack and encroach on these areas: Height 1226 in Lai Chau Province; Pha Han and Thanh Thuy in Vi Xuyen District; Bat Dai Son and Nghia Thuan in Quan Ba District; and Thi Hoa in Ha Lang District, Cao Bang Province where many heights are located deep inside Vietnamese territory 300 to 400 meters away from the Sino-Vietnamese border.

In the past 6 months, China has fired more than 250,000 mortar shells and H-12 rockets and nearly 10,000 rounds of 12.7mm machinegun ammunition into the Vietnamese northern border areas. In particular, China has fired up to four-fifths of the number of these mortar shells into the narrow district of Vi Xuyen.

During the first 3 days of the Binh Dan lunar year -- from 7 to 9 February 1986 -- in defiance of the traditional New Year's festival of the border peoples of the two countries, Chinese troops lobbed as many as 20,000 mortar shells into Thanh Thuy village in Vi Xuyen District.

On 1 June 1986, International Children's Day, Chinese troops shelled the schoolchildren's summer camp of the basic general education school of Quyet Tien village in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, killing two pupils and wounding five others as well as a teacher.

Over the past 6 months, China has dispatched 130 scout and commando teams to Vietnamese border areas for sabotage activities, abduction of local people, and assassination of Vietnamese cadres. On 9 January, a Chinese Army unit infiltrated into Binh Lieu in Quang Ninh Province, setting fire to dozens of hectares of forests for timber and precious medicinal products and many hectares of corps.

On 13 February, a Chinese Army company aboard 14 armed boats intruded into a section of the Da River in Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province, felling trees, ravaging crops, and conducting reconnaissance operations along the sides of the river.

In the past 6 months, Chinese Aircraft have on more than 1,000 occasions conducted operational flights close to the northern airspace of Vietnam. On 16 February, they violated the airspace over Xin Man Districe in Ha Tuyen Province. Chinese armed boats and ships have on 200 occasions infiltrated into Vietnamese territorial waters at the Bac Luan Estuary and at Bach Long Vi, Tran, and Tra Co islands. In five cases, Chinese mines deposited in rivers have injured Vietnamese children.

Although the Chinese authorities' maneuvers and criminal acts were different in each area, their frenzied nibbling attacks on a number of points in Vi Xuyen and Quan Ba; their repeated shellings on Vi Xuyen, Ha Tuyen Province; their scounts and commandos' intensified infiltration into Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh; and their intensified psychological warfare in Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh caused serious damage to the Vietnamese people, killing 46 and wounding 72. They also took 37 captives to China, including many women and children; burned 185 homes and classrooms; destroyed more than 700 hectares of forests for timber and precious medicinal products; and so forth.

China's criminal acts in the border areas have caused losses in human lives and property to the Vietnamese people. More important is that they have caused comprehensive tension and instability to dominate the Vietnamese people's lives and Vietnam's construction work, creating a premise for their spies to infiltrate and establish contacts with other agents in building opposition installations and conducting political and ideological sabotage activities inside Vietnam.

On the other hand, on the diplomatic front, China has sought by every means to isolate Vietnam on the international arena and undermine the trend toward a dialogue and reconciliation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

All these facts prove that the Chinese authorities' propaganda arguments about peace and friendship are entirely deceitful and shrewd. Refusing to give up their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions, they have maintained their policy of severe hostility, trying to bleed Vietnam through their multifaceted war of sabotage while continuing to prepare for a new military adventure against Vietnam when the opportunity presents itself.

The Vietnamese people have always treasured the fine traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China. They eagerly desire to coexist peacefully with China and other neighboring countries. They resolutely demand that the Chinese authorities seriously implement what they have declared; respect the peace, territorial sovereignty, and right to self-determination of neighboring countries; respect Sino-Vietnamese friendship; and take specific and practical moves to rapidly end all criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and restore normal relations between Vietnam and China.

NHAN DAN URGES STRICT ECONOMIZATION OF GRAIN

BK071149 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 4 July editorial: "Strictly Economize Grain"]

[Text] Accelerating grain production and strictly economizing grain are two aspects involved in meeting society's grain consumption needs. Some localities and sectors have begun to pay attention to ecnomizing grain by adopting many measures against waste and loss of grain through various activities, from production, transportation, preservation, and distribution to consumption.

The prohibition of drinking wine against regulations, which has extensively been enforced by many provinces and some sectors, is helping us economize rice and effectively prevent many social vices. The joint movement for emulation between the grain sector and the communications and transportation sector in delivering, receiving, and transporting grain on the south-north communication line and in some major grain-producing provinces has produced initial results. Thanks to this movement, the quantity of state grain lost in transit in 1985 was reduced by more than a half of that of the two previous years.

In 1985, through various managerial measures, the southern general grain corporation was able to prevent the loss of 11,000 metric tons of rice to the state. In inspecting grain distribution, Quang Ninh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces and Haiphong City have kept a considerable quantity of grain from being distributed to nonexistent people or against criteria, as well as from being used in an irrational manner.

In the current self-criticism and criticism drive, many localities and sectors have adopted decisive measures to eliminate feasting and staging entertainment that wastes money, grain, and food. A number of units in the grain sector have paid attention to controlling the receipt and delivery of grain and have optimally used paddy and rice scattered on the ground to produce commodities benificial to the people's livelihood. Attention has also been paid by many localities to struggling against the embezzlement, waste, and theft of grain.

However, still not all localities, sectors, and echelons have paid adequate and constant attention to economizing grain and have wasted and lost grain, especially in transporation and delivery. Damage has also been inflicted on grain in the receiving, preserving, and distribution process. The use of rice to distill wine and feed hogs is still prevalent and efforts have not yet been made to ensure that subsidiary and food crops are satisfactorily procured and promptly and correctly processed and consumed.

Strictly economizing grain is currently a state policy of extremely great significance that must be expounded in a comprehensive and most specific manner. On the basis of accelerating the development of production, all localities and peasants must optimally harvest their rice and subsidiary crops while minimizing loss and waste. Localities with a bumper or normal crop should educate and ensourage the people to realistically economize grain and think of those localities facing shortages so they can actively contribute part of their grain to the state to help it satisfy the needs of the entire country while using the remainder most rationally and without waste.

Localities facing a grain shortage should accelerate production and satisfactorily exploit all available sources of grain, including rice and subsidiary crops. These localities should also pay attention to the daily meals of all households, especially needy families of fallen combatants, the war disabled, and soldiers, and manage most satisfactorily the stock of grain they have on hand. It is necessary to organize even more satisfactorily the procurement and transportation of subsidiary crops; solve the problem of processing and introducing these crops to the people's diet; and define policies to encourage the production, circulation, and consumption of subsidiary crops. Attention must be paid to improving the people's diet in a way that suits the status of grain production in each locality in order to reduce step-by-step the regulation of grain from other localities. Meanwhile, we must, at all costs, ensure the state's unified management and monopoly over grain trade.

We can also secure hundreds of thousands more metric tons of grain each year by harvesting, storing, procuring, and preserving rice satisfactorily and by delivering and transporting it swiftly; by managing the source of grain prudently both in terms of quantity and quality and without loss; by milling rice and processing subsidiary crops in such a way as to ensure the quality and rate of finished products, and optimally use their wastes to produce additional essential commodities; by distributing grain most judiciously and rationally; and by guiding the people in economizing on grain.

The campaign to economize grain must be carried out in combination with the struggle to resolutely safeguard state grain and collective grain against all forms of embezzlement, waste, exploitation, and theft. It is the responsibility of every person, sector, and echelon to strive to produce grain and support the development of grain production as well as to economize grain.

DISTRICT PARTY OFFICIAL PUNISHED FOR CORRUPTION

BK010922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 1 July]

[Text] NHAN DAN on page four today reports that the CPV Central Committee Secretariat has decided to dismiss the comrade secretary of the Dong Anh District party committee from the Hanoi municipal party committee for plotting with members of the district party committee's standing body to distribute imported motorcycles among themselves, using their authority and privilege. Regarding this negative phenomenon, NHAN DAN has published public viewpoints in its "Through the Reader's Letters" column.

PROVINCIAL SELF-CRITICISM ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Nghe Tinh

BK211430 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 86 p 2

[Text] To date more than half of the district party committees and one-third of the branches, sectors, and collectives in Nghe Tinh Province have reviewed their tasks. The review focused on the three contents of the first phase of the criticism and self-criticism drive -- speaking frankly, telling the truth, and discussing measures to overcome shortcomings. Party cadres and members worked in harmony with the people. So far, districts have carried out this task better than sectors, some of which have failed to meet the set requirements.

Many comrades have shown their strong impetus to overcome difficulties resolutely, enthusiastically work for the community, and maintain revolutionary ethics, while others have experienced notable shortcomings.

Regarding quality, some leading comrades showed their poor combat impetus; these degenerate cadres have led depraved lives -- drinking liquor, believing in fortune tellers, and neglecting their duties. Some of them have resorted to bureaucratism and failed to fulfill their tasks. Among the leading cadres, such negative phenomena as indulgence, rightism, and a lack of revolutionary vigilance are still prevalent.

In some districts, unanimity was not achieved between the standing bodies of the district party and people's committees, especially between secretaries and chairman of these committees, thereby creating disunity. The cause of this shortcoming was poor organization and a work system in which collective interests are neglected while those of individuals are upheld. In many places, cadres used their authority to buy construction materials and other items in greater quantities than they were entitled to. Some used state budget funds for unnecessary purchases. Many leading cadres illegally recruited their sons and daughters to work for state organizations. One leading district cadre recruited four or five relatives to work in a trade establishment.

Some 12 districts and 6 organizations used state budget funds to import hundreds of motorcycles and sold them to leading cadres at low prices (districts bought at least 11 motorcycles, some up to 30, while organizations purchased 32). Many heads of organizations were provided with state cars although they had their own motorcycles. Some cadres used checks drawn against their organizations to purchase vehicles, thus creating doubt among personnel of their organizations and the people as to whether they had used state money or their own in their purchases.

Regarding the policy on cadre-related tasks, some progress was achieved, although indulgence and unfair commendations and promotions remained prevalent. Departmentalism still exists in cadre-related tasks. Prevailing errors are negligence in improving the morality and quality of cadres and sluggishness in criticizing and preventing shortcomings. The fostering and using of women and young cadres as well as cadres with working-class backgrounds has not been carried out satisfactorily.

Prevailing errors in cadres' behavior include unrealistic thinking and lack of attention to the people. Many places could not firmly maintain collective leadership and unanimity in appraising various movements and cadres' performances. Some key cadres were guilty of such negative phenomena as bossism, subjectivism, individualism, and arbitrary changing of the collective's objectives.

Since the criticism and self-criticism drive, various districts and sectors have concentrated their efforts on overcoming immediate shortcomings. They are taking measures to suspend improper distribution of land for building houses; to promptly deal with irrational recruitment of personnel in state organizations and the buying of motorcycles and goods through privilege; to collect the balance of established prices on goods and materials previously sold at lower prices; to punish cadres flagrantly violating regulations; and to promptly improve the work system, manner of leadership, and party activities, especially at the chapter level.

The provincial party committee has decided to suspend from duty a district party committee secretary pending an investigation. It is considering a case of violation of discipline involving a deputy secretary and chairman of a district people's committee.

Quang Nam-Danang

BK221530 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 86 pp 3, 4

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Quang Nam-Danang Province party organization has conducted self-criticism and criticism.

Secretaries of subordinate party organizations, directors of the various establishments, and heads of commissions, sectors, and mass organizations in the province have made criticism of the provincial party committee.

Regarding revolutionary quality, the executive committee of the provincial party organization has, through the use of different measures and formats, forged, fostered, and enhanced the revolutionary quality of party cadres and members and people in the province, as well as their fighting spirit, their sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline, and their work conduct. Many party organizations have become firm and strong, and many party chapters have been made pure, firm, and strong. The majority of party cadres and members have strived selflessly to carry out revolutionary activities in the province and to perform their internationalist duty. Many comrades have upheld revolutionary quality and ethics, living and working for the ideals of communism and for the people's plentiful and happy life.

However, faced with the ever-demanding requirements of the revolution, a number of party cadres and members have failed to stand firm on their combat position of "making sacrifices all their life for the ideals of communism" and to sacrifice their personal interests for the common good. They have neglected their leadership responsibility, made no distinction between party members and nonparty members, and have even abetted illegal business operators in carrying out erroneous activities, thus adversely affecting the party's prestige. Some other comrades still remain irresolute in the difficult and fierce class struggle and the struggle between the two roads. While a tremendous fighting will, a thoroughly revolutionary spirit, and full consideration and all-out efforts for the benefit of the collective are needed in the hard and fierce struggle against nature, the struggle against the customs of small production, and the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, a number of comrades have, to a certain degree, maintained the workstyle of public functionaries and are reluctant to cope with difficulties and hardship and use new and complex methods to solve problems. Worse still, driven by the desire for personal gain, some comrades have misappropriated public property and spent more time looking after the interests of their families than working for the benefit of the collective and the common use.

The executive committee of the provincial party committee's standing body -- has forged unity and an identity of views; actively engaged in study and training activities; upheld their fighting will, the spirit of revolutionary offensive, and boldness in thought and action; and, together with the entire party, people, and armed forces in the province, contributed to overcoming obstacles and difficulties and achieving big successes in many fields. Members of the executive committee have made good efforts to effectively contribute to the committee's collective leadership.

However, in the economic field, the committee has been slow in studying and finding the conditions and methods as well as organizational and managerial forms for rapidly and correctly strengthening the state-run economic sector in order to have a basis for developing the economy in general and guiding the collectivized economy. It is because of this that a situation has arisen in which management has been lax not only concerning the state-run economy but also concerning industry, and handicrafts.

In directing the economy, the committee has been slow to realize the need for a renovated mechanism; and upon supervising the implementation of this policy, it has failed to develop a full understanding of the issue, to devise specific and clearcut work methods, and to accelerate the formation of a viable mechanism for the basic units and the general mechanism.

Regarding leadership, the provincial party committee has directed its leadership at economic activities; and thanks to this, many localities, sectors, and production and business units have made progress more evenly.

The style of leadership still reveals the following shortcomings:

The principle of democratic centralism has not been fully respected and executed, nor has it become a regular concern first of all of the duty members of the standing body. Leadership is often plagued by formalistic democracy, which is characterized by lack of reliance on the collective, arbitrariness, patriachalism, failure to heed the views of the lower echelons, dislike for opinions that conflict with one's own, and unwillingness to learn about shortcomings and difficulties.

The province party committee's standing body -- first of all the duty members of the standing body -- has not yet paid attention to developing and employing the organization, nor has it relied on the organization and staff organs to carry out work activities.

Developing its tradition of staying close to the people and the grassroots, the provincial party committee has assessed realities and set forth a number of guidelines and policies designed to promote production and stabilize the people's life. Nevertheless, it has failed to make party cadres and members fully realize that the strength of the party actually stems from its close relationship with the masses.

The committee has failed to truly care for the people's life, listen attentively to the feelings and aspirations of the masses, learn from the masses, and promptly resolve the difficulties encountered in production and life by the people, especially those in the mountaipous areas and remote places.

Regarding the cadre policy, due to the absenc of planning, the work related to cadres has been running behind the immediate tasks and, therefore, it is not smooth and effective. Close guidance has not been provided for the recruitment and training of cadres, which has resulted in many negative phenomena. There are no policies designed to encourage cadres to further their study. No distinction has been clearly made between a good, dynamic workstyle and wheeling and dealing, or between opportunists and righteous persons; and consequently, face value takes precedence over true goodness. In many cases, cadres have been evaluated, promoted, or assigned without the views of the masses and the proposals of the basic units having been taken into consideration.

Cadres hve not been employed rationally. In many cases, cadres are not assigned according to their professional specialities; and in some instances, assignments are irrational altogether.

The nomination of key cadres at the various levels does not ensure succession and continuity. Efforts have not been concentrated on satisfactorily employing the contingent of scientific-technological cadres. The distribution and circulation sectors, especially the foreign trade sectors, have not yet been reinforced with fully capable and qualified cadres.

The policy for women cadres has not been carried out scrupulously; and in many cases, promotions and assignments are given only to meet the slot requirements. Care has not yet been taken to train and foster women cadres and create conditions for them to fulfill their tasks.

Good care has not yet been given to the living conditions and health of cadres, especially the retirees. No policies and systems have been established for cadres at the grassroots level and cadres serving in the mountainous areas. There are still no policies to ensure the conditions for cadres, especially key cadres and chief specialists, to perform their duties.

The provincial party committee has set forth measures designed to remedy shortcomings. Priority is given to accelerating the development of production, overcoming obstacles and bottlenecks in distribution and circulation, stabilizing the people's life, and satisfactorily guiding the province-wide self-criticism and criticism drive.

The provincial party committee, especially its standing body, will strengthen leadership over party building work. Between now and the party organization's 14th congress, a conference will be held to discuss party building work, assess the actual situation of the party organization, and adopt specific and suitable orientations and measures for this work. Efforts will also be made to consolidate the organization of the provincial party committee's staff organs and to establish their operational rules.

Between now and the congress, urgent efforts will be made to nominate fully qualified cadres to key positions in important socioeconomic sectors under the new mechanism of management in order to create the basis for formation of the future party committee echelons.

It is necessary to strictly observe the provincial party committee's work statutes, the systems and principles of activities, work procedures -- especially the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility -- the system of making visits to the basic units, and the system by which the party committee's standing body will periodically meet with each committee member to hear him report on the situation and make suggestions about operational policies so that any erroneous manifestations can be prevented and checked in good time. A system will be established for the standing body and party committee echelons to meet retired cadres, the people, and grassroots-level cadres. In implementing the resolution of the provincial party organization's 13th congress, a political day will be observed every month.

It is necessary to finish resolving cases involving the erroneous practices of some provincial party committee members and some other key cadres in acquiring houses and vehicles and buying imported goods. Disciplinary measures must be meted out strictly and justly in accordance with the procedures and principles set forth by the party Central Committee.

After finishing with these cases, each locality must file a report to its own party organization's executive committee and the provincial party committee's standing body.

Once every 3 months, arrangements must be made for provincial party committee members to study new viewpoints and policies as well as new issues so they can improve their awareness and knowledge, both in theory and in practice.

After making self-criticism and criticism, each member of the provincial party committee will go back to the party chapter where he works and make self-criticism and hear constructive suggestions from party members.

The provincial people's committee is entrusted with establishing the criteria and systems for using houses, means of transportation, and gasoline and oil, and other systems, and with supervising their observation province-wide to ensure the practice of thrift.

The provincial party committee's standing body will guide the provincial party organization congress agenda preparation commission and the various localities and sectors in making plans from the grassroots level up, and will guide implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and the various resolutions of the Political Bureau in order to encourage the development of production and stabilize the people's life.

It is necessary to promote a healthy and pure lifestyle among party cadres and members. Members of provincial party committees will publicly announce in the party chapters where they work all their and their families sources of income. An end must be put to bribery and the giving of gifts, including the payment of bonuses that inconsistent with the established system.

Lang Son

BK200957 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The party committees of all districts and towns in Lang Son Province and nearly all the party committees of various sectors in the province and half of the party members in rural areas have conducted the first stage of self-criticism and criticism. Nearly all district party committees in the province have implemented the guidelines of clearly pointing out good points and pointing out all the shortcomings of each person. Some of the key leading cadres in districts have sincerely admitted their shortcomings and have taken remedial action. They have thus regained the confidence of other cadres and the people.

The vice chairman in charge of finance and trade of Huu Lung District is a qualified and good cadre. He made the mistake of using more housing space than authorized and of employing his wife, children, and other relatives in state agencies against the prescribed policies and regulations. After criticism, he sincerly admitted his mistakes, returned the land to the state, and brought his wife and five children back to the countryside.

The party committee of Van Quan District has publicly exposed its shortcomings and those of the leadership, and has simultaneously informed the people of the corrective action.

In Van Lang District, following self-criticism and criticism, three of the village party organizations have reelected their executive committees, appointed 40 more members of the party committees and chapters, and replaced old, weak, or incompetent cadres.

The Standing Committee of the Lang Son provincial party committee held a conference of all district and town party secretaries to draw upon the experiences in the first stage of self-criticism and criticism and commended Van Lang and Huu Lung districts.

The provincial party committee has directed the rural partry organizations to focus on controlling implementation of the agricultural cooperativization policy, opposing misappropriation of land and rice fields, and forest destruction, and on fulfilling tax obligations by delivering agricultural and forest products to the state.

The party organizations in the border area should control the implementation of border defense regulations and oppose the trade of psychological warfare goods. The party organizations of cities and towns should examine implementation of the market management system and oppose speculation and smuggling.

Thach ha District

BK031452 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Thanh Phong's report: "Thach Ha Revisited -- Specific Actions"]

[Text] We visited Thach Ha District again after NHAN DAN had run a report citing the corrective measures taken by the local party committee following the self-criticism and criticism drive. Our cadres and the people want to know about the specific actions taken by the Thach Ha party organization and other party organizations that have performed self-criticism and criticism.

In these days of late June, Thach Ha has finished reaping its 5th-month spring rice; and now is the busiest period for grain procurement. Along with striving to meet the grain obligation quota of 8,000 metric tons and harvesting peanuts on 1,7000 hectares, the district party committee is intensively guiding efforts to rapidly plant 7,000 hectares of summer-fall and early 10th-month rice on schedule and in accordance with technical criteria, and to prepare for putting 4,000 hectares under the main 10th-month rice. A lot of work is being done urgently.

Some people had worried that the replacement and reasssignment of cadres and the disciplinary actions taken against a number of seriously errant cadres in the wake of the self-criticism and criticism drive would adversely affect the district's general activities.

During our fact-finding visit to Thach Ha, we found that, on the contrary, the district's situation has improved in all respects. The district party committee asserted that by conducitng self-criticism and criticism satisfactorily and promptly correcting shortcomings it would win the masses' sympathy and trust and further increase the strength of the party organization, and that the specific actions taken would simply strengthen the people's confidence in the leadership of the district party committee.

The Thach Ha party organization corrected shortcomings in a very strict, straightforward, rational, and reasonable manner. All members of the district party and people's committees' standing bodies upheld a sense of responsibility befitting the communists. They struggled unyieldingly and fearlessly against shortcomings concerning the ethical quality, style of leadership, and cadre policy of each and every comrade, including the district party committee secretary and the district people's committee chairman; and after having conducted self-criticism, they took specific actions to correct these shortcomings. Shortcomings that could be corrected immediately were dealt with first; and a time schedule was established for dealing with those shortcomings that could not be corrected right away. All the corrective measures taken were announced to the public and reviewed by the higher echelons.

The district party committee secretary and the district people's committee vice chairman were removed from their positions as leaders of the district administrateion because their shortcomings had affected the party prestige; and two capable, well-tried, and trusted comrades were elected by the district party committee echelons and the district people's council to replace them in handling the district's affairs. The district people's committee chairman is a dynamic and dedicated cadre, but he displayed some manifestations of subjectivism, arbitrariness, and abuse of authority in his work. He immediately rectified a situation in which one of his children had been hired as a state employee not in accordance with the prescribed principles. For this shortcoming, he was cautioned before the district party organization's executive committee. The district party committee considered that the pressing immediate talks set forth in the wake of the political drive reflect the district chairman's realistic action of correcting shortcomings with practical deeds. The district people's committee rectified a number of shortcomings concerning organization and the work system and immediately corrected the errors of each cadre. It assessed the value of imported motorcycles that had been distributed among cadres at a cheap price, dealt with irregularities in the hiring of personnel and in the assignement of cadres, and reviewed the issuance of land grants and house building permits to ensure that established regulations are observed by both ordinary citizens and party committee members. A commission headed by the chief procurator of the district people's organ of control was set up to review the building of houses in Cay township; and it has examined each specific case and immediately suspended unauthorized construction work on houses. The unauthorized builders have been given a time limit to move and help in searching for their new homesites.

All the key cadres in Thach Ha District have been reviewed. The chief of the district material supply company has been dismissed, and the deputy chief of the committee for building the Bac Bang salt field and the manager of the district restaurant have been replaced. Action has been taken to consider, educate, and replace unqualified comrades in the departments of capital construction and labor. All those who were improperly recruited into the staff of the Bac Bang salt production installation and the frozen shrimp factory have been returned to their former localities or been transferred to other jobs under a contractual system. All other agencies, factories, and work sites have streamlined their machinery for more compactness in order to start work with higher productivity and effectiveness.

The corrective action taken by the district party committee received the people's support and had a good effect on the villages and cooperatives in the spirit of "pooling effort of both district authorities and primary installations to remedy shortcomings". The district party committee assigned cadres to the various party organizations of primary installations to lead self-criticism and criticism according to the three points of first stage. With the help of the party organizations and people, action was taken to detect, control, and confirm cases of wrongdoings. Two cooperative heads and one party member were replaced immediately and warning was served to the Thach Hoa village people's committee chairman who indulgently allocated 1,020 square meters to a person to build houses against the prescribed plan. The district party committee showed respect for the people's view and clarified all views and public opinions to meet these two requirements: If cadres and party members make mistakes, immediate corrective action must be taken; otherwise justification must be made to the people. Following the criticism drive, an action program was formulated to correct shortcomings and fulfill the political task. The mass movement in various primary installations developed satisfactorily. Before the self-criticism and criticism drive, the rates of production and product delivery were very low. Following the drive, as of 15 June 18 villages had completed their overall grain obligations and shifted their attention to the planting of summer-fall crops. In Thach My, Thach Kenh, Thach Phu, Bac Xuan (Thach Xuan), Dong Dai (Thach Dai) villages, the three tasks of harvesting the 5th-month spiring rice, fulfilling the grain obligations, and planting the summer-fall crop were linked together in order to facilitate labor distribution and ensure that production schedules were kept. Many primary installations producing fish, salt, shrimp, and squid have gained high profits and have accepted contracts for larger exports than those of previous years.

In meeting with the party secretaries, district chairman, retired cadres, some workers, and those wrongdoingcomrades who had already voluntarily resigned from their leadership positions in the district, we found in all of them a brave attitude, looking squarely at the truth and sincerely correcting their mistakes in order to progress. A comrade in charge of the district people's committee told us: "The people are very good. Realities in Thach Ha show us that if cadres and party members sincerely admit their mistakes and resolutely and promptly corrct them, the people inside and outside the agencies will forgive them easily and will become even more confident in them. Every criticism offers an occasion for clear self-examination in order to mature." Many Thach Ha District natives who are now on temporary duty out of the province and abroad or are performiong their international duty in friendly countries have sent letters to Nghe Tinh Province to commend the steps taken by the Thach Ha District party committee, after they read the various reports published in NHAN DAN.

However, not everything has been satisfactorily settled here.

These achievements are only the beginning. The Thach Ha District party committee is continually trying to correct mistakes and shortcomings concerning ethics, quality, ability, cadre policies, organizations, and leadership. Excluding degenerate and deviant elements, all other party members "are speaking and acting in accordance with the party resolution."

Phu Khanh

BK040552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The standing body of the Phu Khanh provincial party committee has sent many party committee cadres and members to all localities and sectors in the province to follow up and direct the self-criticism and criticism among all party committee echelons in preparation for the convening of party organizations congresses at various levels prior to the national party congress.

To date, 9 of the 14 districts and cities in Phu Khanh have completed self-criticism and criticism among all party committee echelons and 5 districts have reviewed more than half of the party committee echelons. After conducting criticism and self-criticsm, many localities have collected the constructive views contributed to key cadres by the masses.

Through this self-criticism drive, all party committee echelons have been able to understand more thoroughly various resolutions of the party Central Committee on economic development and the need to change the system of management as well as on the two strategic tasks in the present stage. Meanwhile, through criticism, many party committee echolons in Cam Ranh, Dien Khanh, Ninh Hoa, and (Xuong Hung) District and Nha Trang City have spontaneously returned seven motorcycles purchased at cheap prices. The Tuy Hoa District People's Committee chairman has also returned a plot of land he bought for building a house not in accordance with regulations.

Ninh Hoa and Son Hoa Districts have dealt with various cases involving corruption and the use of bonuses not in accordance with the system at some export corporations, thus recovering hundreds of thousands of dong.

AUSTRALIA

CABINET DECIDES ON SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

BK010949 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Australian Government has decided on sanctions it is prepared to implement against South Africa. A meeting of federal cabinet in Canberra decided on measures that the prime minister, Mr Hawke, will put to the Commonwealth meeting in London next week. The seven Commonwealth leaders will be discussing the report of the Commonwealth eminent persons group which has said the South African Government was not yet prepared to negotiate an end to apartheid. There has been no formal announcement of the Australian Cabinet decision but officials said it covered the second group of sanctions discussed by last year's Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

These measures include a ban on investment and reinvestment in South Africa, the cutting of air links with South Africa, and a ban on tourist promotion and agricultural exports from South Africa. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the prime minister had the autonomy to act as he saw necessary at the London Commonwealth meeting.

PROTESTERS ARRESTED BY POLICE AT PINE GAP BASE

BK050750 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Police at Alice Springs in the Northern Territory had arrested eight protesters at the front gate of the joint Australian-American communications base at Pine Gap. The eight were arrested during an anti-American protest by the Alice Springs Peace Group. A spokesman for the group claimed that at one stage protesters had chained the gates of the base, stopping traffic for an hour and a half. He claimed that the protest was the start of what would be an 18-month long campaign to have Pine Gap closed. The spokesman claimed that the presence of the base made Alice Springs a nuclear target and also said that the base was a foreign spy facility.

HAWKE, KEATING MAKE STATEMENTS ON ECONOMY

BK041047 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The value of the Australian dollar on local currency markets increased today following strong statements on the economy by both the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the treasurer, Mr Keating. Speaking in Hobart, Mr Hawke urged foreign exchange market operators not to be swayed by stupid rumors such as the one spread yesterday suggesting that Mr Keating was about to resign. He said that instead of making negative judgments on the Australian dollar on the basis of rumors, foreign exchange dealers should wait for a tough August budget. Mr Hawke also criticized recent statements on the economy by some employers representatives. He said that if those business leaders had some sense of commitment and loyalty to Australia, then they recognized that the government was making a correct move. The prime minister added that Australia's economic performance was being hampered by the inefficient management of some companies.

[Begin Hawke recording] There are a lot of companies in this country where you got moribund management who are not accepting their responsibility they got and not seeking the opportunities that are there. And all of us would be much better off if they were taken over by more progressive and imaginative management. [end recording]

Mr Keating also moved to reassure financial markets about the dollar. The treasurer said the currency market should focus on the fundamental changes to the economy which the government was undertaking. He said the government was cutting spending, keeping interest rates up, and arguing for lower wage increases to adjust the economy to the trade problems.

[Begin Keating recording] We have this externally induced problem of wheat prices, wool prices, oil prices, coal prices all falling at once. In other words, a problem external to this country has (impacted upon) our products. Now, Australia must face the fact that that change has taken place. We might wish to wish it away. We might wish to say: Look, if we wait a bit longer the prices will pick up. But my view is that public policy cannot operate on that basis. We cannot hope something will turn up. We must make the internal adjustment. Now, as far as the prime minister and myself are concerned in this cabinet, we have never been more united and determined to make this fundamental adjustment. And we are making it in fiscal policy, we are making it in wage outcome, we are making it across the economy where it matters. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE SUPPORTS 'RAINBOW WARRIOR' RULING

HK070945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 7 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Monday that the arbitration ruling in his country's row with France over the bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior was "fair and just." Details were disclosed Monday of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's ruling to settle the dispute that erupted after French agents sank the nuclear protest vessel in Auckland Harbor a year ago this Thursday. Mr Lange told a hastily called news conference that the decision "specifically" met all four of Wellington's demands:

-- No "release to freedom" of the two French agents sentenced to 10-year prison terms in New Zealand for the bombing. Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart are to leave New Zealand on July 25 and spend at least three years on Hao Island, a forward base for French Nuclear testing in the Pacific.
-- The ruling requies a full apology to New Zealand from France for the bomb attack on the Rainbow Warrior in which one crewman died.
-- It requires France to pay New Zealand seven million U.S. dollars in compensation for the bombing of the ship, which was sunk as it was about to lead a new protest against French nuclear testing on Mururoa Atoll.
-- It meets Wellington's fourth requirement that "All the trade restraints places upon New Zealand by France be removed." France has placed what Mr Lange once called "petty restrictions" on New Zealand exports of items ranging from fruit to lambs brains.

Mr Lange said the ruling was "fair and just for New Zealand" and "will be acceptable" to his country.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the agreement of the Rainbow Warrior case reached with France, including a report on the conditions accepted by the two sides, see the France section of the 7 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TOLENTINO, FOLLOWERS AGREE TO END UPRISING

Meet With Government Panel

HK071400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 7 (AFP) -- A coup attemp instigated by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos fizzled out here Monday as coup leader Arturo Tolenting held talks with government emmisaries. Military leaders with Mr Tolentino want civilian supporteres still in the hotel they seized Sunday to leave by 5:30 A.M. Tuesday (2130 GMT Monday) to give the officers a chance to discuss their options, Former Deputy Education minister Salvador Britannico told reporters after the two-hour meeting. The Tolentino troops will also dismantle barricades at the hotel he added.

Mr Tolentino had some 5,000 supporters, including 300 troops, with him when he barricaded himself into the smart Manila Hotel Sunday and proclaimed himself acting president with the blessing of Mr Marcos, now living in exile. But by late Monday his support had dwindled to about 30 soldiers and 100 civilians in and around the hotel lobby with some 4,000 civilian supporters milling around the park opposite, after President Corazon Aquino had given the rebels until 1:30 p.m. (0530 GMT) Tuesday to give up their "sorry adventure."

Four hours later, Mr Tolentino and several supporters, including three generals, left the hotel to meet with government emissaries at a nearby club. After Mr Tolentino's departure, troops that had been surrounding the hotel pulled back to trucks and armored cars at the side of the hotel, although some 400 policemen remained blocking a main road junction near the totel.

As soon as Mr Tolentino left the hotel, his civilian supporters outside swarmed over the army vehicles, chanting "Marcos still" and "Tolentino, Tolentino," and urging the troops to withdraw, but got no response. Meanwhile supporters of Mr Tolentino circulated in the crowd, urging them to make a stand in the hotel. However, a spokesman for the Tolentino supporters, Gerardo Espina, had earlier admitted to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the coup had failed.

Asked why the expected popular support had not materialised, Mr Espina blamed the military cordon around the hotel. "And of course, it rained in the afternoon," he added.

Mr Tolentino said after the talks that nothing substantial had been discussed, because a Justice Ministry representative was missing from the government panel. "We started preliminary talks and we will meet again tomorrow," Mr Tolentino told reporters. Mr Britannico said it would "depend on the situation" whether Mr Tolentino and civilian rebel leaders returned to the hotel Monday.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had earlier offered amnesty to troops supporting Mr Tolentino, saying: "If the soldiers leave the hotel within 24 hours, no sedition charges will be filed against them." But he stressed that the amnesty offer applied only to the military. "The decision on what to do with Tolention and the other civilian cohorts lies with President Aquino," he said.

Mrs Aquino had said Sunday that sedition charges would be filed against Mr Tolentino, who staged his coup bid while the president was visiting the heartland of the communist rebellion in the south.

The government moved to play down the affair from the beginning, with Mrs Aquino refusing to change her schedule and return from the south before Monday, and joking about 75-year-old Mr Tolentino's age and saying he would have to pay his own hotel bill.

She appeared calm and unruffled Monday as she announed her ultimatum, but stressed to reporters that there was "nothing to worry about" and that she would "exhaust every peaceful means to an early resolution of this problem."

The coup attempt never looked likely to match the popular revolt that ousted Mr Marcos and swept Mrs Aquino to power after a fraud-marred presidential election in February, which has officially won by Mr Marcos and Mr Tolentino.

Lieutenant Colonel Danilo Vanturina, who abandoned Mr Tolentino Monday, told reporters that he had gone to the hotel to support Mr Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, former Marcos stalwarts who led the revolt that toppled him. He did not explain why they might need support. But Mr Ramos backed Mrs Aquino in the south Sunday while in Manila Mr Enrile firmly rejected Mr Tolentino's offer of the premiership and defense portfolio in his new government -- although not until several hours after the abortive coup began.

No violence was reported, except for the mauling by Marcos supporters of a local radio reporter and driver and assaults on suspected infiltrators.

Apart from traffic jams caused by the cordon set up within a one-kilometer (0.6-mile) radius of the hotel earlier in the day, Manilans went about their business as usual.

Schools near the hotel were closed in the afternoon, but this was because of the snarl-up in the area father than fear of trouble, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said.

More Troops Return

HK071418 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayn in Tagalog 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Eighty-Nine soldiers who joined the loyalists at the oath taking of former Senator Tolentino yesterday have returned to their headquarters in Camp Olivas in Pampanga. This was learned from Brigadier General Romeo David, Regional Unified Command 2 chief.

Gen David said two more officers and nine enlisted men from Camp Olivas are still at Manila Hotel, where Tolentino and his supporters continue to hold out. David identified the two officers still at the hotel as (Colonel Reynaldo Cabawagan), assistant chief of staff for civil relations, and Captain (Frederico Cacho).

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Manila declared his country's continued support for the Aquino government and condemned Tolentino's act to topple the Government of the Philippines. The declaration was made by Alan Groghan, press officer of the U.S. Embassy, in an interview with newsmen. Groghan added that the United States may provide Tolentino asylum.

At the same time, an embassy spokesman said that the Soviet Union Maintains a policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of any country.

Tolentino To Vacate Hotel

HK072352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMt 7 Jul 86

[Text] Arturo Tolentino and the holed-up Marcos loyalists, including military generals and troops, agreed last night to end their uprising and attempt to form a new government. Tolentino, who still considers himself president, agreed to vacate the Manila Hotel, which they had occupied for the past 2 days as the seat of the Tolentino government. Tolentino and his followers began pulling out of the Manila Hotel early today [8 July]. The more than 100 soldiers backing Tolentino have also agreed to pull out and return to their units.

The agreement to end the attempted coup peacefully was forged in negotiations between the leaders of the loyalists and a government panel by Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ileto. The decision to end the rebellion was announced by Tolentino after meeting with government representatives at the nearby Army and Navy Club. It was not immediately known what actions the government will take against Tolentino, but it was understood from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that no retaliatory moves will be taken against them members of the military who joined Tolentino.

The end of the loyalists' rebellion followed President Aquino's appeal to end their open defiance of the new government and vacate the government-owned building. She gave them 24 hours to do so. The president issued the deadline even as she directed Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez to study the case of Former Member of Parliament Artoro Tolentino and those who joined him in such an act of disloyalty and defiance. The president also directed Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos to investigate the extent of the military's involvement. She assured the Marcos loyalists holed up in the hotel never posed the slightest threat to the present government.

[Begin Aquino recording] I want to appeal to the people who have holed up in the hotel to end this and come out within 24 hours. No one has been hurt, and the public has not suffered that much inconvenience. An early and favorable response to this appeal will be taken greatly in their favor.

While moderation will remain the yardstick of our response, let me say now, however, that an incident like this will not be allowed to happen again. I have told my chief of staff and my minister of defense to make sure of this. There will be closer monitoring of loyalist and other similarly subversive activities from now on.

I was gratified to see on my way to the office this morning that the people have gone about their business as usual. The people have made the wisest response to the situation, to ignore what (?is in fact) a desperate attempt to attract attention and sympathy to a forlorn cause.

I should like to end by repeating my assurance that everything is under control. I ask our people not to march to the hotel, as many of them have signalled the intention to. This is not an occasion for a demonstration of people power. The incident is small, and there is no threat to their democracy. Please try to keep a cool head. I thank you, and may God bless all of you. [end recording]

Upon receiving the directive of the president, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez created an ad hoc committee to gather evidence against former member of parliament Arturo Tolentino and his group.

The ad hoc committee is composed of justice deputy minister (Silvestre Gelud) III, chief state prosecutor (Artemio Docero), and representatives from the judge advocate general's office, the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command, and Manila fiscal (Jose Flaminiano).

[Begin Gonzalez recording] What we have done is to [word indistinct] call a meeting of the head of the national prosecution service, the city fiscal of Manila, the representative of the judge advocate general's office, and also a representative of the military, and I presented the situation to them, and ordered the gathering of evidence, and as soon as the evidence (?is in), then we will have our way, and if we find that there exists a case for whatever offense, whether it be for sedition or rebellion, as the case may be, then we will appoint a prosecution team and file the corresponding charges before the fiscal's office. [end recording]

Following this development, the tension gripping the areas around the Manila Hotel started easing up. Classes in all schools within 1 kilometer radius of the Manila Hotel and Malacanang and the university belt in Manila are expected to resume today. They were suspended yesterday afternoon in view of the confused situation and trouble spawned by the Tolentino uprising. Those schools included the (Balantasa ng Maynila), Manila High School, Mapua Institute of Technology, Lyceum of the Philippines, and San Juan [words indistinct] Intruamuros, and Central Escala University, University of the East, San Sebastian College, and Far Eastern University in the University area in downtown Manila. The Philippine Normal College on Taft Avenue also suspended classes in the afternoon.

Another reason for the suspension of classes was the heavy traffic generated by the closure of some major streets leading to malacanang and the Manila Hotel to secure the two areas from the so-called Marcos loyalists.

Over at Camp Olivas, military authorities yesterday relieved Lieutenant Colonel (Reynaldo Cabawagan) as regional civil military operations commander, for abandonment of post without authority from his superior. Colonel [words indistinct] (Mateus), PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander, issued the release order and immediately designated Lieutenant Colonel Constantino Castro as (Cabawagan's) replacement. (Mateus) said that (Cabawagan) led at least 94 military officers and enlisted men who Joined Marcos loyalist soldiers in securing the Manila Hotel where Arturo Tolentino took his oath as acting president of the Philippines last Sunday.

Meanwhile, one of two military officers from this camp who led a group of soldiers that joined Sunday's rally of the Marcos loyalists in Manila said their purpose was forestall the possible takeover by the communists of the government. The defectors are not Marcos loyalists, according to (Cabawagan), but they are dedicated and professional military officers and men who have pledged to offer their lives for the return to the constitutional form of government.

Marcos Denies Involvement

HK080008 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Deposed President Marcos yesterday said he had nothing to do with the attempted revolt in Manila. However, Mr Marcos blamed the Aquino government for the situation.

At a news conference outside his residence in Honolulu, the ousted president also appealed to his countrymen to help in preventing bloodshed. He said the military should not be divided against communism, as the principal enemy is communism.

Referring to the coup attempt by former member of parliament Arturo Tolentino, the former President said he understands there are negotiations going on, and he hopes these would succeed.

Enrile, Ramos Meet Rebel Troops

HK080525 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Civilians and soldiers supporting presidential claimant Arturo Tolentino ended their rebellion at dawn today when they vacated Manila Hotel where they had holed up for 2 days.

The more than 100 rebel soldiers who were led by four generals left the hotel unnoticed. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told the rebel soldiers at a meeting later in Fort Bonifacio gymnasium that they will not be humiliated, punished, or embarrased because there will be no retaliation against the rebel soldiers. [Enrile Recording indistinct]

For his part, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos told the rebel soldiers that it is important to keep the Armed Forces united in the fight against communist insurgents. He said what is important is that the new armed forces and all its supporters maintain their capability to prevail over all its enemies, specifically the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army. [Ramos recording indistinct]

Opposition MP on Tolentino

HK080529 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The self proclamation of former MP Tolentino was a unilateral act, according to former MP, now Con-comm [Constitutional Commission] member, Teodoro Natividad. Tolentino did not inform members of the opposition of his plan.

[Begin Natividad recording] The self proclamation of former MP Tolentino was never brought to us. We are still members of the opposition. We were never informed what prompted such a proclamation and if we were we would have objected to such a proclamation which would be interpreted or easily interpreted as attempted coup d'etat, because we are against a violence coup d'etat. As [the] opposition party, we are in favor legitimate election and a process that would restore constitutional government through the approval of the constitution. That is why we are in the Constitutional Commission, because we are drafting the Constitution to hasten the return to constitutionalism. [end recording]

Laurel on Marcos Role

HK080553 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said he believed that deposed President Marcos was behind the attempt to seize power in Manila. former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino took the presidential oath of office last Sunday, saying that he had been asked to do so by Marcos loyalists. He then took refuge with a cordon of soldiers in the Manila Hotel.

Laurel said he does not think Tolentino would proclaim himself as president without the consent of Mr Marcos. The vice president was interviewed in the U.S. television network ABC's Today in America program [words indistinct]

Government To Charge Leaders

HK080838 Hong Kong AFP in English 9828 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 8 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government is to file sedition charges against the leaders of a failed coup, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said Tuesday.

"That is our instruction" from President Corazon Aquino, the justice minister told reporters after emerging from closed-door talks with opposition leader Arturo Tolentino and his associates at Navy headquarters here.

He said the sedition charges would be "definitely finalized tomorrow."

The talks followed the surrender early Tuesday of the remaining 67 soldiers holding out in the Manila Hotel, where Mr Tolentino proclaimed himself acting president Sunday.

Mr Gonzales said the opposition leader and his followers were not under arrest and declined to say why the government agreed to hold talks with the rebels. Armed marines blocked the entrace of the building where the meeting was held.

Mr Gonzales has been named by Mrs Aquino to head a panel charged with preparing sedition charges against the leaders of the aborted coup.

The Gonzales panel includes representatives from the office of the president, the military and the police.

Both Mr Gonzales and Mr Tolentino, running mate of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in the disputed February election, refused to discuss what transpired during the meeting. "Ask Gonzales," Mr Tolentino told reporters.

Mr Tolentino was accompanied to the meeting by several supporters, including former Deputy Minister of Education Salvador Britanico, former MP Rafael Recto, and two brigadier generals, Jaime Echeverria and Antonio Palafox.

Mr Britanico said the talks would focus on "issues confronting the country and the events in the last few days."

Asked if there would be any discussion of dropping charges, he said: "We are asking that justice be done. We are going to talk about what is best for the country."

Mr. Tolentino and his followers immediately climbed into their own limousines after emerging from the talks. It was not known where they are going.

Military and civilian supporters of Mr. Tolentino abandoned the Manila Hotel early Tuesday. Government troops immediately sealed the hotel and bomb disposal experts moved in to check the premises.

A spokesman said a basket full of home-made petrol bombs had been found.

Government troops who had been standing by near the hotel during the rebellion had left Tuesday and traffic was flowing normally at a nearby major road junction which had been sealed off Monday and overnight.

The 67 rebel troops, 58 enlisted men and nine officers, who had been holed up in the hotel since it was seized by Mr. Tolentino Sunday, handed over their weapons to government forces at the hotel.

They then went to report to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos at army headquarters. Gen. Ramos stressed to reporters that he was carrying out a "processing" operation and that it was not a surrender.

Asked how the military would deal with the rebels, Gen. Ramos told reporters the military would allow the political branch to deal with both the civilian and military coup leaders because "it's a political problem."

Marcos Supporters Dispersed

HK080952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 8 (AFP) -- Riot police used truncheons Tuesday to disperse some 300 supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos near a hotel where they staged an abortive coup Sunday, police said.

One man was arrested after he threw a stone at a police colonel but missed, police said. There were no reports of injuries.

The demonstrators fled to side-streets after being scattered from a park fronting the hotel by riot police wielding truncheons, where they continued to flash "V" for victory signs to passers-by, eyewitnesses said.

Arturo Tolentino, running mate of Mr Marcos in a fraud-marred February election followed by a peaceful revolt which installed Corazon Aquino as president, he declared himself acting president at the hotel Sunday.

Mr Tolentino and military and civilian followers occupied the hotel for two days before leaving early Tuesday after talks with government leaders.

Several supporters who said they did not believe that Mr Tolentino had left had been hanging around the hotel since morning, insisting that they be allowed to enter and see their "president."

They were kept off by police who said they had orders to prevent looting at the hotel. The hotel management said the occupation had left them facing a bill of half a million dollars in lost revenue and damage.

Tolentino supporters had looted the luxury building of expensive silverware, chinaware and wines, the management added.

REPORTAGE ON VICE PRESIDENT LAUREL'S VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on the visit to Spain By Salvador Laurel, vice president and foreign minister, including coverage of his talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain section of the 7 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AQUINO ACCEPTS INVITATION OF VISIT U.S. 17 SEP

HK0404322 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino has accepted the invitation by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to visit the United States on September 17. The acceptance of the invitation was announced by information Minister Teodoro Locsin. Locsin also said President Aquino expects to address a joint session of the U.S. Congress at the invitation of House Speaker Tip O'Neil. Mrs Aquino will also visit several U.S. cities.

ENRILE, DIOKNO CLASH ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

HK080817 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Human Rights Commissioner Jose W. Diokno and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Erile, perennial opponents on many issues, last Friday, clashed anew on the bases issue.

Diokno and Enrile, who did not agree on human rights and other issues during the Marcos regime, were guests in a television talk show Friday night. They disagreed throughout the show on almost every aspect of the evening's topic, the bases issue.

Enrile said the United States could not possibly store nuclear weapons in its Clark and Subic bases because delivering the warheads and building the launching pads would be detected by both the Philippine military and the Soviet Union.

He also said the United States did not have to store such weapons in its Philippine bases because nuclear submarines could serve the same purpose.

Diokno believes otherwise.

There are "unquestionably" nuclear weapons in both U.S. bases, Diokno said, because these are major U.S. logistical terminals and "every war plane and ship that goes to these bases is nuclear capable.

Enrile proposed that the bases agreement be "redefined" to include "compulsion of inspection to determine that our society partner is not violating our good faith."

Diokno argued for the total abrogation of the agreement. He said the bases not only endangered the country but also violated its sovereignty.

Enrile countered that national sovereignty was "a dream and an illusion," unless the country was capable of repulsing foreign invasion, or both the U.S. and the Soviet Union guaranteed its neutrality.

AQUINO SPEAKS ON COUNTERINSURGENCY POLICY

HK050054 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 86 p 12

[By Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino pronounced yesterday her government's policy on counterinsurgency.

Speaking at the closing of two-day peace and order seminar jointly hosted by the Ministry of National Defense and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, President Aquino said her government will not tolerate torture by the military on apprehended insurgents.

Torture has no place in a democratic government and has "no justification in the accepted wisdom on counterinsurgency," the President said.

In stressing her point, the President cited a book given her by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. She quoted passages from the book which henceforth will comprise her government's policy on counterinsurgency.

"While there is a strong temptation in dealing with both terrorism and guerrilla actions for government forces to act outside the law; the excuses being that the process of law is too cumbersome, that the moral safeguards in the law are not designed for an insurgency, and that a terrorist deserves to be treated as an outlaw anyway, not only is this morally wrong but over a period will create more difficulties for a government than what it solves," she said.

The President quoted the book further: "A government which does not act in accordance with the law forfeits the right to be called a government and cannot expect its people to obey the law."

President Aquino reminded participants of the peace and order seminar at Camp Aguinaldo that the direct intervention of the people ousted a repressive dictator and restored democracy in the country.

She said she will not allow the gains obtained in the historical February revolution to be eroded by the same "errors and abuses" committed by the military in the past.

She said the past errors and abuses which also fueled rather than licked insurgency in the country must be reviewed in approaching the insurgency problems.

The February event has given the country a chance to start afresh and now, "we shall be working with a people who have affirmed their faith in the ways of peace and the promise of democracy," she said.

The president said, the battle for the hearts and minds of the people has virtually been won (by the government) and with the advantages gained it would be unforgivable if the government becomes a failure.

"We can only fail if the priciples of democracy, justice, human rights and the rule of law for which our people have fought with such distinction, are betrayed," she said. "I will not let that happen."

The President said, "I stand at the head of this government that was installed by and for the people to make sure that the faith they have reposed in it is not betrayed."

President Aquino then asked the military and the national police, local govenment units and government agencies and instrumentalities to defend democracy in such a way that "enlarges rather than diminishes its meaning for the people."

NPA AMBUSH KILLS 10 SOLDIERS IN ILLOCOS NORTE

HK040438 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Thirteen more people, including 10 armymen soldiers, were killed in separate armed attacks staged by NPA rebels during the past 48 hours. Nine others were wounded.

In Vintar, Ilocos Norte, NPA rebels ambushed soldiers belonging to the Charlie Company of the 50th Infantry Battalion, killing 10 of them and wounding 4 others. RUC [Regional Unified Command]-2 commander Brigadier General Manuel Ribo told newsmen that the soldiers were crossing the river in Sitio Barbaringuit in Barangay Cabuyo and ambushed by some 60 heavily armed NPA rebels.

Gen Ribo identified the rebel attackers as belonging to the northern Luzon sector guerrila front headed by Ignacio Capigsan. Ribo said that despite their difficulty to fire, some of the troopers were able to fire back. According to him, the group is operating in the hinterlands of Cagayan, Apayao and Ilocos Provinces.

[Begin Ribo recording, in progress] ...in the west, in the Apayao side and in western Cagayan, and they have now tried to move to the east to seek sanctuary and perhaps, since there is no such activities in the east, they feel they have that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Over in Mindanao, heavily armed dissidents rounded up 40 militiamen in Capatagan. Bigos, Davao del Sur and executed them in public. In a report to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen Fidel Ramos, Gen Romeo Recina said he immediately dispatched a troop to track down the rebels numbering some 200.

The miltiamen were first disarmed by the rebels and later gunned down one after the other.

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KANEMARU HINTS AT THIRD TERM FOR NAKASONE

OW070621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, hinted Monday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may seek a third two-year term as party president when his current term ends in October. He also told a press conference at the party's headquarters in Tokyo that the public preferes one-party rule by the LDP to a coalition of opposition parties. Asked about Nakasone's re-election, he said a party rule limiting the presidency to two consecutive terms could be changed if two-thirds of the party's Diet members agree. Referring to the possibilty of the LDP's continued coalition with the New Liberal Club, Kanemaru said,"We can't answer decide on it immediately. It's a very important matter, which has to be discussed among party executives." The special Diet session to be called soon will be around July 21, he added.

Opposed by 'New Leaders'

OW081051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Three 'New Leaders' Rule Out Third Term for Nakasone" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO -- All three front runners in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's fall presidential race agreed Tuesday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone should not be given a third term, but said they would not quarrel with a brief extension. The trio -- LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita -- outlined their position in a discussion meeting sponsored by KYODO news service a day after the LDP scored a sweeping victory in the Diet elections.

I don't think there will be any change in (the presidential election) schedule," Abe said. "Four years (as party president) is about right," he said. While expressing agreement with Abe's position, Takeshita suggested -- and the other two agreed -- that he would not mind if the election were to take place "on November 10 instead of October 30."

Nakasone's second two-year term as LDP president, and hence prime minister, ends on October 31, and party rules ban a third straight term. The three -- all poised to take over Nakasone's job -- ruled out a substantial extension of Nakasone's term, arguing that would come into conflict with the "no-third-term" rule. Nakasone has said he has no plans to seek a change in the party rule, but hinted of a possible extension of his term so that he can oversee legislation this fall to privatize the Japanese National Railways. Takeshita, who had earlier endorsed the Nakasone view, changed his position Tuesday, arguing that the privatization bills should pass the Diet without much difficulty.

While agreeing that Nakasone would not seek a third term, the three were wary that Nakasone's supporters within the party might wage a campaign to have the party rule changed. I have heard people talking about it," Miyazawa said, with Abe adding that that Nakasone has not discouraged his supporters from campaigning for a third term for him.

Neither Takeshita nor Abe gave any indication whether they would remain in their respective cabinet posts in an anticipated cabinet reshuffle following Nakasone's reappointment as prime minister by the new Diet. The two men have occupied their present posts since Nakasone first came to office in November 1982.

GOVERNMENT, LDP AGREE TO CONVENE DIET 22 JUL

OW090611 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 Kyodo -- The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party agreed Wednesday to convene the newly elected Diet on July 22, chief government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda said. The date for the special Diet session, which must be called within 30 days after an election, was approved at a joint meeting between principal cabinet ministers and LDP officials, he said.

The session, which is expected to last four or five days, is being held to reappoint the prime minister and assign committee seats to reflect new party strengths following Sunday's general elections. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who as leader of the majority party is certain to retain his job as prime minister, is expected to reshuffle his cabinet following the pro forma reappointment.

Meanwhile, LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru made it clear Wednesday the LDP no longer needs the New Liberal Club as its coalition. "The situation has changed," Kanemaru said, referring to the solid, 47-seat lower house majority the LDP captured in Sunday's elections. "If single-party rule is the principle of party politics, I don't think we need the coalition" with the LDP's new strength in the key lower house, he said.

Kanemaru also expressed dissatisfaction over the presence of NLC Secretary General Toshio Yamaguchi in the joint government-ruling party meeting, noting that as far as he was concerned the LDP-NLC coalition ended when the Diet was dissolved on June 2. A formal decision on the LDP-NLC coalition is expected to be made by senior LDP executives Friday, he said.

Leaders of the NLC, which saw its lower house strength clipped from eight to six seats in the elections, have said they would like to work out some sort of policy ties with the LDP short of a coalition. The LDP-NLC coalition was set up after the LDP suffered an upset in the general elections in December 1983. In return fo the NLC's support in the Diet, the Ldp gave the NLC a cabinet seat, with Yohei Kono, the NLC leader, currently serving as the director general of the Science and Technology Agency.

EDUCATION MINISTRY APPROVES REVISED HISTORY BOOK

OW071315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO -- A controversial school history book accused of distorting prewar history was given final approval for publication by the Education Ministry's textbook screening council Monday. The book was produced by the National Council for the Defense of Japan, a group of conservative scholars led by former UN Ambassador Toshikazu Kase. It has been heavily criticized by China and both Koreas on the grounds that it whitewashes Japanese imperialism before and during World War II.

Although it was originally approved in May, the book has since undergone numerous revisions requested by the ministry in response to the international protests. In the approved edition the "Nanjing Incident" has been renamed the "Nanjing Massacre" and other passages glorifying the emperor and depicting the invasion of Asia as a war of liberation have been toned down. The final obstacle to approval was removed Saturday when the conference finally agreed to insert a footnote mentioning the fact that the emperor renounced his divinity after World War II. The book will now appear at an official textbook exhibition starting Thursday, and will be eligible for use in schools from next spring.

RESEARCHERS DECLINE SDI PROJECT PARTICIPATION

OW041035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tsukuda, Ibaraki Pref., July 4 KYODO -- About 1,600 researchers and other people working at institutes here have joined in a signature collecting campaign against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strategic defense initiative (SDI), a campaign organizer said Friday. They include 1,200 persons, many of them women, at nine research institutes of the agency of industrial science and technology, located at this academic town, northeast of Tokyo. The agency of the international trade and industry ministry is one of the best known research organizations in Japan.

The campaign organizer, Sanae Matsuzaki, said SDI is a project to develop the most advanced weapons systems and that it is nothing but a scheme for arms expansion. The campaign, started June 20, will be continued, Matsuzaki said. The governmental agency is pushing projects in which the U.S. Defense Department has shown keen interest. The United States has invited Japan and other allies to take part in the research phase of SDI, popularly known as the "star wars" project. Britain and West Germany have already decided to participate.

ENVOYS TO KUWAIT, SENEGAL, UN APPOINTED

OW080307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO -- The government decided Tuesday to appoint Tadakiyo Nomura, 49, now consul general in Frankfurt, West Germany, ambassador to Kuwait. Makoto Taniguchi, ambassador to Papua New Guinea, was appointed ambassador (deputy) to the United Nations, and Toshio Oshima, of the Foreign Minister's Secretariat, ambassador to Senegal. The government also appointed Koji Watanabe, chief of the Information and Research Bureau, as head of the economic affairs bureau. The official appointments of Taniguchi and Watanabe were announced Tuesday, while those of Nomura and Oshima will come Friday. Nomura, who joined the Foreign Ministry in 1959, has been consul general in Frankfurt since March 1984. Taniguchi, 56, has served in such posts as consul general in Manila and minister to the U.N. since he joined the ministry in 1959. After joining the Ministry in 1952, Oshima, 59, served as ambassador to Zaire and special adviser to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Watanabe, 52, who joined the ministry in 1956, was minister to China in 1981-84.

WPK COMMUNIQUE ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MEETING

SK211518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Communique on Joint Meeting of Political Bureau of WPK Central Committee and DPRK Central People's Committee" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on June 20, 1986, with the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the chair.

The joint meeting discussed a series of problems concerning the Non-Aligned Movement with the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries ahead.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically analysed the present international situation and made an important concluding speech on problems of principle in developing and strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement.

Noting that the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be convened in the significant year marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement should be an important historical meeting in defending the principle and the idea of the movement and further developing and strengthening it, the joint meeting stressed:

Over the past 25 years the Non-Aligned Movement has faced the complicated situation within and without and many difficulties on the road ahead of it but has dynamically advanced, successfully surmounting them.

The Non-Aligned Movement which had 25 newly emerging independent countries when it started its first march 25 years ago has now expanded to be a very broad movement embracing more than 100 newly emerging countries and grown to be an organized political force, thereby exerting a great influence on the process of the revolutionary changes in the world and the international political life.

The whole course covered by the Non-Aligned Movement has clearly proved its vitality as an independent political force outside blocs and the validity of its policy.

Today the Non-Aligned Movement has a heavy duty to discharge its honorable mission by further developing and strengthening the movement in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation.

It is noble mission set forth by the Non-Aligned Movement since its inception to liquidate imperialism and colonialism, do away with all manner of domination and subjugation, oppose aggression and interference, defend peace and security, realize the sovereignty of the country and the nation and achieve free socio-economic development. This reflects the aspiration and desire of the people to achieve the independence and prosperity of all countries and nations and build a new peaceful world free from war.

Today a situation going against the aspiration and desire of the peoples of non-aligned countries has been created in the international arena and the Non-Aligned Movement is faced with the grave challenge of the imperialists and reactionaries of all hues.

The peoples of Non-Aligned Countries and progressive people of the world hope that the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Harare this year will be an epochal occasion in fulfilling important tasks facing the movement and, accordingly, are greatly interested in this conference.

Stressing that the might of the Non-Aligned Movement should be strengthened in every way and its role enhanced in the international arena to cope with the prevailing situation, the joint meeting clarified as follows the stand of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the important problems arising in the development and strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement with the 8th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries ahead:

1. Present International Situation and Independence Against Imperialism

Today the international situation is very complex and tense.

The main current of the present time is flowing as ever along the road of independence and sovereitnty, peace and progress. On the other hand, there is a counter-current of domination and subjugation, war and destruction.

Aggressive acts and conflicts trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the countries and nations and disturbing peace and security are frequently taking place in different regions of the world and socio-economic stagnation, catastrophe and instability threatening the existence of the people are continuing. The people desire peace but the international tension and the danger of war are daily increasing and various acute and complex problems are continuously cropping up in the international community.

Such situation which goes against the common desire of the progressive people of the world is connected with the imperialists' intensifying manoeuvres of aggression and plunder.

Aggression and plunder are the nature of imperialism and its mode of existence.

Imperialism has emerged as a result of aggression and plunder and fattened on unceasing aggression and plunder. Since the emergence of imperialism, mankind has suffered disasters owing to repeated aggressions and wars, and it has been deprived of immeasurably great wealth and fruits of its labour.

It is an inevitable result and law of capitalist development that monopoly capital stretches its tentacles of aggression and plunder abroad when it grows corpulent.

The ambitions and greed of imperialism know no limits. The further imperialism grows fat and feels heavy in the stomach, the more ambitious and greedy it gets, the more persistent and outrageous its aggressive and predatory acts against other countries become.

The method of aggression and plunder of imperialism has changed as the times develop.

Neo-colonialism is the main method employed by the imperialists in invading, dominating and plundering other countries.

The imperialist colonial system collapsed and the peoples of many Asian, African and Latin American countries freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism and came to advance along the road of independent development after the second world war. In this new age the old method of the colonial rule of the imperialists came to work no longer and it has become impossible for imperialists to maintain their position or dominate and plunder other countries unless they are aligned with each other. Modern imperialism which was reorganized into allied forces led by U.S. imperialism after the second world war has intensified its domination and plunder of newly independent countries and developing countries by a more concealed and crafty method of neo-colonialism.

Today the imperialists have seized the economic arteries of many developing countries by catching them in such a noose of neo-colonialism as "aid" or "cooperation" and reduced them to their sources of raw materials and commodity markets, thereby earning huge profits and amassing wealth.

Owing to the imperialists' neo-colonialist policy of enslavement and the unfair old international economic order forced by them, not a small number of non-aligned countries and developing countries have failed to achieve the independent development and prosperity of the country even though they won political independence, and peoples have not got rid of starvation and poverty. The gap between the western imperialist countries and the developing countries is growing wide and the phenomenon that the rich get richer, the poor poorer more pronounced among countries on a world wide scale as the time flows.

The imperialists are going towards the militarisation of the economy and further intensifying the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres in order to gratify the endless ambition of the monopolies for overseas expansion and realize their design for world supremacy.

The imperialists direct the spearhead of aggression against newly emerging countries including non-aligned countries.

The U.S.-led imperialists are ceaselessly committing armed intervention, subversion and sabotages against non-aligned countries and developing countries, and craftily using border issues, the consequence of the colonial rule, and various other complicated problems to drive wedges between them and create antagonism and confrontation between them and make them fight each other to fish in troubled waters. The imperialists often use the Israeli Zionists and South African racists and other hand-raised stooges as a shock force in realizing their aggressive designs on the non-aligned and developing countries.

Due to such moves of the imperialists, the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries are undergoing big sacrifices and calamities and facing lots of difficulties and obstacles in the building of a new society.

All facts clearly show that the imperialists are, indeed, the chieftains of aggression and plunder, disturbers of world peace and security and the very ones barring social progress.

It is an urgent demand of our time to fight against imperialism and for global independence.

The Non-Aligned Movement is, in essence, a movement for independence against imperialism. This movement can realize its noble goal and idea only through the struggle for independence against imperialism. Only when the struggle for independence against imperialism is intensified can the world peace and security be defended, the independent rights and interests of the people safeguarded and the consolidation of national independence and social progress realized.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world should vigorously wage the struggle against imperialism and for independence in firm unity.

Firstly, an anti-imperialist common front should be formed and the struggle against imperialism intensified throughout the world.

Imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world. The imperialist forces, acting in concert, challenge the just cause of the people for independence, peace and social progress. No country in the world is free from the threat of aggression and intervention by imperialism.

Only with their united might can the people win victory over the allied forces of imperialism. The imperialists fear more than anything else the firm unity of the progressive people of the world as one anti-imperialist force. Invincible is the united might of the people.

The people of non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world should closely unite in the same ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle for the common cause of independence, peace and social progress and take concerted action in the struggle against imperialism.

Secondly, the struggle against imperialism and for sovereignty should be persistently waged in an all-round way in all fields of politics, the military, economy, ideology and culture.

The manoeuvres of the imperialists to invade and dominate other countries are perpetrated by various methods in different fields. They are trying to realize aggression and political domination over other countries by their military power and conspiratorial method and, at the same time, achieve economic domination and ideological and cultural infiltration with surplus commodities, inequal economic relations, corrupt western culture and the bourgeois way of life as a weapon.

The non-aligned nations and all the progressive countries of the world should heighten vigilance against the open aggressive moves of the imperialists and their crafty design and cunning trick involving various methods, and thoroughly frustrate them at every step.

It is necessary to wage the struggle against imperialism not only in an all-round way in all fields but also persistently, not stopped at halfway.

The anti-imperialist struggle should not be ceased or slackened even a moment. To cease the struggle means retreat and retreat brings defeat. The anti-imperialist struggle should be continuously intensified to give no respite to the enemy and waged till final victory.

Thirdly, a struggle should waged vigorously for the independence of the whole world.

It is the main trend of our time that the people who hold their destiny in their own hands advance along the road of independence against all manner of domination and subjugation and it is the common cause of the peoples of all countries defending chajusong (independence) to fight for the realisation of global independence.

The independent world is a world where all forms of colonialism are totally liquidated and the sovereignty of all countries and all nations is fully realized.

Only when global independence is realized, can the peoples of all countries of the world build a new prosperous society where they enjoy a free happy life free from domination and subjugation and a new world where mankind lives in peace, putting an end to aggression and war.

The struggle for the independence of the whole world is a deep-going decisive showdown between the anti-imperialist independent forces and the imperialist forces of domination in the world.

The peoples of non-aligned countries and those of all countries of the world advocating chajusong should take an active part in the struggle to realize the independence of the whole world.

2. Prevention of Nuclear War and Nuclear Disarmament

It is a pressing problem facing mankind at present to avert a nuclear war and defend world peace and security.

To brandish nuclear weapons and dominate the world with strength is a global strategy persistently pursued by the imperialists since the second world war. Such strategy of world supremacy resorted to by the imperialists assumes increasingly dangerous nature as the days go by.

Now the imperialists are largely increasing armaments and actively stepping up the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. Owing to the war moves of the imperialists, a large number of nuclear weapons are deployed in many countries and regions of the world, nuclear fleets are constantly present on the Pacific, Indian and other oceans. In particular, nuclear armed forces are massively concentrated in the main area of resources and military and strategic importance and new nuclear bases are increasing there. Military exercises and activities which may cause a nuclear war are ceaselessly conducted in and around the territory, airspace and territorial waters of non-aligned countries.

In recent years the United States brought forward even the adventurous "star wars" programme and tries to expand the arms race into outer space and to produce binary chemical weapons and deploy them in many parts of the world.

Dark clouds of nuclear war are heavily hanging over all continents of the globe and they threaten even the existence of the planet itself. The danger of a new world war, a nuclear war exists in Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Southern Africa, the Caribbean region and Indian Ocean and in all other parts of the world.

It is the Korean peninsula where there is the greatest danger of nuclear war.

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds including nuclear bombs are deployed in South Korea and the density of nuclear weapons there is four times that of the NATO nations. A global study suggests that besides the NATO member countries, only South Korea is massively introducing nuclear weapons of the United States. South Korea, a colony and military base of the United States, has turned into a huge "arsenal of nuclear weapons," the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

The United States massively deploys nuclear weapons in South Korea and, at the same time, frequently stages nuclear war rehearsals in and around South Korea by mobilizing all kinds of nuclear weapons and large armed forces. As a result, South Korea has today become a most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war.

If a nuclear war breaks out in our country, it will easily expand into a global nuclear wear, and then the Korean nation and the entire mankind will suffer a nuclear holocaust.

Never has the danger of nuclear war threatened the existence of mankind so seriously as today. Now the explosive power of atomic bombs stockpiled on the planet is more than one million times that of the atomic bomb the United States dropped over Hiroshima in the period of the second world war. World public fears that a nuclear war may break out by any accidental factor.

To avert a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend peace and security is the solemn demand of the times and the unanimous desire of mankind.

The Non-Aligned Movement is an anti-war peace force and the non-aligned policy is a peace-loving policy based on justice.

The Non-Aligned Movement should take it as its important duty to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace, and strengthen its activity in every way.

Firstly, it should actively fight to put an end to the arms race and realize general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

The arms race and nuclear weapons deployed in different parts of the world are a main factor aggravating the international tension and increasing the danger of nuclear war. As long as the arms race continues and nuclear weapons exist on the globe, the danger of nuclear war cannot be removed nor can mankind be freed from constant nuclear threat.

The non-aligned countries should give priority to the abolition of nuclear weapons and turn out in the struggle to prevent the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and abolish them completely and for good. The existing arsenals of nuclear weapons should be frozen and they be drastically reduced and, furthermore, completely abolished to remove the danger of nuclear war once and for all.

To put an end to the nuclear test is the first step in preventing the nuclear arms race and abolishing nuclear weapons. The non-aligned countries should play a catalytic role in ensuring that international legal steps are taken for totally prohibiting all forms of tests of nuclear weapons.

The outer space should be used only for a peaceful aim and not become a new theatre of the arms race. The non-aligned countries should not allow any attempt to extend the arms race into the outer space.

They should have the countries possessing nuclear weapons make a commitment not to pose a nuclear threat to the countries without nuclear weapons and make efforts for an early adoption of steps for having the abolition of nuclear weapons stipulated in an international law.

To abolish nuclear weapons and prevent a nuclear war nuclear-free zones, peace zones should be built and constantly expanded in different parts of the world.

Today excellent initiatives are put forward on building nuclear-free zones, peace zones, in various parts of the world. The non-aligned countries should actively support all these initiatives. The countries possessing nuclear weapons should respect nuclear-free zones, peace zones, and refrain from deploying nuclear weapons there.

The government of our republic and the Korean people will actively struggle to convert the area of Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, peace zone and make all efforts to build nuclear-free zones, peace zones in various parts of the world and expand them, uniting with the peace-loving people of the world.

In order to prevent the danger of a new world war and defend world peace and security, nuclear weapons should be abolished and, at the same time, the development, production, stockpile and use of chemical weapons be prohibited.

Positive proposals and initiatives have been put forward to realise the general and complete disarnament. Among them are the proposal to gradually and totally abolish nuclear weapons till the end of the present century and the proposal to refrain from the arms race in the outer space. They are significant proposals and initiatives in removing the danger of nuclear war and defending world peace and security. The non-aligned countries should make all efforts to carry into practice the positive proposals and initiatives to prevent the danger of nuclear war.

Secondly, they should struggle against the imperialists' policy of military blocs and policy of building military bases.

Military blocs are a springboard of the imperialists for their aggressive and belligerent moves and the aggressive foreign military bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries are a means of dominating and controlling these countries. World peace can be a lasting and durable one only when all military blocs and means of aggression and war are completely abolished on the globe.

It is an important duty of the Non-Aligned Movement to struggle against the establishment of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops and for dissolving military blocs.

The non-aligned coutries should strongly demand the withdrawal of aggressive foreign military bases and troops from the territories of other countries and should not offer their territories to big powers as their military bases and supply bases.

The imperialists are now trying to form new military blocs in various places including the Asian and Pacific region, maintaining and strengthening the existing military blocs. The non-aligned countries should resolutely oppose the moves of the imperialists to form new military blocs and fight to disorganize all the aggressive military blocs.

If the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists are dissolved, the military bloc of socialist countries will not be necessary any more.

The non-aligned countries should not involve themselves in any military bloc or military treaty nor allow the imperialists to stage war exercises, notably nuclear war rehearsal in and around their countries.

We strongly demand an end to the nuclear war provocation moves stepped up by the United States in and around South Korea and the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. forces, military bases, nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons from South Korea.

The non-aligned countries should extend positive support and encouragement to the people of all countries in the struggle for the withdrawal of aggressive foreign military bases and troops.

Thirdly, an energetic anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement should be waged.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement which is being waged powerfully today in various parts of the world including Asia and Europe is dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists' policy of war and nuclear armament.

The non-aligned countries should roundly expose and denounce the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and adventurous nuclear war provocation moves and bind them hand and foot in all parts where they have stretched their tentacles. And they should not follow the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and acts as their war servants.

They should strengthen solidarity with the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and extend all possible forms of support and encouragement to this movement.

All the non-aligned countries should not allow acts violating the publicly recognized norms and rule of action in the international relations but lift higher their voices to check such acts.

This is an international year of peace. The world peace-loving people unanimously for a new advance in easing the tension and removing the root cause of aggression and war in all parts of the world this year.

Though the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is now greate, war is not fatally inevitable. If the non-aligned countries actively struggle in alliance with all the anti-war, peace forces of the world, they will be able to remove the danger of nuclear war and defend peace and security.

We consider that the non-aligned countries should pay primary attention to realising the disarmament, the abolition of nuclear weapons in particular, in the preparations for the eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and thereby make this summit a new occasion in preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and easing the international tension.

3. Liquidation of Colonialism and racism and accomplishment of Cause of National Liberation.

To liquidate colonialism and racism and accomplish the cause of national liberation is an improtant taks of the struggle for independence against imperialism.

Ours is an era of chajusong. The people who had been oppressed in the past have emerged as the master of the world and are vigorously pushing ahead with history. the colonial system of imperialism is being finally swept off the surface of the globe by the trend of the era of chajusong, and the peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have achieved political independence and are dynamically advancing along the road of building a new life.

But the colonial remnants of imperialism still remain and not a small number of people are subjected to the life of colonial slavery on the globe. This is a serious contradicition intolerable to the era of chajuson. Today the peoples in colonies and dependent countries are dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists and colonialists by waging a vigorous struggle, under the banner of freedom and independence.

The imperialists are suppressing the people's cause of liberation by force of arms and zealously instigating racists to maintain their crumbling colonial system by hook or by crook. They proclaimed South Africa and Israel "friendly countries", "allies" and are strengthening the so called "cooperation" with these countries in political, diplomatic, economic, financial and military fields and nuclear field in particular.

Under the zealous patronage of the imperialists the South African racists and the Israeli zionists doggedly oppose the cause of national liberation, openly pursuing the racist and expansionlist policy of aggression.

The South African racist regime is enforcing the heinous policy of apartheid, racial discrimination and suppressive politics and ruthlessly trampling underfoot the elementary freedom and right of the South African people and keeping them in bondage to the white minority. The South African racists have illegally occupied Namibia and are intensifying the colonial rule and resorting to the bloody suppression of the struggle of the Namibian people for the country's independence and national liberation. The South African racist regime is ceaselessly committing acts of aggression, intervention and state terrorism against front-line states including Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and persistently scheming the wreck the stability of these countries and overthrow their legitimate governments. The recent military attack made by the South African racist clique and Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Angola with the mobilisation of air, ground and naval forces fully showed their aggressive and barbarous nature to the world.

The Israeli zionists have occupied Arab countries and are pursuing the policy of building colonial settlements in order to realise their wild ambition to build the "great zionist empire" in the area of the Middle East. Under the zealous patronage of the imperialists they are wantonly trampling underfoot the national rights of the Arab people including the Palestinian people, more openly revealing their ferocious and arrogant nature as the days go by.

The imperialists and the colonialists are barring the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence in Central America and the Carribean region, too. The imperialists are resorting to open militry threat, intervention, subversive activities against the countries in this area which are struggling to defend the political independence of the country and achieve independent development.

Today the world's progressive people are confronted with the weighty task to more vigorously wage the struggle do liquidate colonialism and racism by their concerted efforts as the colonialists and recists are scheming to obliterate the cause of national liberation and strengthen their colonial exploitation and domination. When all forms of colonialism and racism are totally liquidated from the surface of the globe, imperialistic North America, imperialistic Western Europe will no longer exist and the liberation of the people from the yoke of imperialism will become complete and final.

All the non-aligned countries should more powerfully struggle to finally liquidate colonialism and racism and accomplish the cause of national liberation and support and encourage in every way the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and independence.

Firstly, they should more vigorously wage the common struggle to put an end to the racial system of South Africa.

South Africa is an important stronghold of the colonialists. Racism of South Africa is a most cruel form of colonialism and a main obstacle to the complete liberation of Africa and the process of its decolonisation. The reality shows that if apartheid policy is not terminated in South Africa the cause of national liberation cannot be accomplished nor can the situation in this area be stabilized and world peace and security defended.

The non-aligned countries should strengthen their concerted efforts to support the struggle of the South African people for freedom and liberation, the struggle of the Namibian people against the occupation by South Africa and for national self-determination and independence and the struggle of the peoples of the front-line countries and other neighbouring countries against the aggression and intervention of South Africa and for the defence of the independence of the country.

They should give all forms of support such as political, diplomatic, material, financial and military support to the fighting Southern African peoples including the South African and Namibian peoples and take positive steps to totally isolate the South African racist regime internationally. The non-alignment should make all member nations and international organisations sever relations in all fields including political, economic, cultural, diplomatic and military fields concluded with the South African racist regime.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should smash the expansionist aggressive ambition of the Israeli zionists.

Zionism is a form of racism and colonialism. The aggressive and expansionist policy of the Israeli zionists is a basic factor barring the victorious advance of the cause of national liberation in the Middle East. If the aggressive ambition of Israel is not smashed, the independence, territorial integrity and progress of the Middle East countries cannot be achieved nor can durable peace and security be ensured in the world.

The non-aligned countries should resolutely denounce the criminal moves of the Israeli zionists to oppose the Arab peoples and trample underfoot the liberation cause of the Palestinian people and continue to express positive support to and solidarity with the just cause of the palestinian and Arab peoples. They should regard the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples as their common cause and actively take joint action to reject Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural domains and sea and air transport in accordance with the resolution of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

The just cause of the Palestinian people and the Arab people to retake the lost Arab land and restore all the legitimate rights of Palestine including the right to found an independent state must be accomplished under all circumstances. The Israeli zionists must discard their policy of expansion and annexation and immediately get out of all the Arab territories they are occupying.

The United Staes must stop giving political and diplomatic support and military and economic aid to the Israeli zionists and take its hands off the Middle East, abandoning its ambition to dominate this region.

Thirdly, solidarity should be strengthened with the peoples struggling for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

It is a common duty of the non-aligned countries to render active support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples for national independence and liberation.

The people's struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society is in the relationship of mutual support and replenishment.

When Africa is not free, Asia and Latin America cannot be free. And when the struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society makes a progress in Asia, it will create a favourable condition for the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples.

The non-aligned countries should powerfully support the colonial peoples in their struggle for the national liberation and independence and express more active encouragement to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to defend national independence and sovereignty against the aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists.

They should denounce the maneuvers of the imperialists and their lackeys to crush the people's just cause of building a new life and should isolate them completely.

Under no circumstances should they allow aggression and intervention, pressure and state terrorism against sovereign states.

If the imperialists are left alone to freely violate the sovereignty of non-aligned countries, they will act arrogantly tomorrow and trifle with the destiny of the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole. The Non-Aligned Movement should defend its member nations' cause of independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society from imperialist aggression and intervention.

That imperialism and colonialism go to destruction and the people's cause of liberation triumphs is a trend of history that no force can stem.

When the non-aligned countries wage a powerful struggle to wipe imperialism and colonialism off the surface of the earth, the final victory of the cause of national liberation will be won earlier.

4. South-South Cooperation and Economic Independence.

South-South cooperation is a noble work of the developing countries to increase the independence of the national economy and achieve a complete economic liberation through a close economic and technical cooperation.

Only when the developing countries are independent economically is it possible to free the people from backwardness and poverty, famine and diseases, the aftereffects of the imperialist colonialist rule, and consolidate the political independence already won.

A nation economically dependent on other countries is dependent politically, too. Economic reliance on others inevitably leads to political reliance and economic dependence produces political dependence.

The struggle for economic independence is the second liberation struggle to do away with economic backwardness and poverty and achieve a complete sovereignty of a nation.

Economic independence must be won by the peoples of the developing countries themselves. The imperialists never make a gift of an economic independence to the developing countries. The non-aligned and developing countries should explore the way for their existence and build an independent national economy by materialising South-South cooperation under the banner of collective self-reliance.

Today the international economic situation is taking a course unfavorable to the developing countries. This reality urgently demands South-South cooperation. The developing countries should unite efforts and support and cooperate with each other at present when their peoples are threatened by daily growing disasters from famine and diseases.

Now the leaders of many non-aligned and developing countries propose close cooperation among those countries, stressing that those countries should shape their destiny by themselves on their own responsibility. This is only too natural.

South-South cooperation will open a favourable phase for establishing a new international economic order by cultivating the resisting and negotiating capacity of the developing countries vis-a-vis the developed countries.

There are ample realistic conditions and possibilities to realise South-South cooperation. The non-aligned and developing countries are possessed of a vast territory, rich raw material resources and a wealth of good experiences and techniques attained in the course of building a new life. If the developing countries make maximum utilization of their own manpower and material resources and expand economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accomodation, they can successfully solve difficult and complex problems in the building of a new society without assistance from the developed countries. Historic experience tells us that even poor and backward countries can do a big job, if they pool efforts.

In order to liberate people from backwardness and poverty, famine and diseases and attain an economic independence, the non-aligned and developing countries should conduct brisk cooperation and exchange beginning with urgent problems which are realistically possible.

Firstly, they should expand and develop South-South cooperation in the food and agricultural domain.

The solution of the food and agricultural problem is a key to the acceleration of the construction of a new society and promotion of the wellbeings of the people.

The cooperation and exchange in agriculture should be focused on building in the developing countries their own solid foundations of agricultural production, which will help them attain self-sufficiency in food in a short span of time.

At present, the United Nations and other international organisations take steps to help a certain famine-stricken country. This is good and necessary.

If the developing countries are to fundamentally solve the food problem, each country should do a good farming and decisively increase grain production. The majority of the non-aligned and developing countries have not yet been freed from famine and poverty left over by the imperialists' colonial rule. This is not because they have little arable land but because they fail to do a proper farming for the absence of irrigation works, shortage of machines and poor techniques.

We consider that cooperation should be strengthened in irrigation construction, first of all.

Irrigation must be carried out in the developing countries, if they are to prevent damages from drought and reap a high and stable harvest. The majority of non-aligned and developing countries including African countries have abundant water resources and a broad prospect of irrigation construction.

In realising cooperation in the building of irrigation setups, it will be rational for the non-aligned and developing countries to jointly work out "a 10-year plan of irrigation construction in developing countries" and "a 10-year plan of irrigation construction in Africa" and the like, set up an organ to coordinate cooperation in irrigation construction and form irrigation construction companies of joint venture.

They should also closely cooperate with each other in improving farming methods.

The greatest reserves for the increased production of grain in the developing countries lie in putting farming on a scientific and technical basis by improving its methods. Improvement of farming methods alone can bring sizable benefits in agricultural production with small investments.

The developing countries should create new farming methods suited to the natural geographical conditions of each region and country and their climate and soil and widely generalize the fine conduct experiences gained in improving farming methods.

The non-aligned and developing countries should also cooperate and conduct exchange with each other on a wide scale in seed selection and production, too.

The countries with good technique and experience in seed selection and production should exchange its technique with other developing countries and send breed strains if they request them.

Joint research and mutual assistance should be intensified in the agricultural scientific researches in order to boost grain production.

The non-aligned and developing countries should actively introduce joint ventures in agriculture.

It is one of the reasonable ways for the developing countries including African countries to solve food problem. The broad joint venture among the developing countries in agriculture will not only help them save the people from famine by rapidly increasing agricultural production but also lay a solid foundation of agricultural production.

It is important in realising agricultural joint venture to form and manage joint venture farms. They can be managed in such a manner that a nation with a backward farming technique offers land and workforce and a nation with developed farming technique offers farming materials and technique such as farming machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals.

It will be effective for non-aligned and developing countries to organize joint venture enterprises in the production of farm machines and materials for a sufficient supply of farm machines, irrigation equipment, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and so on. For the present, it is advisable for the developing countries comparatively lacking technology to build farm machine factories, increase the production of minor farm machines and farming tools and make and use many animal-drawn farm machines with the help of other experienced developing countries.

We will strengthen cooperation with non-aligned and developing countries, African countries in particular, with emphasis on helping them lay solid foundations of agricultural production and attain self-sufficiency in food.

Secondly, extensive cooperation and exchange should be realised in health services.

South-South cooperation in health services should be centered on solving the most pressing problems facing each developing country in promoting the health of its people till the year 2000.

The primary problem to be solved in freeing the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries from diseases is to eliminate epidemics and helminthiasis.

The non-aligned and developing countries should find more effective ways for active cooperation in health services, drawing on the good experiences in cooperation gained in this field in the past.

Above all, medical science should be developed through a proper combination of modern medicine with traditional medicine, and modern remedies with folk remedies and cooperation be strengthened in this field.

Efforts should be devoted to the solution of the problem of medicines for the realization of substantial South-South cooperation in health services.

The non-aligned and developing countries should strengthen cooperation for developing the production of prophylactic medicines and actively develop cooperation for the production of basic medicines. Especially, cooperation should be strenthened in building medicine production bases. To establish pharmaceutical enterprises of joint venture is an important means of realising this cooperation effectively. In order to found and develop pharmaceutical enterprises of joint venture, it is advisable to sign an agreement on specialising medicine production on an international scale, taking into consideration raw material resources, production capacity and demand for medicines in each country.

To open and operate joint venture hospitals can also be an effective means of cooperation in health services.

Thirdly, the work of expanding and developing cooperation and exchange between non-aligned and developing countries should be carried into practical action according to the already adopted action programme of economic cooperation.

A South Bank should be set up to solve the financial problem, a gordian knot in realising South-South cooperation, among other things and to fill each other's need and necessary measures be taken for promoting cooperation in finance and currency and trade.

Establishing a global system of preferential trade among the developing countries is of weighty significance in developing trade among them. The non-aligned and developing countries should make joint efforts to set up this system [on a world-wide scale] at an early date.

To strengthen political support to South-South cooperation is a practical demand for implementing the action programme of economic cooperation. The non-aligned and developing countries should mature relevant conditions for discussing South-South cooperation on a high level and taking practical steps.

The non-aligned countries should pay due attention to coordinating the action programme of economic cooperation of the Non-aligned Movement and the action programme of economic cooperation of the 77-group and to rationally regulating the domains of cooperation in the action programme of economic cooperation of the movement.

The non-aligned and developing countries should constantly explore and develop active forms and methods of widening the scope of South-South cooperation and increasing its effectiveness to meet practical demand.

They should tide over difficulties arising in developing economic and technical cooperation by giving full play to the spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity.

If they actively conducted South-South cooperation beginning with agriculture, public health and other vital fields, they would make a big advance in the struggle for eliminating famine and diseases and achieving economic independence. And if economic and technical cooperation among developing countries made a successful progress, the universal economic situation of the world would take a turn for the better and then it would have a positive influence on the South-North relations.

5. Establishment of New International Economic Order

One of the momentous tasks facing the non-aligned and developing countries today is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new fair one based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

The non-aligned and developing countries put forward a joint strategy to set up a new international economic order and have vigorously striven for its realisation in the past. Thanks to their active struggle, a declaration and an action programme on establishing a new international economic order were already adopted and relevant measures taken at a special session of the U.N. General Assembly and many other international meetings, and different international organisations have been set up.

But, owing to the wrong stand and attitude of the developed capitalist countries keen on maintaining the old international economic order, a notable advance has not bee made in the struggle of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order.

Developed capitalist countries are unwilling to meekly give away their monopolistic position in the international economic relations and fail to respond the request of the developing for negotiations to establish a new international economic order.

Imperialists, still hanging on the old international economic order, are plundering the developing countries of natural resources and their people of fruits of labour at cheap prices and obstructing the economic development of these countries. The protectionism and high interest rate policy of the developed countries and the steadily worsening terms of trade and the stupendous increment of foreign debts in developing countries exert a serious influence on the socio-economic development in the non-aligned and developing countries. The economy of developing countries is made weaker and brought to stagnancy by the unfair international economic order. Particularly, the economic situation of African countries is getting worse.

The global economic crisis and the difficult economic conditions of the developing countries which have been kept long by the unfair international economic order are rendering the international situation more unstable and threatening justice and peace.

Reality shows that the non-aligned and developing countries cannot be freed from international exploitation and plunder nor can they achieve the prosperity and development of the country and nation as long as the old international economic order, an offspring of the colonial system and imperialists' lever of exploitation and plunder, is left alone.

Only when all the unfair and unreasonable economic relations are reorganized in all fields of trade, finance and currency is it possible to eradicate the root cause of international exploitation and create conditions favourable for the economic development of the developing countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries should actively fight to establish a new international economic order in accordance with the already adopted joint strategy.

Firstly, continued patient efforts are needed to step up negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order.

What is important in realising the strategy of negotiations is to take a concerted action of the non-aligned and developing countries. They should jointly map out strategy of negotiation suited to the demand of the international economic situation, explore procedures and ways of negotiations so as to place the position of negotiations still higher. A realistic measure for this is to set up a permanent committee of ministerial level of the non-aligned and other developing countries as recommended by the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Coordinating Committee held in New Delhi.

The establishment of a new international economic order is useful for the developed countries, too. The developed countries should accept the just demand of the non-aligned and developing countries for holding world-wide negotiations to establish a new international economic order.

Secondly, efforts should be directed to establishing a fair and stable international financial and monetary system.

The economic difficulties of the developing countries and global economic crisis are largely related to the unfair international financial and monetary system. This unfair system should be reorganized to suit the requirement of the time and to the advantage of the economic development of the developing countries.

The new international financial and monetary system must be a fair system for promoting world-wide economic cooperation and achieving world economic revival by ending the privileges and arbitrariness of the developed capitalist countries and guaranteeing the stability of currency circulation and financial conditions of international trade. For this, decisions adopted at the international financial organs should guarantee equality of the developing and developed countries. A stable and realistic exchange rate system be established, international circulation be created to suit the demand and serve the fair distribution between the developing and developed countries.

The foreign debt problem of the developing countries should be solved fairly and completely to guarantee the socio-economic development and stability of these countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries should hold at an early date an international conference on international finance and currency for development to provide an occasion for setting up a new international financial and monetary system.

Thirdly, an active struggle should be waged to establish a new trade order.

Non-equivalent exchange still persists in the trade between the developing and developed countries. The developing countries sell raw materials at cheap prices while buying processed goods at exorbitant prices and the proportion of the processed goods in their exports is on a steady decline. As a result, the balance of payments deficit of the developing countries constantly increases and the economic difficulties grow worse.

The non-aligned and developing countries should prevent the fluctuation of the prices of primary products and increase exports revenues by reorganising the unfair price system in trade and establishing a fair and profitable price system for the primary products. What is important here is to organise new producers' associations and enhance their role, while strengthening the existing ones.

The establishment of a joint fund for a general plan of primary products will be an important step for stable prices and income in the export of primary products by the developing countries. The developing countries should accelerate the process of ratification of the agreement on the establishment of a joint fund for an early inauguration of this fund.

The developed countries should discard their protectionist policy and open their markets wider to the developing countries.

Measures should be taken to pull down the tariff and non-tariff barriers in major products of the developing countries and stablize the export revenue of those countries and the developing countries should be given a greater share in processing, sale, distribution and transport of raw materials anad products.

The preferencial treatment of the products of the developing countries should be further improved and international efforts be made to work out fair principle and regulations of trade.

The developing countries should not allow the developed countries to use the ordinary preferential system as a means of putting pressure on them but actively struggle against all manner of encroachment upon the permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

If the non-aligned and developing countries wage a vigorous struggle in unity for a new, fair international economic order, the developed countries will eventually be compelled to respond to the demands ofd the developing countries, whether they like it or not.

6. Strengthening and Development of the Non-Aligned Movement

It is an important guarantee for accomplishing the cause of independence against imperialism to constantly strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Non-Aligned Movement is a mighty anti-imperialist force of independence of our era standing opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is strengthened and developed, is it possible to successfully terminate all forms of domination and subjugation, aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists, defend the sovereignty of the non-aligned countries and solve all problems arising in the international area, including the problem of arising in the international economic order, in conformity with the independent purpose and demand of the people of the newly-emerging countries. And, only when the Non-Aligned Movement is strengthened and developed, is it possible to prevent a nuclear war, defend world peace and security and powerfully promote the cause of national liberation.

Strengthening and developing the Non-Aligned Movement stands out with greater urgency at present because of the complicated international situation and the undisguised manoeuvres of the outside forces to divert it from its original principle.

All the non-aligned countries should energetically strive to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement so that this movement may discharge with credit its duty to the time and mankind.

Firstly, the non-aligned countries should remain faithfully committed to the idea and principle of the movement which was confirmed at the previous Non-Aligned Summit Conferences.

Holding fast to the principle and idea of the movement is a fundamental question on which hinge the strengthening and development and future destiny of the movement.

Independence against imperialism is the basic idea of this movement and to advance independently without joining any bloc is its fundamental principle. Only when all the non-aligned countries firmly maintain chajusong can the inherent characteristics of this movement be preserved, its overall might be increased and the noble idea of independence against imperialism be realised. If the non-aligned countries fail to maintain chajusong, the Non-Aligned Movement will unavoidably degenerate.

The non-aligned countries should always stand firm by chajusong in all their activities. They should decisively reject the interference of all shades of outside forces and not follow other countries blindly. They should respect the chajusong of other countries and refrain from interfering in other's internal affairs and encroaching upon other's interests.

They should consistently maintain the basic principle of remaining outside any bloc and resolutely struggle against every attempt to alienate the Non-Aligned Movement from its original principle and purpose.

They should actively contribute to accomplishing the cause of independence against imperialism by vigorously advancing under the banner of chajusong.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should uphold and develop the tradition of unity.

Unity is the life and soul of the Non-Aligned Movement and the source of its might. Unthinkable are the existence of the Non-Aligned Movement and its might apart from unity. It is a truth proved by history that victory comes when united and defeat when dispersed.

Over the past 25 years since it took its first step, the Non-Aligned Movement has striven for unity and struggled with unity as its weapon. In this course a good tradition of giving priority to unity and subordinating everything to it has been established. By adhering to and developing this tradition, the non-aligned countries should further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the Non-Aligned Movement.

They should bend efforts to foster and develop factors of unity and remove factors of split and do only things useful for unity. They should not antagonize or fight each other, falling a prey to imperialists' instigation and deception, but meet their manoeuvres of division and alienation with a strategy of unity.

The members of the Non-Aligned Movement must not resort to force against each other or do acts leading controversial issues to a military conflict. Today the disputes among non-aligned countries lay a big stumbling block in unity and cohesion of the Non-Aligned Movement. The non-aligned countries should not let the disputes among some non-aligned countries continue indefinitely but take decisive measures to end them.

The disputes between non-aligned countries should be solved by the parties concerned themselves peacefully through negotiations in the national interests of both sides and the universal interests of the Non-Aligned Movement on the principle of unity, free from outside interference.

The non-aligned countries should not support or oppose one side in the disputes between newly-emerging countries but actively help the parties concerned solve the disputes through negotiations on an unbiased stand.

The non-aligned countries should solve all problems arising in their mutual relations on the principle of complete equality, chajusong, territorial integrity, mutual respect and non-interference in other's internal affairs. Only then can the unity and cooperative relations among non-aligned countries be true and solid and the Non-Aligned Movement advance as an undivided force.

Thirdly, ways for further enhancing the action capacity and effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement should be explored through joint efforts.

To increase the action capacity and effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement is a realistic demand in strengthening and developing this movement. Today the Non-Aligned Movement is expanding into a very broad global movement and cooperation among the non-aligned countries is attaining greater depth and complicated problems awaiting an urgen solution are cropping up one after another in the international relations. The action capacity and effectiveness of this movement should be decisively enhanced to suit this situation.

To this end, it is important to coordinate effectively the activities of the non-aligned countries and complete the method and procedure of activities and proper institutional framework so that the Non-Aligned Movement can participate more effectively in the solution of international issues.

The joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed the belief that the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Conference will be a conference of historical significance in solving important problems arising in the Non-Aligned Movement at present and further strengthening and developing it.

In conclusion, the joint meeting clarified once again that the DPRK Government will as in the past, so in the future, too, remain faithful to the principle and idea of the Non-Aligned Movement and make every possible effort to strengthen and develop this movement.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NONALIGNED SPORTS OFFICIALS

SK081115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today participants in the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries.

Present on the occasion were heads of delegations and delegates from many countries, liberation movement organizations and international organization.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sun and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Su-hon were also present.

The guests expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for the deep concern and care he showed for a successful holding of the second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries, and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Hosts Luncheon

SK081153 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1117 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today arranged a luncheon for attendants at the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries.

Invited to the luncheon were heads of delegations and delegates from many countries, liberation movement organisations and an international organisation.

Present there were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier; Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance committee; Choe Su-hon, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and other officials concerned.

President Kim Il-song made a speech.

Head of the delegation of Burkina Faso Da Sansan Jean Baptiste [spelling as received] spoke next.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Delivers Speech

SK081134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon today in honor of the participants in the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries and made a speech.

He said:

The Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries will mark an important occasion in promoting the physical mark an important occasion in promoting the physical education and sports in the non-aligned countries by sharing each other's success and experience they have gained in physical culture and sports, and by seriously discussing the measures and ways to develop exchange and cooperation in this field, and will make a great contribution to the strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole.

At this conference, many delegates from different countries have expressed their firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of our people and fully supported the proposal of our republic for the co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea.

I express my warm gratitude to the delegates of various countries for their active support and encouragement and inspiration to our people in their just struggle, and sincerely wish you good success in the conference.

Today, the non-aligned and other developing countries are faced with the urgent tasks of consolidating their already-won political independence and achieving economic self-reliance and at the same time developing physical culture and sports.

Physical culture and sports are very important in training people to be fully developed social beings. The sound physical strength is guaranteed by physical training and sports, and only the people with sound physical strength can become powerful beings with the physical and mental ability to work. To develop physical education and sports so as to get all the people fully prepared for labour and national defence is the way to press ahead with the revolution and construction and achieve national prosperity.

Imperialist colonial rule has had very harmful effects also on physical education and sports in the newly independent countries. The non-aligned countried must work hard to eliminate the backwardness of physical education and sports handed down from the old society as soon as possible and to develop them to meet the requirement of the new society under contruction.

Physical educationl and sports in the non-aligned countries must serve the people and promote the health of the masses. The non-aligned countries must reject professionalism and commercialization in physical culture and sports and develop them on a mass basis so as to let all the people take part in the physical training and sports activities and to make these activities contribute to the realization of the people's cause of chajusong (tr. independence).

For the development of the physical education and sports, the non-aligned countries must strengthen international exchange and cooperation in this field.

If the non-aligned countries share each other's experience and technique, exchange sports teams extensively and strengthen various forms of support and cooperation on the basis of their successes in sports field, they all will be able to develop sports technique quickly and contribute to the promotion of solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations among the non-aligned countries.

It is an important task facing the peoples and sportsmen of the non-aligned countries today to oppose imperialist arbitrariness in the sports field and fight to establish a new international sports order.

The imperialists, still relying on the old and outmoded international sports order, are holding the privileged position and domineering over the field of soports, precipitating the professionalism and commercialization of sports This is absolutely intolerable either in view of the noble aim of sports or from the point of view of the humanitarian principle. Still more intolerable is the fact that the imperialists are trying to use the Olympic Games and other international sports events for an ulterior purpose, a political purpose.

The decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul has fully revealed the machinations on the part of the imperialists to use the sports for their sinister political purpose. By holding the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul the U.S. imperialists are seeking to attain their insidious political purpose of embellishing South Korea, their colony, as an "independent state" and fanning discord and confrontation between the North and the South so as to keep our country divided as "two Koreas" forever. By so doing, U.S. imperialism is laying big obstacles to the reunification of our counry, the greatest national desire of our people, and driving the Olympic movement to the crisis of division, contrary to the aspiration of the world people.

We proposed the co-sponsorship of the 14th Olympic Games by the North and South of Korea with a view to saving the Olympic movement from the crisis of division, holding smoothly the forthcoming Olympic Games and creating a favorable environment for the peaceful reunification of our country.

If the 24th Olympic Games are co-sponsored by the North and the South of Korea, the question of participation in the Olympic Games by many countries of the world including those countries rejecting the Seoul Olympic Games will be smoothly settled, the Olympic movement be saved from crisis, and good influence exerted on the settlement of the question of reunifying our country.

For its reasonableness and rationality, our proposal for the co-sponsorship of the Olympic Games enjoys positive support and welcome from the governments and peoples of various countries of the world, including the socialist and non-aligned countries.

An urgent matter now facing the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world is to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace. In order to avert a new world war and safeguard peace, all the peace-loving people of the world should form a broad united front to wage anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement resolutely. The peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the other peace-lvoing peoples in the world should take a concerted step to hold in check the imperialist policy of arms buildup and their manoeuvres to militarize the outer space and should try hard to establish and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world.

The Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is to be held soon in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. This conference will mark an important occasion in strengthening unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement and furthering its development.

All the peoples of the non-aligned countries should strive to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement, a mighty force against imperialism and for independence in our times, onto a higher phase. They should hold fast to the idea and principle of the Non-Aligned Movement and strengthen unity, and fight to put an end to the privileges and arbitrariness of the imperialists in international affairs and establish a new, equitable international order and system.

Working hard to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement is an invariable stand of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The government of our republic will also, as in the past, uphold the banner of independence, friendship and peace, and unite firmly and cooperate closely with all the non-aligned countries and work together for the common cause.

We extend active support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America including those in the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism and for national independence and the building of a new society.

NORODOM SIHANOUK LEAVES PYONGYANG 1 JUL

SK020421 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife left Pyongyang today by train. The prince's party and democratic Kampuchean ambassador to our country Sam Sann left with the prince. Vice President Pak Song-chol and his wife; Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki; Vice Foreign Minister Kim Hyong-yul; and vice chairman of Pyongyang City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee Wang Kyong-hak saw off the guests. Representatives of the foreign diplomatic missions in our country also saw off the guests.

CORRECTION OF JAPANESE TEXTS GETS MUTED SUPPORT

SK080904 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP) -- Japan has informed South Korea of the 'corrections' in the contents of t a new Japanese high school history textbook, involving the relations of the two neighboring countries. The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday the Japanese Government notified Monday afternoon, through the Japanese ambassador to Korea, of the results of the 24 disputed passages in the textbook authorized by the Japanese Education Ministry.

Although the contents of the corrected parts "fell short of a satisfactory level, it appears to be fairly redressed," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "However, since there are still insufficient corrections, including one that failed to describe the process of Japan's invasion of Korea, we urge the Japanese Government to continue to rectify the distorted parts in the history textbook as well as in other textbooks in the future," the spokesman said. The proposed textbook, compiled by the National Council for the Defense of Japan, has drawn sharp criticisms from Japan's Asian neighbors that suffered under its colonial rule and wartime dominations because of alleged distortions and whitewashings in the contents of the book.

Among those passages that Japan says were corrected are:
-- Anchung-kun, the Korean independence fighter, who assassinated Hirobumi Ito in Harbin, Northeast China, in 1909, was described as a "leader." The draft textbook had portrayed him as a "desperado." Ito, Japan's resident-general in Korea, was credited with a drive to annex Korea to Japan in early this century.

-- In reference to the March 1, 1919, independence movement among the Korean populace, the draft's passage that "armed forces were dispatched because of the bloody incidents that had taken place" was amended to "bloody incidents occurred because of the dispatch of the armed forces."

-- On the 1910 Korean-Japan Annexation Treaty, under which Korea became Japan's colony for 35 years, the draft described the signing of the pact as a normal process. It was revised as "Korea was coerced into signing the treaty."

-- In reference to the Koreans forcibly mobilized to join the Japanese armed forces for its war efforts, the draft says they "were assigned" to military units. It was amended to "they were conscripted."

LDP VICTORY MET WITH SUPRISE, ENVY, CAUTION

SK090001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Both ruling and opposition lawmakers yesterday expressed great surprise at the unexpected overwhelming victory of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the general elections.

In particular, lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party seemed to be envious of the election results.

Rep. Chang Sung-man, chief policy-maker of the DJP, said, "I was greatly impressed by the Japanese people, who gave power all at once to the government at a time when Japan is suffering various difficulties, including the upward revaluation of the yen."

But, Rep. Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, commented on Nakasone's landslide victory from a diplomatic viewpoint.

He said, "The victory of Nakasone foretells better relations between Korea and Japan in light of the two nations' current relations, which were further solidified by President Chon's visit to Japan."

Rep. Pak Kyong-sok, a spokesman for the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, observed cautiously, "We have to watch closely the possibility that the Japanese conservatives' big triumph may lead to militarism."

SPLIT IN NKDP OVER HOLDING PUBLIC HEARINGS

Yi Min-u: No Need

SK080042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Opposition NDP president Yi Min-u yesterday showed a cold reaction to a local meeting by the ruling DJP to collect opinions on constitutional revision, which was held at Taejon Saturday.

Meeting reporters at his room in the NDP headquarters, he said in a tone of disinterest, "I heard that about 350 people were present at the meeting and only a few asked questions. Will the public hearings be useful when they (the DJP) hold such meetings among themselves?"

Asked whether or not his party plans to hold similar public hearings across the nation, the party leader replied, "As you know, our party has already chosen direct presidential election as its goal. Why do we need public hearings?"

He went on, "All we have to do is to publicize the direct popular vote for the president through rallies for solidarity at local chapters."

Yi maintained that there is no time to waste. The constitutional amendment and public hearings should be held jointly by rival parties after they start the debates on the amendment at the special House panel, he asserted.

Two Kims Support Idea

SK082354 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is expected to kick off public hearings on constitutional revision across the country at an early date.

After their weekly meeting at a downtown Seoul hotel yesterday, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam said the NDP will hold public debates as agreed upon in Monday's party key officers conference.

"However, we are not doing it in response to the ruling party's latest posture on the revision but for a quest of mustering the general public's genuine opinions," the two opposition leaders said.

NDP president Yi Min-u had had a different idea, however. He told reporters in his office Monday that the public hearing sessions are of little use because the people already have expressed their wishes fully in the last National Assembly election.

As to the recent moves of the government party, Kim Yong-sam said that it is trying to put off the operation of the hard-won Special Committee for Constitutional Amendment at the National Assembly by holding the public hearings to justify their position.

He also alleged that the release of "political prisoners" should come first for the democratization in Korea and anything less may lead to more political turmoil.

Asked to make a comment on the Japanese election results, the permanent advisor to the main opposition party said that the Japanese gave their full support to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party not because of their power but because of their efforts for "a more democratized Japan.

When questioned about the two Kims' possible separation in the future, Kim Yong-sam responsed with a flat "No," adding their cooperative relationship will remain unchanged even after the democratization in the country.

However, Kim Tae-chung, former opposition camp's candidate for the presidency, noted that bona fide competition in politics is inevitable and without competition politics cannot step forward.

Touching on his proposal for talks among the top five political leaders, Kim Yong-sam revealed that he meant nothing more than "sincere discussions for the realization of democracy in Korea."

At the end of the hour-long breakfast meeting with journalists, the two Kims warned the ruling forces to discontinue their political games and to come to their senses for the realization of democracy in the nation. They also stressed that the people have grown disenchanted with political tricks and will not keep silent if the politics get off the course.

KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM UNDERSCORE COOPERATION

SK082348 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Apparently conscious of mounting speculations concerning their estrangement yesterday, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam took advantage of a breakfast meeting with reporters to repeatedly underscore their cooperative partnership.

Kim Tae-chung said, "bona fide rivalry is bound to occur in a political party. Can there be a democratic party which is without factions?"

He said, "The opposition has always been somewhat noisy in the process of nominating its presidential candidate. However, it has never failed to pick only one candidate."

Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the NKDP, said that his cooperative relations with Kinm Tae-chung Tae-chung will continue until after the nation has achieved democratization.

He said he hopes people will not view their relationship through tinted glasess.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES U.S. REPORT ON FARM ACT

BK050200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jul 86 p 1, 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will send an aide-memoire to the U.S. Embassy next week to protest against its analysis that the U.S. Farm Act has had little impact on Thai rice exports.

The Ministry's Economics Department chief, Danai Dulalampha, said yesterday the analysis issued by the embassy was a "distortion" of the facts and based on short-term figures.

"I am worried that if the U.S. leadership believe the report, the relations between the the two countries will be affected," said Mr Danai, adding that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has also expressed concern over the matter.

The U.S. report, he said, threatened to make futile the attempts by senior officials from both countries to lessen the impact of the U.S. legislation on Thai rice exports.

He said that so far, such attempts have resulted in a more reasonable enforcement of the Farm Act since the end of last month.

Mr Danai said the United States has stopped suppressing the world rice price since May 27 and allowed the rates to float since July 1. The move, he said, has made buyers purchase more Thai rice becuase they believe the U.S. prices will climb further.

Unfortunately, he said, the U.S. analysis came out when the situation was returning to normal.

Mr Danai said the U.S. could not deny that it has subsidised its farmers in order to suppress agricultural imports. The U.S. has spent as much as 1,000 million baht -- more than Thailand's annual income from rice exports -- to subsidise its rice exports, he said.

Mr Danai described as "untrue" the U.S. claim that the Farm Act has no effect on Thai rice, citing as evidence the increase of 69,400 tons in the export volume of Thai rice during the first five months of this year.

Mr Danai argued that the increase was the result of the country's success in obtaining new markets in Brazil and Peru, which agreed to buy 230,000 tons of Thai rice this year.

He said that if the amount of rice destined for these two new markets were excluded, the actual export volume would be only 1.9 million tons, which was a drop from last year's.

Thailand's quality rice market has also been affected by the U.S. competition, he said. The export volume of this type of rice has dropped by 200,000 tons during the first five months of this year.

Mr Danai also described as untrue the U.S. claim that the export value of Thai rice has fallen by 2,500 million baht because the country has sold broken rice at cheap prices. He said that though Thailand has cut the price of rice of this grade by 30 percent, its export volume has risen by 53 percent, which, in fact, has resulted in a rise in export value.

'COBRA GOLD-86' TO MOVE TO RAYONG PROVINCE

BK080449 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The site of the Thai-U.S. naval exercise, "Cobra Gold 86," will be shifted from the south to the eastern province of Rayong, informed military sources said yesterday.

The sources said the Thai-U.S. marines will stage a beach assault at Phe Beach in Muang District of Rayong. Thepha Beach of Songkhla was orginally chosen as the site.

More than 15,000 soldiers from the two countries will take part in one of their biggest military exercises to be held next month. Sophisticated F-16 jetfighters of the U.S. will also take part in the exercise.

NEW ZEALAND' LANGE VISITS 28-30 JUNE

Arrives for Official Visit

BK281444 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1330 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and his delegation arrived at 1700 [1000 GMT] for an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government. He was welcomed by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at the air force airport. The visit is aimed at strengthening relations between Thailand and New Zealand which have been very close over the past 30 years. Thailand and New Zealand have signed several trade agreements; the bilateral trade volume between the two countries stands at more than 1,000 million baht annually. There has also been technological cooperation and joint projects.

The New Zealand prime minister is scheduled to have an audience with his majesty the king tomorrow, and to hold official talks with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on Monday.

Holds News Conference

BK011331 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Feature: "Bangkok AM Special Report"]

[Text] The Right Honorable David Lange, the prime minister of New Zealand, paid a 3-day visit to Thailand 28-30 June after attending the ASEAN dialogue partners' meeting in Manila. Yesterday afternoon, he talked to reporters at the Hilton International Bangkok at Nai Loet Park summing up his visit and discussions held here.

[Begin David Lange recording] I arrived in Manila for the post-ministerial dialogue session there. I left there on Saturday afternoon and came through to Bangkok. I have had an audience with the king. I have met with the prime minister and the foreign minister. I have engaged in consultations with officials. Tonight we leave for Adelaide to open a consulate. I'll be back in New Zealand on Wednesday.

New Zealand's relationship with Thailand is very long-standing. It is interesting how it has been at government-level principally, and the level of exchange of technology, and indeed, for New Zealanders of my generation, a very significant personal connection. Bangkok is one of the few places that I've come to in Thailand time and time again becase I grew up and went to a university with people from Thailand that I enjoy the company of very much, respect, and admire. And that is true of quite a lot of people of my age group. Now we need to make that new relationship expand.

So we talked about regional security because that is critical for Thailand. Thailand has been very influential in leading the ASEAN position on Kampuchea within New Zealand. The diplomacy has been quite dramatic actually because there is a substantial Australia-New Zealand-South Pacific grouping behind the ASEAN position on Kampuchea. We talked about the development, the possible development, of trade and tourism links and in particular the prospects for an air service linking New Zealand and Bangkok. Officials from other countries will meet in September to consider the possibilities of such an air link.

We reviewed some of the technology transfers taking place -- in particular, in an interview. In an audience, with his majesty the king I was able to hear his view of the scale of rural developments in Thailand and to learn of his awareness of the role that New Zealand engineers have played in the development of new water resources.

So in the areas of trade, and security, and travel, they were productive talks. I think overlying it all, however, was the fact that Australia and New Zealand, have a peculiar relationship to Thailand. There is very little that is of bilateral moment in our relationships. We have nothing that we fall out about. We have a lot that we can do together. And it's good to go to a country like that from time to time because the world is not exactly littered with them. [end recording]

New Zealand will be taking part in the meeting here to find a common stand in the next GATT round negotiations. To this, Prime Minster David Lange gave his viewpoints.

[Begin recording] It is extraordinary to come to Thailand to find such a common interest on such an acute subject. The scale however has to be looked at differently. New Zealand has about 55,000 farmers. I've been told that Thailand has about 30 million. Now what it means for our 55,000 is this: That if countries with big industrial economies abroad continue to subsidize their domestic food producers, they will do so not to meet a market, but to meet a price, and the consequence for genuine market-sensitive production will be disastrous. In your case, rice. If another country subsidizes rice production and then unloads their product on our markets, it is very damaging to your rural economy. If a major country or trading group, like the European Community, subsidizes the production of butter, then unloads it on third markets, they rub us out. Now dairy farmers who last year got $4.20 a kilo for butter are looking at a payout of $2.25 a kilo this year. That will put one third of them at risk of having to leave farming. Now we hope it will not be as bleak as that.

On 22 July, we are to be meeting with your country and a further eight countries, including Australia and countries with smaller interests, and we are going to try to formulate an approach to the forthcoming GATT round. I talked about that matter with your prime minister and with your foreign minister and it is clear that your country, Thailand, is going to be a very prominent developer of a genuine move which will not be an anti-American or anti-EEC move but a move to say that the world appreciates that when agricultural production is subsidized by government it damages the interests of the poorest people in the world. Now New Zealand farmers are not the poorest in the world, but they will be if the process continues [apparent break in recording].

The United States keeps subsidizing dairy producers, they will keep accumulating surpluses, and their surpluses then either have to be wasted or placed in the third markets. And that is where we have diversified. You can also have a problem with food aid. You see, if we wanted to [changes thought] sometimes food aid sounds a good idea, and we quite often agree with it if it involved rice to a place where you would hope to sell rice. So those are the risks that we run from the disposal of surpluses and the subsidizing of production by the United States alone. Let it be recorded that it is not just the United States alone. The European Community does it in a huge way: They have 600,000 tons of butter stockpiled in Europe, 200,000 tons of them in the United Kingdom which is our principal butter market. Now that's the sort of insanity which becomes quite gut-gripping when you see photographs and films and news images of famine in Africa -- that we are absolutely wallowing in food in waste and we are preparing to apparently block out smaller countries' economies in a move to dispose of it. [end recording]

An interesting issue concerning New Zealand has been her stand against nuclear armament and a visit of nuclear-powered vessels in her waters. Prime Minister David Lange candidly presented his line of thinking.

[Begin recording] Make one last attempt to negotiate? There has never been a negotiation on it with the United States. [apparent break in recording] That is a consistent principle which we have carried through with some integrity. They do not conceive that the arrangement could work, therefore they say, and have said all the way through, that it is our problem. [apparent break in recording]

So far as New Zealand is concerned, it is over. We are going to put our legislation through. We are going to carry on our defense interaction with Australia. We are having a defense review which is going into the whole question of what New Zealand's security needs are, and how we can best respond to them. Australia has just gone through that reappraisal, and they have gone down the path that I suspect New Zealand will. We will go back to the Guam Doctrine -- the Nixon Doctrine -- which has been a fairly consistent U.S. doctrine that you have as much self-reliance as you can. And so that is what we will be doing in New Zealand just as Australia is. [apparent break in recording]

Well, for many years they have been saying that the battalion in Singapore should go and in fact the last government planned for its removal. There are a number of things against that. It will undoubtedly be the subject of comment by our defense review. And the goverment will have to heed what the defense review says about it. This government has also given a firm commitment that we are not going to make a unilateral decision to withdraw from Singapore; because that could be an adverse signal throughout the area. It's certainly not my purpose to see New zealand as somehow retreating into some isolationist posture. New Zealand is not. If the price of conveying that message to the world is a retention of the existing situation in Singapore, so be it.

New Zealand has never, never welshed on a deal. It was in the war in the Pacific some time before some of our brothers-in-arms were. It has been in regional conflicts in Malaysia and Vietnam, and Korea since the war. It has a battalion in Singapore. It knows what alliance obligations are, and it is proposing to discharge them. [end recording]

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand talking to the press yesterday afternoon at the Hilton International Bangkok at Nai Loet Park before leaving Bangkok at the end of his 3-day visit 28-30 June.

Ends Official Visit

BK010308 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange ended his 3-day official visit to Thailand today. Mr Lange arrived in Bangkok from Manila last Saturday after attending the annual meeting between the six ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts form the dialogue countries, namely New Zealand, Australia, Canada, the U.S., EEC, and Japan.

Mr Lange was granted an audience with his majesty the king yesterday at Klai Kangwon Palace in Hua Hin. Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon yesterday hosted a dinner in honor of Mr Lange at Government House.

The New Zealand prime minister called on Prime Minister Gen Prem and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila today to discuss regional and international issues of mutual interest. The New Zealand prime minister agreed during talks with Thai leaders today to examine Thai request for increase in the trade link between the two countries, the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila asked Mr Lange to consider increasing imports of Thai seafood products and tinned food, the spokesman said. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also suggested developing existing air links between the two countries to promote tourism.

The New Zealand leader expressed willingness to study the proposal, the spokesman said. Mr Lange also agreed to lobby in the South Pacific region for Thailand's stand on the Kampuchean issue. He asked Air Chief Marshal Sitthi for a general assessment of conditions in Kampuchean refugee camps with a view to New Zealand providing financial assistance, the spokesman said. Thailand opposes Vietnam's military presence in Kampuchea, and more than 250,000 Kampuchean refugees are in temporary camps in Thailand along its border with Kampuchea.

LEADERS ATTEND GENERAL'S 6 JULY FUNERAL

BK081150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] On 5 July, a solemn wake was held for Comrade Senior General Hoang Van Thai by the Ministry of National Defense at the Army Club in Hanoi. Underneath a smoking incense burner, the remains of Comrade Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai lay in state inside a glass casket covered by the determined-to-win army standard. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee sent a wreath bearing the inscription "boundless love and grief for Comrade Senior Hoang Van Thai."

Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, and many other leaders of the party, National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers brought wreaths and paid their last tribute to their departed comrade and militant friend -- an elite cadre of the party and army who rendered greate meritorious service to the revolutionary cause of the party and nation and to the development, combat exploits, and glorious victories of our army. Stricken with grief, they offered condolences to the bereaved family.

Delegations of the Ministry of National Defense, the VFF Central Committee, the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee, the VCTU Central Committee, and the Ho Chi Minh Communisth Youth Union Central Committee also laid wreaths and paid their last respects to Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai.

More than 200 delegations of the Armed Forces, vairous ministries, public organs, mass organizations, schools, and political parties at the central level and in Hanoi -- including many delegations of the various provinces and delegations of Tien Hai District and Tay An village of Thai Binh, and Bac Son District of Bac Thai -- laid wreaths and paid their last tribute to Comrade Hoang Van Thai.

The members of the Armed Forces' delegations representing the various military regions, army corps, divisional groups, armed services, armed branches, general departments, instituties, and schools deeply grieved for the comrade senior general who had devoted all his life to national independence and freedom and to socialism as an outstanding leader and commander of the Armed Forces during the nation's heroic wars of resistance.

A delegation of retired cadres from the General Staff came to pay tribute with a banner bearing the inscription "loyal citizen, true comrade-in-armes" in honor of the cadre, comrade, and close militant friend who had shared difficulties and danger with them since the early days of the formation of the Bac Son National Salvation Brigade and the General Staff.

Also present to pay homage and lay a wreath before the remains of Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai were a delegation of the LPDR National Defense Ministry; delegations of the embassies of Laos, Cambodia, and the Soviet Union; military attaches of the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Indonesia; and the permanent representation of the French Comunist Party in Hanoi.

At 0630 on 6 July the funeral of Senior General Hoang Van Thai was solemnly held in Hanoi. Attending were Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee's Military Commission and minister of national defense; Senior General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense and chief of the CPA General Staff; Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy head of the VPA Political General Department; and many Army generals, high-ranking officers, organizations at the central level and in Hanoi; delegations representing various provinces, organs of the Ministry of National Defense, and military units; and acquaintances and close relatives.

A delegation of the LPDR National Defense Ministry and a delegation of the PRK Embassy in Hanoi also attended the funeral of Comrade Senior General Hoang Van Thai -- a loyal comrade and militant friend of the fraternal peoples and Armies of Laos and the PRK.

Senior General Van tien Dung delivered a eulogy, expressing the deep grief over Senior General Hoang Va Thai. The comrade said:

Comrade Hoang Van Thai's Death is a great loss to all of us. This grief is indescribable. Our party has lost an outstanding member; our state and Army have lost an outstanding leader and command cadre; our cadres, combatants, and national defense personnel have lost a comrade-in-arms, an exemplary comrade, and a close elder brother; the armies of our fraternal socialist countries have lost a militant friend noted for his proletarian internationalism; and his family, relatives, and friends have lost an extremely beloved one.

Recalling the revolutionary background of Senior General Hoang Van Thai, Comrade Van Tien Dung said:

As a Communist Party member whose constant revolutionary and military activities spanned more than half a century and who experienced many ordeals and hardships, Comrade Hoang Van Thai always set a bright example through his boundless loyalty to the party, fatherland, and people and through his persistent and indommitable spirit of revolutionary struggle. The comrade led a modest and simple life. He loved studying and took good care of his cadres and combatants, winning their confidence, affection, and admiration.

As a high-ranking military cadre of the party and state who had held a key position in the Armed Forces since its founding, Comrade Hoang Van Thai was always fully aware of the party's military and political tasks. He was noted for his scrupulous and creative guidance in work implementation, his resolute and flexible leadership, and his promotion of collective democracy to generate a combined strength with which to fulfill all missions assigned by higher echelons.

On behalf of the cadres and combatants of the VPA, Comrade Van Tien Dung said:

At this moment of immense sorrow, we vow to further the party's revolutionary undertaking and the cause of unit building and combat in the People's Armed Forces to which Comrade Hoang Van Thai dedicated his entire life.

Leading comrades of the party, state, and Army, and many delegations, friends, and comrades-in-arms escorted the remains of Senior General Hoang Van Thai to Mai Dich cemetery, his final resting place.

CHU HUY MAN SPEECH ON CRITICISM SUMMARIZED

BK051150 Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese May 86 pp 11-25

["Summary of speech by Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, and director of the Political General Department, delivered at an all-Army cadres conference held to disseminate and guide implementation of the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on conduction the self-criticism and criticism drive and party congresses at all levels in preparation for the Sixth National Party Congress" — date and place not given]

[Text] First, we must make all echelons fully understand the goals and requirements of this party-wide self-criticism and criticism drive which is, considering the actual situation of our country at present, an important step in preparation for party congresses at all levels and for the national party congress.

We all know that self-criticism and criticism is a fundamental principle for party activities and an indispensable system for developing internal democracy; enhancing the leadership and militant strength of the various party organizations; improving the party character of every party member; and generating confidence, positiveness, and creativity among the broad masses. It is the rule governing the development of genuine communist parties and a driving force for accelerating our people's endeavor to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

1. From a party wide and nationwide viewpoint, after totally defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and completing the national democratic revolution, our entire country has, for 10 years and more now, embarked on the first stage of the transition period to socialism. It has witnessed the convocation of the Fourth and Fifth National Party Congresses and is now preparing for the Sixth Congress.

It can be said that this has been an eventful and complicated period for the world as a whole as well as for the Pacific, Southeast Asia, and the Indochinese Peninsula. In our country, the struggle between us and the enemy, between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, between the positive and the negative, and between right and wrong still remains fierce and complex; and regarding certain matters, erroneous perceptions and viewpoints still exist.

Under the party's leadership, our people have made extraordinary efforts to overcome the difficulties that have piled up and win great successes in the political, economic, life style, and foreign relations fields as well as successes in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland and in carrying out both national tasks and internationalist duties. Through exacting trials and with the great successes already recorded, our party, the contingent of our party cadres and members, and our state machinery have taken a new step toward maturity. Such successes and maturity have further proven the inevitable path toward socialism of the Vietnamese revolution and further testified to the correctness of the general line and the economic line adopted by the Fourth Party Congress and concretized by the Fifth National Party Congress.

However, the real socioeconomic situation of our country sitll shows the following striking features:

-- It takes time to overcome the serious imbalances of national economy.

-- The leadership and guidance provided by our party and state over the process of concretizing lines and managing socioeconomic affairs still display weaknesses, shortcomings, and even errors in many respects.

-- The livelihood of the people -- first of all cadres, workers, state employees, and members of the armed forces -- is still beset with difficulties.

-- Negative social phenomena still persist in a complicated manner; party discipline and state law are lax; and a number of party cadres and members have become degenerate in quality and lifestyle, thus weakening he masses' confidence in the party.

-- The enemy has intensively accelerated the multifaceted war of sabotage of our difficulities and shortcomings with their numerous perfidious schemes and tricks.

This objective reality requires our party to strengthen unity and singlemindedness; boldly undertake changes -- in the way of thinking, work methods, and leadership style -- on the basis of the party's lines and strategy; and create a firm basis for developing advantages, overcoming difficulties, stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, and providing our country with the momentum for steady, vigorous, and dynamic development in all respects -- pushing the socialist revolution in our country forward by a new step, consolidating national defense and security, and smashing all of the enemy's perfidious, long-term schemes under all circumstances.

To achieve this, we must unceasingly consolidate the steadfast leadership of the party and enhance its comprehensive leadership capability and militant strength. This is a fundamental and decisive issue in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. We must prepare for continuity between generations of cadres and ensure firm continuity and succession in the party.

Building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland, as well as strengthening the party leadership, are indivisible, close, and interrelated tasks.

For this reason, the Sixth CPV Congress, as well as party congresses at various echelons, must objectively and realistically evaluate the socioeconomic situation and other aspects of each locality and the country as a whole during the 1981-85 period, especially on achievements, progress, deficiencies, and shortcomings. They must ~~clearly distinguish right from wrong in various aspects; clearly define problems~~ regarding theory and practice; and discover objective and subjective factors with a high sense of responsibility and in a scrupulous manner, thereby creating a firm basis for designing orientations, strategic targets, and other positive and correct measures. They must also ensure ideological and working unanimity throughout the party; realistically develop the strength of the socialist collective mastery of the working people; firmly maintain socialist ideological concepts; and strive to foil all schemes of the enemy, eliminate negative phenomena and backwardness, and accelerate the revolutionary cause.

They must, during the congress and afterward, continue to enhance comprehensively their leadership capability and the combat strength of various party committee echelons and party basic organizations, firmly consolidate the fighting impetus and unshakable socialist revolutionary characteristics of the party members -- the core force for maintaining political unanimity and the people's confidence.

Past experience has shown that in the process of our revolutionary struggle and patriotic war as well as during the periods of gaining great significant victories or facing acute difficulties, shortcomings, and errors in leadership and supervision, all party organizations and members have realized the need to grasp firmly the revolutionary line and enhance their impetus to advance further bravely and firmly. In such situations, they must conduct scrupulous criticism and self-criticism, promote democracy, develop the intelligence of collectives, formulate correct positions and measures, strengthen internal unanimity, integrate the masses, create new spiritual and material strength, create changes beneficial to the revolution, firmly maintain dynamism, and strive to score ever greater victories, thus strengthening the party's maturity.

In a difficult situation, if the party cadres and members can stand firmly at their combat posts, develop their vanguard and exemplary roles, strive to maintain and resolutely implement the party line, remain ready to assume responsibility, and share weal and woe with collectives and the people, they will surely promote the party's prestige and win increasing love and confidence from the people.

2. From our national defense and our Armed Forces functional viewpoint, 2 years after the total defeat of the U.S. imperialists we again engaged in a new struggle -- a similar ordeal in its complexity -- against the Chinese expansinist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism in attempting to weaken and subjugate Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

We regard the result of the situation in the 1981-86 5-year period as an important factor, but we should make a general review of the situation since 1975 to see various problems more clearly. After defeating the wars of aggression at our southwestern and northern borders, our People's Armed Forces have maintained their combat readiness to fight against the land-grabbing war of the Chinese aggressor troops; positively contributed to foiling their multifaceted war of sabotage; continued to carry out their internationalist obligations on the battlefields of Cambodia and Laos; contributed to cosolidating the special relationship to create a base for the militant alliance fo the three Indochinese countries; and strengthened solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries while participating in productive labor and national construction tasks and meeting new requirements.

Organizationally, our army was in the process of reducing its personnel strength following the victorious resistance against the United States. However, faced with the new war of aggression by the enemy, we have had to expand expeditiously our force again, both in terms of size and organizational structure, to increase and renovate our technical equipment, and to deploy our troops' operations in all three battlefields. This quick development has generated contradictions between quantity and quality, between the combat requirements of various battlefields and the knowledge of our troops, especially in primary units, and the developmental requirements of the revolutionary and army tasks in the new stage and the politico-ideological knowledge of cadres and combatants, the leadership of party organizatins, and the quality, ethics, and operational ability of cadres. Meanwhile, the country is encountering many socioeconomic difficulties. This is really a new time of trial for our troops.

However, in those 10 years under the leadership of the party Central Committee, especially its Political Bureau, with the cooperation and assistance of various state sectors, party organizations, the administration and mass organizations from the central down to local levels, with the encouragement and care of the people, and with the solidarity, cooperation, and assistance of friends, our troops have scored important achievemens in many fields the most prominent of which were the great victories in the battlefields. Together with the people, they have firmly defended the socialist fatherland and gloriously fulfilled their international duty. Through ordeals in the new situation, our troops have continually and firmly maintained and developed the working class character and glorious traditions that have been nurtured in the long history, in order to deserve being the reliable force of our party, state, and people, and the parties, states, and peoples of fraternal countries. Our troops have made another step toward maturity. Particularly, cadres have matured through ordeals in the new revolutionary state.

However, in that process our troops have definitely been shown to have weakenesses and shortcomings. The overall quality of our Armed Forces remains low. Their progress has not been uniform and steady and they have not met the requirements of the revolutinary people's army's tasks in the new stage.

Our army's experiences in construction and combat over many years have shown that during the resistance struggles when great victories were scored, creating turning points of the war as well as in the cases of unsuccessful campaigns and combat when some of our units incurred losses and towering difficulties, if the leading and command cadres remained steady and alert, truthfully assessed the objective situation, and correctly evaluated the enemy's plots, maneuvers, strengths, and weaknesses; frankly pointed out our difficulties and shortcoming; and resolved to develop victories and overcome difficulties, then they could maintain internal solidarity and singlemindedness, consolidate the confidence of cadres and combatants, consolidate and intensify the unit combat strength, firmly hold the offensive initiative, and create new victories, enabling troops to become more mature and experienced.

3. From the standpoint of party development and building army party organizations, this self-criticism and criticism drive bears a scope of decisive significance to the quality of congresses at varius echelons and the success of the sixth national party congress. [paragraph continues]

This can be said to be an important milestone in defining the correct and positive guidelines, strategic objectives, and measures to overcome difficulties and actually change the situation of the country and army as a whole, and each party organization and each unit in particular.

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Proceeding from the objectives, requirements, and scope of the self-criticism and criticism drive, which are clearly specified in the party Central Committee Secretariat directive, and considering the real situation of our Army in the past years, all the party committees and organizations in the Army's party organization should:

a. Assess primarily the situation from 1981 to 1985, looking back also at the past 10 years (as regards military regions, army corps, armed branches and services, and equivalent echelons) in order to objectively and truthfully check the understanding of party lines and viewpoints, particularly the military lines, viewpoints, and concepts through the performance of various tasks -- mainly the implementation of units' political duty; correctly evaluate victories and maturity as well as shortcomings, deficiencies, and weaknesses; distinguish right from wrong; clearly determine the causes of shortcoming and the specific responsibility of the party organizations and individuals; and derive practical and useful experiences in leadership and guidance of each echelon.

b. Check scrupulously the understanding, observance, and implementation of the party's principles for organization, leadership, and operation; focus on the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, and individual responsibility; maintain disciplined democracy, solidarity, singlemindedness, and close relationship with the masses; and conduct self-criticism and criticism. We should proceed from the operational and combat realities of units to correctly analyze what is right and wrong, and the specific causes of shortcomings; draw upon experiences to improve the leadership bearing of party committee echelons and party organizations; turn the party principles into the leadership and combat strength of party organizations, and nurture the principled character of party members.

c. Proceed from the results of implementing assigned tasks to assess correctly the situation of party members and cadres, correctly evaluating the quality, ethics, work ability, bearing, and lifestyle of each individual. At the same time, we should proceed from the vanguard exemplary role and political position of each party member to check his combat will, sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline; his concepts about collectives, democracy, and individual responsibility; his relations with the masses; and his quality, ethics, and lifestyle. In dealing with these issues, we must also clearly determine good points and shortcomings, and the causes of and responsibility for shortcomings, and draw out practical and useful experiences so each organization and each individual can continue to struggle and develop himself.

The results of this self-criticism and criticism drive will facilitate practical and in-depth preparations for the Party congresses at all levels and help make the sixth nationwide party congress a glorious success. These results are also the conditions for satisfactorily accepting and implementing the sixth party congress resolution, for creating vigorous changes in the army as a whole and in each unit, and for meeting the requirements of the revolutionary task. Effective with this congress, we will make self-criticism and criticism a steady pattern.

In the course of self-criticism and criticism to prepare for the party congresses at all levels, we should firmly grasp the party viewpoints, correctly assess the real situation, promote the objective effort, correctly settle the relations arising from realities, define the exemplary vanguard role of all party members, and uphold the title of communist combatant.

1. With respect to assessing the situation of units, we should guide all echelons in profoundly and firmly grasping the real substance in their effort to thoroughly understand, organize, and implement the various party resolutions and directives and the tasks assigned by higher echelons. The struggle between us and the enemy, between the two paths, between negativism and positivism, and between right and wrong is very difficult. If we do not have a correct viewpoint and a right way of examing things, we will be confused by quite a number of issues. During the former resistance, we at least once noted that if a unit overemphasized its achievements -- sometimes not true -- at a certain time, it was clear that the unit could not mobilize the masses and the prestige of leaders declined. Moreover, if a unit assessed the situation at a certain time and only saw shortcomings and weaknesses, pessimism and doubt would prevail, causing combat capability to decrease and causing more difficulties in fulfillment of the assigned mission.

Experience has dictated the following principle for leadership by party organizations: By assessing the situation in an accurate, objective, and faithful manner and by analyzing its causes correctly, they will be able to adopt correct policies and measures, bring about a turn for the better, achieve internal unity, organize the implementation of tasks in a positive and creative manner, and outstanding fulfill their missions.

In evaluating the performance of tasks, we must not only consider format and quantity, but must also pay close attention to quality and efficiency. Many of our comrades often wonder why a number of basic units could only field a small force in combat in spite of their large troop strength, why they scored poor results in combat in spite of their fair and good ratings during training, and why their combat efficiency was not as high as during the war of resistance for national salvation, in spite of the heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy, and no compatible with our army's fighting and winning tradition or with the resourcefulness and experience of our cadres.

In productive labor and economic construction, we must not only evaluate performance based on the quantity of finished products, but must also consider the labor spent by cadres and combatants, the supplies and raw material put into use, machinery depreciation, and production costs. In short, we must examine productivity and quality as well as efficiency. There are also cases in which "profits are false but losses are true;" for the income generated comes not from creative labor but from the profits earned through price differentials in trading ...

In discharging their internationalist duties toward Laos and Cambodia, Vietnamese Army volunteers and specialists have fought valiantly, worked hard to help their friends, and joined the latter in making sacrifices, overcoming difficulties and hardship, and scoring great successes. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, in fighting, helping friends, and in working with them, it is necessary to grasp the party's internationalist line and viewpoints together with the strategic goals of our assistance to friends and the requirement to win complete victory both militarily and politically and to fulfill both national and internationalist tasks for both the short and long terms in order to worthily contribute toward enhancing the strength of the strategic militant alliance, solidarity, and special friendship among the three fraternal nations on the Indochinese peninsula.

Regarding party building, the number of pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations has increased in the past few years; but it only accounts for a small percentage of the total and is unstable. The great majority of party members are found to be qualified at assessment time, but the number of exemplary party members who really assume the role as vanguards is few in each unit. There are cases in which party members have violated discipline just like nonmembers.

Upon analyzing causes, it is necessary to correctly recognize objective and subjective factors and correctly resolve the relationship between the two. We realize that objective conditions have a great influence on the activities and lives of soldiers, but this influence is by no means unilateral as we can and must strive with our own efforts to influence objective conditions. We should remember that during the patriotic war, objective conditions were at times very unfavorable, but we did mobilize the will and spirit of soldiers and bring into play the subjective strength of the entire collective to rapidly change the situation to our advantage. This is a valuable experience regarding ideological work and leadership in the Army. On the contrary, if we felt impotent and backed off in the face of objective conditions after assessing the situation, both the spirit and discipline of our unit would sag and its fighting strength would diminish. A number of comrades still mistakenly think that "since the national economy is still replete with difficulties and society is beset with negativism, their localities and units cannot make vigorous changes;" and proceeding from this way of thinking, leaders would easily content themselves with the status quo, slacken their own efforts, and, as a result, lose the initiative.

Also in this sense, upon analyzing causes and responsibility, we must examine both the higher and lower echelons; but it is necessary first of all to fully bear the responsibility of our own echelon. We must urge everyone to avoid the practice of claiming a little "more" credit for our own units or ourselves when assessing achievements and merits and of assuming a little "less" responsibility for difficulties and shortcomings. Each echelon must uphold its own responsibility and efforts. This spirit, if observed at all echelons, will generate a great strength for overcoming all difficulties and fulfilling all missions.

Experience shows that whether or not the evaluation of the situation is correct depends chiefly on the political acumen of the collective party committee echelon, especially of those comrades in charge of a unit. Such acumen demonstrates their thorough understanding of the policies, viewpoints, and principled character of the party and their diligence in undergoing training. In order to have the correct political acumen and attitude, we must make every party cadre and member always uphold a sense of voluntariness in struggling for the lofty cause of the fatherland and the crystal-clear ideals of the party. They must boldly face difficulties, deficiencies, and shortcomings and must develop their subjective efforts and sense of responsibility to overcome all these difficulties and shortcomings. [paragraph continues]

Lenin said: "The attitude adopted by a political party when dealing with its mistakes constitutes one of the most important and correct standards with which to determine if the party is scrupulous and if it has truly performed its duty toward its working class and the laboring masses." (Footnote: Complete Collection of Lenin's Works; Moscow Publishing House 1977; Volume 44; Page 51). President Ho Chi Minh also said: "We do not fear mistakes and shortcomings but only fear a lack of efforts to redress mistakes and shortcomings. And, more than that, we fear those leaders who are unale to find a correct way for their cadres to redress their mistakes and shortcomings." (Footnote: Complete Collection of Ho Chi Minh's Works; Hanoi Publishing House 1984; Volume 4; Page 504)

2. In this self-criticism and criticism drive, all party committee echelons and party organizations must reexamine their observance of those organizational, leadership, and operational principles of the party in implementing the political task of their relevant units and in building party organizations. This is a good opportunity to train party organizations and members on the principled character of the party so that they, in this self-criticism and criticism drive, can distinguish right from wrong and draw on experience to improve their leadership behavior and fighting strength.

The beginning of the party statute dealing with "The Party and the Essential Problems of Party Building" points out systematically and succinctly many essential principles of the party. The principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, individual responsibility, unity and singlemindedness, democracy and discipline, close relationship with the masses, and self-criticism and criticism are closely related, profoundly reflect the working class nature of the party, and serve as an assurance for the pure Marxist-Leninist party to remain truly steadfast and a bloc with unified will and actions. Here I would like to raise some ideas on a number of principles.

Democratic centralism is an essential organizational principle of the party. In the situation in which the party is a ruling party and a leading nucleus of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's principle of democratic centralism is to become an organizational and operational principle of the socialist state and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We all know that the principle of democratic centralism -- the essence of which is the democratic system and party discipline -- serves as a condition for guaranteeing development of the positiveness and creativity of all party organizations and party members while they are participating in building and implementing party policies and lines and as a condition for ensuring that all resolutions and directives of the party and state are practical, are strictly enforced, and become a vivid reality in social life.

Not only does bureaucratic centralism negate the dynamism and creativity of millions of party members as well as the masses, and various echelons, sectors, and grassroots-level organizations, but it also leads to the adoption of decisions that lack accurancy, are poor in quality, and are less-convincing and less-compelling with the masses. We know that in the operation of party organizations, of the state apparatus, or of the army, when any decision is reached without investigation or consideration, when there is excessive paperwork and too many meetings, when there are indications of exhibitionism and formality, when haughty and officialist cadre attitudes create inconveniences for the masses in any areas or at any time, they are all manifestations under various forms of the ailments of bureaucratic centralism and of aloofness from the infrastructure and the masses.

Lack of democracy or the exercise of democracy for the sake of formality can in no way create high centralism and unification. Experience shows that if we fail to discuss different views meticulously in order to determine whether they are right or wrong and to arrive at a clear-cut, decisive, and unanimous decision, we may find it difficult to avoid coming up with resolutions which are characteristic of harmonizing differing views. This will result in the phenomena of understanding, speaking about, and doing things in a conflicting manner; and centralism will become fragmented.

The party discipline must first of all be demonstrated through the implementation of party policies and lines, resolutions and directives of higher echelons, and assigned political tasks while protecting party lines, organizations, and leadership and preserving unity and unification within the party.

Party members and organizations must develop to the fullest their dynamism and creativity. They must be allowed to speak their views toward the policies, lines, and general work of the party, but this must be done only within the party and in an organized manner.

Dynamism and creativity are needed to implement correctly and effectively all party policies and lines. Abusing the name of democracy and creativity to speak and work liberally, according to one's own desires, and in a departmentalist and sectional manner will willy-nilly weaken party leadership. Failure to observe a democratic system of internal activity and failure to uphold a sense of organizational discipline will lead to the liberal making of statements. Acting according to one's own will when speaking about party policies and lines and when making an appraisal of leadership cadres, the spreading of negative rumors, and the tendency to ignore and the poor sense of responsibility among party cadres and members toward the struggle to curb such attitudes will haphazardly aggravate the complications of the situation and make it difficult to discern right from wrong, fact from fiction. At a time when the enemy is taking advantage of our weaknesses to sabotage the prestige and unity of the party, these party members will be even more disregarded by the people.

The principle of democratic centralism and the enforcement of discipline within the party demand that all party organizations and members speak and act in accordance with the party resolutions. No party members have the privilege of considering themselves an exception and of speaking and acting at variance with the resolutions, directives, and orders of higher echelons.

In case the party is ruling, lack of respect for the principle of democratic centralism; the phenomenon of bureaucratic centralism; and lack of discipline, collectivity, and self-criticism and criticism will aggravate conservatism and sluggishness, and generate arbitrariness, despotic paternalism, and factionalism leading to flattery, deception, opportunism, and time-serving; weaken the class character of the party; and undermine solidarity and unity in the party.

The viewpoint on democracy and discipline within the party is the soul of the democratic and disciplinary scope of the SRV state and our army.

Democracy and discipline in the army constitute a fundamental matter to strengthen internal solidarity, consolidate and develop the glorious traditions, and constantly increase the combat strength of the Armed Forces. The firm base of the relationship between democracy and discipline is the identity of views on lines, objectives, revolutionary tasks, the duties or armed forces, the political and spiritual equality between cadres and combatants and between superiors and subordinates, and affection for ones comrades and colleagues. Political and spiritual equality is reflected by mutual respect for one another and sincerity in learning from one another and helping one another progress and fulfill the assigned missions. Cadres and party members must manifest a high sense of responsibility for the people, show compassion and care for combatants, pay attention to the progress, life, sentiments, and legitimate aspirations of combatants. They must be just and impartial, treat all people fairly, confer proper rewards for achievements, mete out severe punishment for shortcomings, and always set good examples for subordinates.

We should make all cadres and party members clearly realize and truly respect the dignity and personality of each revolutionary soldier. This will enhance the self-respect of each person. This is a factor in motivating all soldiers to voluntarily respect and scrupulously observe Army discipline. Our Army discipline is mandatory but it is based on self-consciousness. It is therefore very severe.

On this occasion, it is necessary to guide troops of all ranks, especially in primary units, in frankly exposing, criticizing, and struggling against those bureaucratic and militarist cadres and party members who live far fron the masses, lack a sense of equality, look down upon subordinates, and impair the dignity of combatants, and in struggling against all other negative phenomena. These phenomena, though rare, are also very serious, because they impair the character and glorious traditions of our Army and adversely affect solidarity, discipline, and the combat strength of units, especially the primary ones.

Collective leadership is the party's highest principle of leadership. We must combine collective leadership closely with individual command and develop individual responsibility.

Through many years of combat, we have all seen that this principle, once observed, has promoted activity and creativity, gathered the intelligence of collectives, created high identity of views among the leadership, ensured the correctness and accuracy of formulated policies, and minimized errors. This principle has been a guarantee for all resolutions, directives and orders to be implemented positively with a full sense of responsibility of individuals. Moreover, individuals with great political ability, a high sense of responsibility, and good aptitude, will actually help comprehensively enhance the leadership of party committee echelons and the combat strength of units.

We should guide all party organizations and party committee echelons scrutinizing and maintaining the system of collective activites, and in enhancing the quality of collective leadership activities. If the relationship between individuals and collectives is settled in accordance with the party viewpoint, there will be no differences nor contradictions between them. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, they can be unified on the basis of collective leadership.

The system of collective activities must be scrupulously implemented to ensure that the basic and important issues are collectively discussed and decided upon. We must perform according to the sphere of responsibility and authority, must not casually replace collectives with individuals and party committees with standing committees, and should not confuse a conference of cadres presided over by a unit commander with a conference of the party committee or vice versa.

To give some quality to collective activities, we must prevent and overcome the phenomena of nominal democracy and collectivity. The resolution of a party organization must necessarily be the intellectual product of collectives. In collective activities, we must ensure real political quality among members, debate in a truly democratic, open, frank, and responsible manner without smooth talking and trying to change direction with the wind. During debate, if a comrade puts forth a view not totally correct or somewhat conflicting with the view of collectivies, he must be given enough time to present all his view. Then the collective will analyze it and arrive at a clearcut and unanimous conclusion. The conclusion must be based on the correct opinion of the majority or voted for, if need be.

Experience has shown that in a party organization or any given unit, whether the internal ranks are united or not, the performance of duty is successful or unsuccessful, work progresses or retrogresses, the relationship between individuals and collectives is good or bad, the members work together in an open cordial or suspicious atmosphere, and the collective prestige and individual responsibility is high or low. All these things, after all consideration is made, always involve the democratic activities of collectives and the relationship between individuals and collectives and among individuals. The fact the collectives take up everything and individuals rely on collectives is not good and must be overcome. Nevertheless, of more concern are cases in which individuals disregard and place themselves above collectives and become arbitrary and paternalistic, especially when the party is ruling and our army is advancing toward standardization and moderization. Remedial action for these cases will be difficult.

This principle of the party does not permit anyone, including party committee members -- no matter what his position or age, how long or short his time of party membership, how high his knowledge level, how great or little his contributions -- to place himself above the collective and disregard others. If we do not place our small merits and achievements among the great merits and achievements of the collectives, the party, and the people, and if we lack sincerity, modesty, and impartiality we can never gain prestige or enjoy the confidence and love of the masses.

Experience has also revealed that some people in normal situations and under favorable conditions always think of their authority, but when assuming difficult tasks or facing a firece combat situation they rely on the collectives. When their units are praised for achievements and positive points, they see all the merit as belonging to them. When the units are criticized for mistakes and shortcomings, they try to shift the blame and responsibility to the collectives. This is not to mention cases in which some people have relied on and taken advantage of the collectives to make petty decisions aimed at seeking illegal personal profits.

Generally speaking, solidarity, unity, democracy, and discipline in the party as well as other party principles can be built and consolidated on the basis of scrupulously implementing the sytem of self-criticism and criticism. We must firmly grasp the purpose of self-criticism and criticism, which is to enhance comprehensively the leadership and militancy of the party, outstandingly fulfill the political task, and develop the organization and man. In conducting self-criticism and cirticism, we must truly uphold the democratic activities of the party and adopt an objective, loyal, and impartial attitude in enhancing the sense of responsibility to the party and the affection for our comrades and colleagues.

Higher party committee echelons and leading and command cadres should conduct self-criticism first in a scrupulous, loyal, and sincere manner. They should sincerely accept the criticism of their subordinates and set good examples for them. At the same time, they must pay much attention to mobilizing, guiding, and organizing the masses in criticizing party organizations, cadres, and members, thus helping to develop the party and consolidate the relationship between the party and masses.

In a ruling party, there are normally some party organizations and members reluctant to conduct self-criticism and criticism. They like to hear only of positive points and achievements and not shortcomings and deficiencies. It is easy to conduct self-criticism and criticism in a general manner, but difficult to analyze the causes and determine the responsibility of each echelon and individual. General criticism is usually superficial and unclear. It is easy to criticize tasks because "It involves the whole collective, including us," but difficult to criticize the individual and even more difficult to criticize a person's quality and lifestyle. We should also give party members analyses and explanations so they can understand clearly the nature of an individual shortcoming and a shortcoming that exceeds the limit of individuality and impairs the standard, bearing, quality, and ethics of Communist Party members.

Achieving limited results or failing to meet the set requirements in conducting self-criticism and criticism will confuse the organization even more and engender new and more negative phenomena. There might be attempts to hide shortcomings, insincerity and reluctance to accept criticism because of "personal prestige and fear of losing face," or reluctance to admit shortcomings, all of which lead to reprisals to "retaliate against and suppress" critics. In such situations, some cadres and party members have become fearful, face-saving, easy-going, and insincere in their struggle, fearing an "adverse" impact on themselves. There have also been cases of people taking advantage of the occasion to vent malicious attacks. It is truly dangerous to use criticism to exalt and protect some while finding fault with and attacking others, "flattering," and seeking ways of "self-advancement." Moreover, it shows a lack of objectively, fairness, compassion, and responsibility to criticize a certain person with prejudice to the point of denying all positive points and achievements and seeing only the individual's shortcomings or only the present and not the past and then judging in an "abusive" manner without the sympathy and assistance that the collective should have given to that comrade.

3. Also on this occasion we should strive to improve the quality, ethics, and ability of party members, forge their bearing and lifestyle, and uphold the title of Communist Party members. This is the key factor in firmly maintaining and raising the working-class character, capability, and militancy of the party and Army.

Negativism has emerged in our society in the past few years. Although our party has numerous good and fine members, some of them have shown themselves to be losing to varying degrees their combat will and sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline. Some have even degenerated qualitatively and become pragmatists in their lifestyle. This phenomenon has impaired the working class nature, fine traditions, prestige, and reputation of the party. This phenomenon among cadres and party members has also adversely affected youths of both sexes, the purity and simplicity of teenagers, and the self-respect and pride of our nation in the face of our friends. We can see even more clearly that, in developing the contingents of cadres and party members, we must emphasize the projection and preservation of those contingents, primarily by nurturing and forging their qualities, ethics, and lifestyle. The struggle to prevent such a phenomenon has not yielded the expected results. This is a cause of concern for the entire party, especially when the revolutionary struggle is taking place fiercely and complexly, the economy and life are difficult, and the enemies are striving to sabotage us.

Consequently, if on this occasion we raise the sense of responsibility of all cadres and party members; carefully consider the tasks of forging their qualities, ethics, and lifestyle; meticulously analyze what is right and wrong in these tasks; uphold the noble title of a Communist Party member; develop positive aspects; and prevent and overcome negativism in each party organization and individual, our purpose will be mainly to train and forge a core force to secure firmly the growth and victory of our Army.

The paramount requirement of a Communist Party member is to struggle to raise his awareness of communist ideas. This is also the most fundamental point distinguishing party members from the masses. Awareness of Communist ideas demands that party members under all circumstances display consistent ability and not relax the forging of their quality, ethics, and lifestyle. The quality and lifestyle of party and state; and on the people's confidence in our Army.

At present, the laboring people in our country, especially workers, civil servants, and Armed Forces members, are facing many difficulties in life. Overcoming these difficulties is a primary concern of our party and state. No matter what the country's situation -- rich or poor -- and regardless of the position party members assume, the correct attitude they must adopt is one of upholding a sound, simple, and healthy lifestyle and developing the fine traditions and quintessence of our nation in line with the specific conditions and capacity of our country. Every person must live within the standards prescribed by the state, and the level of his legitimate income forms the family economy. But that is not all. Each person must also positively help the state and party resolve our common problems by implementing and mobilizng the people to implement most satisfactorily and effectively all the policies and measures put forth by the party and state. In training, combat, productive labor, capital construction, and all other works we must carefully calculate and practice the utmost thrift to build the Army and country. Each party member and soldier is assigned the political task of protecting socialist assets and state property. This is the ethical trait and noble lifestyle of communist combatants, the glorious tradition of our nations, and the spirit of self-respect of the Vietnamese people, who "remain clean and preserve their integrity in poverty."

It is necessary for us to tell all party cadres and members that, regardless of how difficult the economic and welfare situation may be, they should not allow themselves to indulge in a pragmatic way of life [loois soongs thuwcj dungj]. They should learn how to distinguish the lofty from the mediorcre in everyday life if they are to adopt a correct attitude toward these things. We must guard against and stop the infiltration into our Armed Forces of views and trends that advocate running after money at the expense of the interests of other people and of society and induldging oneself in the pursuit of unethical things. It is necessary to analyze and criticize the views of those who are good at nothing but sophistry. They have spread deceptively subtle arguments such as "when one is hungry, he may steal food to eat;" "when one is hard pressed for money, he may act without thought of the possible consequences", and "Only when one's own stomach is full can he think of ideals." We must expose those sophisticated and wisely covered moves which, made in the guise of such names as "For the Collective"; and "For Everyone," are designed to serve personal gain.

We must not tolerate such arguments as" "Faced with the current difficult economic and welfare situation, we should ignore the wrongdoings of a number of party cadres and members"; "Even if they are wrong, we should not be so stringent", and "We should not idealize the life of communists."

We must oppose the bad tendency to value money above human dignity, material life above ideals, and personal gains above the interests of the collective and society.

While appraising party members and persons not in the party, we should not separate their public lives from their personal lives. We must attach great importance to the requirement that one's words must match his deeds. Renowned for their tradition of respecting ethics, our people will never accept party cadres and members who are not exemplary and whose conduct is poor, no matter how great their contributions to the revolution and how sharp their skills are. The enemy is well aware of our internal ranks. They know how to "neutralize" our party cadres and members and weaken our organizations with occasionally simple but very perfidious measures. The prestige of a party member depends on his ethical qualities and lifestyle. President Ho Chi Minh once advised: "Before the masses, we cannot win their love by just writing the word 'communist' on our 'foreheads.' To guide the people, we must first set a good example for them to follow." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh; "Concerning Revolutionary Ethics"; Su That Publishing House; Hanoi 1976; Pages 38-39).

The historic mission now being shouldered by our party in the new stage requires our party to uphold its leadership role and effect a vigorous change in its leadership skills and fighting strength if it is to move our entire people steadily forward, develop achievements already gained, overcome difficulties and ordeals in the current situation, and carry out successfully the two strategic tasks -- building socialism successfully and defending the socialist fatherland firmly. For our party, all these are objective demands that also reflect the confidence and hope of our entire people and Army and also our friends, near and far alike.

It is unanimously agreed that this self criticism and criticism drive must be carried out in such a way as to attain highest success to create favorable conditions for the coming party congresses to be held at all levels to achieve the set objectives and for the coming sixth national party congress to score brilliant successes.

Each of our party cadres and members must always remember President Ho's advice: "Along its revolutionary path, our party, Army, and everyone of our comrades have always been noted for their strong points and, of course, for their shortcomings. Only by upholding self-criticism and criticism to distinguish right from wrong, develop what is right, and overcome what is wrong can we help ourselves, the party, and the revolution make steady progress." ..."Thanks to criticism and self-criticism, our party, Army, and regime have been able to make increasing improvements." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh; "With the People's Armed Forces"; Quang Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House; Hanoi 1975; Pages 303 and 305.)

We -- all the comrades present here today -- are for the most part elderly. We are the ones who have had the honor of being educated by the party and trained in the nation's protracred revolutionary struggle. Everyone among us must realize the need to exert efforts to fulfill his present duties while devoting more of his energy and time to helping the younger generation of party cadres and members take up the cause of the party, people, and Army. In this political drive, we must resolutely ensure that all party organizations and members will not stand aloof from their leadership role, take an incorrect stance or lower the standards and glorious reputation of communist combatants. We must ensure that our comrades uphold their lofty lives as communist combatants by making more and more untiring contributions to the revolution; constantly cultivating their revolutionary ethics and qualities; and remaining loyal to the party, fatherland, and people. Through this political drive we must direct and help party organizations develop their strong points, resolutely overcome weaknesses, and truly generate a change for the better at each echelon and in each basic unit.

All these are the pure sentiments, the joy, and the happiness of a preceding generation. The duty and all these sentiments will certainly be deeply engraved in the minds of every person and will influence the everyday and combat life of succeeding generations. We must help build and firmly protect the contingent of our long-term combatants and respond to the aspirations of party cadres and members and the masses in the current historic juncture.

To achieve these aims fully, I propose that you, comrades, make the necessary arrangements and take time out of your busy schedules to go down to your lower echelons to lend your presence and help then satisfactorily conduct the self-criticism and criticism drive and hold party organization congresses from the grassroots level upward, making sure that they are carried out in accordance with the requirements already set by the party and that they produce significant results.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED 28 JUNE

OW021235 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- The minutes of a meeting on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba for the 1986-90 period was signed in Havana on June 28.

Signatories were Marcos Portal Leon, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of heavy industry, [name, title as received] and Le Van Dung, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the general department of chemical products, who led a delegation on a visit to Cuba from June 22-28.

CORRECTION ON GENERAL'S FUNERAL COMMITTEE

The following corrections to the item subheaded "Funeral Committee Announced" published in the 7 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page K 28

paragraph three, line four make read...CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the ...(supplying dropped words "Poltical Bureau")

paragraph three, last three lines make read...Department; Lieutenant General Le Van Tri, director of the Technical General Department; and Lieutenant General Doan Tue, deputy chief of...(clearing names)

HABIBIE ON OFFERS OF MIRAGE-2000, F-16

BK080705 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0634 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 8 (OANA/ANTARA) -- France has offered its Mirage 2000 jet fighters to Indonesia with offset and counter-purchase arrangements, reaching respectively 25 and 80 per cent of the total value of the aircraft. "France has offered us an opportunity for exports amounting to 105 per cent of the aircraft's value," State Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie told ANTARA here Tuesday morning.

Apart from Mirage, which is built by Avions Parcel Dassault-Breguet, Indonesia has received an offer for F-16 fighters made by the U.S. General Dynamics. The U.S. aircraft manufacturer has also offered offset deal to Indonesia, but it has not announced the percentage of components it will order from IPTN (Indonesia's Nusantara Aircraft Industry). Talks on the offset deal with General Dynamics, according to Habibie, are scheduled to start here next July 22. Dassault made its official offer for offset and counter-purchase deals last June 25, while the U.S. competitor last July 2. [sentence as received]

"Indonesia will take the best offers for its own interest and I am not committed to any party, except Indoesia," Habibie stressed, hinting that no final decision on the purchase of the jet fighters for the Indonesian Air Force would be taken in the short time. Habibie corroborated that he would apply similar offset deal for the second batch of procurement for the Rapier missiles built by the British Aerospace.

The British company has won an order worth hundreds of millions U.S. dollars for the procurement of the missile designed for air defence against high speed ground attack aircraft. It is promoted by its manufacturer as a low-level air defence system whose lethality was recognised and proven in the Falklands War. A number of Rapier missiles has been deployed in Indonesia to protect important installations.

Habibie has suggested that the purchase of all high-tech foreign equipment, both for civil and military purposes, by the Indonesian Government should be coupled with offset deal. Indonesia has already industries to produce the offset equipment such as IPTN, Pt Pindad (military industry) and Pt Pal (shipbuilding) and other strategic industries, of which Habibie is the president director. "Offset deal means saving money, creating job opportunities and transfer of technology," Habibie, who is nicknamed by an international news agency as hi-tech guru, advocated.

PRESIDENT SUHARTO FETES SULTAN OF BRUNEI

BK031625 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1548 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Jakarta, 4/7 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The president and Mme Suharto acted as the host of a dinner party held in honour of Sultan of Brunei Darussalam and Mme Hasanal Bolkiah at the Merdeka Palace here Thursday night. The state banquet was also attended by among others Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono; Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication Ahmad Tahir; Minister of Communications Rusmin Nuryadin; Director General for Tourism Jup Ave; the ambassador of Brunei to Indonesia; and a number of Brunei visitors accompanying the sultan.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PLANNED, NO ARMS PRODUCTION

BK060620 Hong Kong AFP in English 0554 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Jakarta, July 6 (AFP) -- Indonesia is going ahead with feasibility studies for a nuclear power plant in the late 1990's but has no plans to produce nuclear weapons, the head of the country's atomic energy agency said. ANTARA NEWS AGENCY this weekend quoted Batan director-General Djali Ahisma as saying Indonesia would not make any nuclear weapons because it is a signatory of the non-proliferation treaty. Mr Ahisma was "apparently referring to fears expressed in certain quarters in Australia," Indonesia's largest southern neighbour, the news agency said.

He described the fears as "unavoidable" because the reality is that in the future Indonesia will be capable of producing nuclear arms. Mr Ahisma went on to say the government was giving the highest priority to safety, and that it would not use Soviet technology in the construction of the 600 megawatt plant which is scheduled to be built on the densely populated island of Java.

The Batan head called the recent Chernobyl disaster in the Soviet Union "a tragedy but a challenge to scientists" and said he was convinced that in the coming ten years reactor safety technology would be much more advanced because of the accident. B.J. Habibie, state minister of research and technology, said in April that in order to have the plant functioning by 1998, construction tenders would have to go out in 1988.

SUHARTO CALLS MEETING TO DENY CORRUPTION

BK071618 Hong Kong AFP in English 1555 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Jakarta, July 7 (AFP) -- Indonesian President Suharto held an unprecedented three hour long meeting with the country's new young military commanders Monday in which for the first time he personally denied foreign press reports that he was engaged in corrupt business activities.

Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani told reporters after the meeting that the Armed Forces "knew what had to be done" about people who spread such stories, and anyone who questioned the president's right to stand for a fifth five year term of office. "What I want to say is that all the writings discrediting the president, as if he was engaged in commerce, or as if he was like the head of state of another country, who has just fallen, all are not true," Gen. Murdani told palace reporters.

Observers saw the comment as referring to Australian and U.S. newspaper articles likening 65-year-old President Suharto, who has been in power since 1967, to former President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines. The observers said he was also trying to quash a public storm last month when a local government parliamentarian raised the issue of whether Mr Suharto, a retired general, was entitled under the Constitution to run for a fifth presidential term.

Gen. Murdani told reporters that to question the Constitution on the succession matter would be tantamount to taking the power of the Indonesian people away from the parliament. "The president explained these problems to us, to convince us that they are invented by foreigners or Indonesians and that they are not true," Gen. Murdani said. "The president as a citizen himself, as a man of flesh and blood can be stung (by these accusations)," he said.

"In all the writings discrediting the president ... I as the commander of the National Security Agency cannot but come to the conclusion that they have been handled centrally through the mouths of other people, especially in facing the coming (April 23, 1987) general elections," he said.

Attending the extraordinary meeting were Gen. Murdani, the commanders of the Army, Air Force, Navy and police, their senior officers and the managers of four Suharto foundations all headed by retired military officers. "The president does not do business, but as head of state receives contributions ... and as head of state welcomes these contributions," Gen. Murdani said.

Gen. Murdani quoted the president as saying that "contrary to the conclusions of the foreigners, (the funds) are entrusted to foundations to ensure their good management." On the controversial issue of limiting the president's term of office, raised publicly for the first time since Mr. Suharto came to power by the governement's own party vice chairman, Suhardiman, last month, Gen. Murdani reassured reporters that no action would be taken.

Gen. Murdani said in answer to reporters questions that he was sure the military commanders present at the meeting "knew without having to be given examples" that the issues raised (by the foreign press and some domestic elements) were untrue." He called some domestic critics worse than foreign critics, and also slammed foreign human rights and environmentalist groups who criticised Indonesia's transmigration policy under which millions of Indonesians, most of them Javanese, are moved to remote areas of the archipelago.

MOKHTAR SAYS NO MISTREATMENT OF MUSLIMS

HK240928 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Manila, June 25 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Wednesday dismissed allegations of inhumane treatement of Moslem prisoners in his country as unfounded. He was responding to reports by the London-based rights group Amnesty International that the Indonesian Government had arrested some 200 Moslem activists since 1983 and subjected many to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment in detention.

Mr Mokhtar told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here that he did not know the exact number of Moslems who had been detained, " but they may be Muslim extremists that were playing or engaged in terrorist activity. We should be applauded for that." "It is not our custom to treat our prisoners inhumanely," he added. He denied an allegation in the Amnesty International report that many Moslems had been denied fair trial, saying they were treated with "due process."

Mr. Mokhtar said new reports of human rights abuses in East Timor were unfounded. Moselm detainees were released if there was no evidence found against them, or tried if there was enough evidence, "even in East Timor." [passage omitted]

MALAYSIA

RITHAUDDEEN, CLAIMS SABAH 'AGREEMENT' REACHED

BK031546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 3 (AFP) -- Malaysia and the Philippines have reached an understanding on Manila's claim to the east Malaysian state of Sabah, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Thursday. However, Philippine Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said in Manila after talks Thursday between a Sabah envoy and President Corazon Aquino that the Philippines was not yet ready to waive its Sabah claim.

Mr. Rithauddeen said that he had reached an understanding on the issue with his Filipino counterpart Salvador Laurel, but had promised not to disclose details to the press, the Malaysian national news agency BERNAMA reported from the minister's hometown of Kota Bahru. Manila has for 23 years claimed the east Malaysian state as a territory once owned by a sultan from the southern Philippines.

The new Philippine Government which came to power in February has said it hopes to resolve the issue, but Mr. Mitra told reporters in Manila Thursday that Mrs Aquino was not yet ready to open a consulate in Sabah because it would mean a waiver of the claim. "The president is not ready to make a decision on whether or not to open a legation there. You understand that if you open a consulate there it will mean a waiver of our claim. We cannot open a consulate in a territory we claim to be our own." Mr. Mitra was speaking after accompanying Jeffrey Kitingan, a special envoy of Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Kitingan, on a courtesy call to Mrs. Aquino.

The dispute over Sabah has been a sore point between the two countries. Both members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Malaysian prime ministers have refused to visit Manila until the claim was dropped. Mr. Laurel has been holding talks with top Malaysian officials to try to resolve the issue. He met Mr. Rithauddeen in Manila during an ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting June 23-24. THey also had a meeting in early April when Mr. Laurel visited Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Mitra said that Mrs. Aquino had "expressed concern over the quarter of a million Filipinos" living in Sabah in her meeting with Mr. Kitingan. Mrs. Aquino "wished that the (Malaysian) government look after" Filipinos in Sabah, Mr. Mitra said, adding: "Since there is no Philippine representation in Sabah, nobody is looking after them." Many of the Filipino expatriates there were formerly residents of the large southern Philippine island of Mindanao, who had been displaced by a 14-year-old Moslem separatist rebellion. Mr. Kitingan refused to comment on his talks with Mrs. Aquino, which according to Mr. Mitra dealt mainly with expansion of trade between the Philippines and Malaysia.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON MANILA ASEAN MEETING

BK020928 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila recently was characterized by a new development which has been the subject of comments by a number of observers. Hitherto, the issue of Kampuchea tended to dominate the external relations agenda to the exclusion of all other international problems. This time, however, it became clear that ASEAN in its discussions of world issues was going to take a much broader perspective. In the words of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Musumaatmaja, ASEAN is no more a 1-issue organization.

We may be seeing the start of political cooperation aimed at the harmonization of views as well as an alignment of positions in foreign political affairs. The discussions and consultations at Manila took place within the framework of the political cooperation at the ministerial as well as official level. However, they were not in the nature of general discussions about the political situation of the world in a broader sense. Rather, it can be said that this time, at Manila, the six ASEAN foreign ministers focused attention on a number of central foreign political issues to which they have attributed special importance and to which it has been natural for them to seek an alignment of positions.

The Malaysian proposal to hold an international conference on drug abuse and to revolve an ASEAN police viewpoint was well received. Malaysia is happy to note that its deep concern over the drug menace is shared by its ASEAN partners, and it looks forward to a successful UN conference on drug abuse next year in Vienna. Meanwhile, Malaysia will continue the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking with undiminished vigor.

Yet another area on which there is harmony of views among all ASEAN members is a proposal to declare ASEAN a nuclear-free zone. This will be welcomed by the South Pacific nations who already are committed to such a nuclear-free zone in their part of the world.

It is probable that this start in political cooperation will become a permament feature of ASEAN. A characteristic of ASEAN is that it has developed gradually and pragmatically. It takes up new tasks and new projects only when it appears that they can be better tackled by a common approach than by isolated efforts. Cooperation in foreign policy will enable ASEAN to be even more influential in world affairs.

MAHATHIR ON PEOPLE'S SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

BK041018 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has described the National Front's victory in the Oya state by-election in Sarawak as a clear indication of the people's continued support for the present government. The prime minister said the victory is due to the support of the people for the Parti Bumiputera Bersatu Sarawak in particular, and the National Front in general. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir who is also chairman of the National Front was proud of the success of its candidate Wan Madzihi Wan Mahadzar and extended his congratulations to Sarawak Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Tiab Mahmud.

He was speaking to reporters in Ipoh after a closed-door meeting with chief ministers who are attending the 138th meeting of the conference of rulers. [passage omitted]

On Parliament Session, Election

BK081306 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today [8 July] announced the sitting of the next Dewan Rakyat [legislative assembly], scheduled to start on the 14th of this month, has been deferred for a week as several bills are not ready for tabling. He said completion of the bills was delayed to the eve of processing and he decided to defer the sitting to the 21st of this month.

The prime minister was speaking at the press conference in Kota Kinabalu at the end of his 2-day visit to Sabah. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he found it difficult to accept the contention that the people had lost faith in the government because it has not announced the date of the coming general election. However, he agreed with the opinion of the former prime minister, Tun Hussien Onn, and UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Deputy President Datuk Musa Hitam that the people will wonder when the general election would be held and the guessing games should be put to a stop. He, however, declined to give the date of the general election. He also declined to disclose the date of the UMNO Political Bureau meeting, which is expected to fix the date for the general election.

The prime minister, who had earlier attended a meeting with Sabah BN [Barisan National] leaders from the Parti Bersatu Sabah -- PBS -- Berjaya, and USNO [United Sabah National Organization], said the meeting discussed the allocation of seats, Sabah Barisan Nasional strategies in this entire election, and procedures of meeting. He said all decisions, including the allocation of seats to component parties, would be made by the Barisan Nasional headquarters soon. The prime minister also said he had advised all component parties not to field independent candidates for the coming general election, as the Barisan Nasional will certainly not accept independent candidates.

SINGAPORE

DAILY REPORTS 2 PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

BK060955 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Jul 86 p 10

[Excerpts] Two hundred and seventy-three men and women moved up the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] hierarchy at a quiet ceremony last night. They were the cream of the crop, promoted to higher ranks because of their present and potential contributions to the SAF.

Colonels Ng Jui Ping and Chin Siat Yoon became brigadier-generals, joining Lee Hsien Loong [Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's son -- FBIS] and Tan Chin Tiong in that small circle of men who traded the three state crests on their epaulets for a star and leaf cluster. Brig-Gen (Res) Lee, now Acting Minister for Trade and Industry and Minister of State (Efence), and Brig-Gen (Res) Tan, the Permanent Secretary of the Home Affairs Ministry, received that rank in 1984 and 1979 respectively. Brig-Gen Ng and Brig-Gen Chin, both army men, now outrank the Deputy Chief of General Staff, Colonel Mancharan Singh Gill.

As the present appointments stand, the two brigadier generals report directly to Maj-Gen Winston Choo, the Chief of the General Staff. Col Gill concentrates on working with troops on the ground. But should Col Gill deputise for Maj-Gen Choo in his absence, Col Gill will command the two brigadier-generals. [passage omitted]

Brigadier-General Ng Jui Ping -- as Chief of Staff of the General Staff, Brig-Gen Ng Jui Ping, 38, coordinates the work of the six assistant chiefs of the General Staff. Their portfolios are designated Logistics, Personnel, Intelligence, Plans, Training and Operations. The Operations post is also being held by Brig-Gen Ng himself. He joined the army after leaving Raffles Institution and received his early training in the artillery. Among the courses he subsequently attended was the Advanced Tactical Course for Artillery Officers. The general was later sent by the SAF to Duke University in the United States where he obtained a Masters in military history. He is married with two children.

Brigadier-General Chin Siat Yoon -- Brig-Gen Chin, 37, is the Director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate and Assistant Chief of General Staff (Intelligence). In both posts, which he has held since October 1984, the brigadier-general oversees and directs all military intelligence activities. Brig-Gen Chin was a Colombo Plan scholar in Australia where he obtained a degree in veterinary science. He also has a Masters Degree in logistics management from the Florida Institute of Technology in the United States. He is married and has a child. [passage omitted]

AQUINO NOT TO FILE CHARGES AGAINST TOLENTINO

Cabinet Meets on Issue

HK090707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 9 (AFP) -- The Philippine Cabinet Wednesday asked President Corazaon Aquino not to file charges against leaders of an abortive coup if they agreed to swear allegiance to her new Constitution, officials said. "The president is in favour of giving them a certain time within which to pledge allegiance to the New Constitution," Jovito Salonga, head of the Presidential Committee on Good Government, told reporters after the three-hour weekly cabinet meeting.

However, Mrs. Aquino told reporters that she had not yet made a decision on whether to accept the suggestion. "They left it up to me. We'll still discuss it this afternoon," Mrs. Aquino said, adding that she would issue a statement giving her decision later in the day.

A fact-finding committee was also set up to probe the incident, said Mr. Salonga who holds ministerial rank. "No charges will be filed" against Arturo Tolentino and other military and civilian leaders who staged the coup bid Sunday if they swore allegiance to the "Freedom Constitution" proclaimed by Mrs. Aquino in March, he added. The charter abolished the 1973 Constitution introduced by ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and the country's National Assembly, and set up a commission to draw up a new Constitution to be ratified by Plebiscite.

Mr. Tolentino, a close associate of Mr. Marcos, and his supporters seized the five-star Manila Hotel where Mr. Tolentino proclaimed himself acting president under the provisions of the 1973 Constitution, which he said he regarded as still in force. The rebels abandoned their stand early Tuesday after 200 of the 300 troops supporting them quit and the popular support they were awaiting failed to materialise.

Presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told reporters that Mr. Salonga's statements to the press were just "among the recommendations" made by the cabinet. She did not say what other recommendations were made. Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez said Tuesday that sedition charges would be filed Wednesday against the coup leaders, but a spokesman at the Supreme Court said Wednesday that no charges had been filed with he court so far.

None of the coup leaders were immediately available for comment on the cabinet proposal. Mr. Tolentino's secretary told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was holding talks with his fellow coup leaders at a secret location, and was not expected to be contactable for several days.

Aquino To Seek Pledges

HK091020 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 9 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino said Wednesday that she would not file charges against leaders of a failed coup bid, provided that they pledged allegiance to her new constitution. This decision showed that "I could be magnanimous," Mrs Aquino told a news conference, but she also warned that "I shall not allow anything like this to happen again."

Mrs Aquino had earlier said that she would file sedition charges against military men and civilians who supported Arturo Tolentino when he barricaded himself into a Manila hotel Sunday and proclaimed himself acting president.

Mrs Aquino said Wednesday that a civilian board of inquiry and a separate military panel to be headed by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos would be set up to investigate the military aspect of the coup, because the government was "concerned about the military's involvement." She did not explain why two parallel investigations were being conducted, and refused to answer questions after reading a statement.

Mrs Aquino said that she was "compelled by reasons of national interest and unity to require a pledge of loyalty to the Constitution from the leaders of that illegal act of defiance." "Certain people have trifled too long with the dignity and stability of the present government and the new constitutional order," she said. Mr Tolentino proclaimed himself president under a 1973 constitution introduced by ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, which Mr Tolentino said he regarded as still in force.

Mrs Aquino was asking the coup leaders to pledge allegiance to a new constitution she proclaimed in March, abolishing the 1973 Constitution and the National Assembly and creating a commission to draw up a new charter to be ratified by a national plebiscite.

She told the news conference that her decision did not preclude the filing of civil charges against the coup leaders for damages that may have resulted from their action. The management of the five-star Manila Hotel has said that "conservative" estimates for damage, looting and lost revenue total some 500,000 dollars.

Mrs Aquino's executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, told the same news conference that if the coup leaders refused to pledge allegiance to the new constitution "we'll take appropriate action," and said sedition charges "could be one of those options." Mr Arroyo said Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez would handle details and announce a deadline for the pledging of allegiance.

Mr Tolentio and other coup leaders were not immediately available for comment on the president's offer. Aides said they were in conference at a secret location and did not know when they would be available.

PAPER DETAILS 4 JUL PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY

HK080801 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Jul 86

[Text] Two demonstrators were shot and about 50 other people were injured when policemen clashed with thousands of protesters at the United States Embassy yesterday afternoon.

The worst injury happened to a 24-year-old unionist, Nelson Mangahan, now lying unconscious at the Philippine General Hospital, paralyzed by a bullet in his spine.

Also shot but not seriously wounded was Armando Astoveza, 57 treated at the UST hospital for a bullet wound in the left foot.

The other casualties among the demonstrators had suffered mostly from truncheon-beatig by policemen.

At least 15 of the policemen themselves required hospital treatment for cuts opened by rocks, bottles and other missiles thrown from among the demonstrators and from wounds caused by shrapnel from home-made bombs.

The 15,000 demonstrators, had come led by the nationalist Bayan [new People's Alliance] to protest the presence of American bases here. They had hardly organized themselves when the trouble began.

At about 3 p.m. the policemen, on orders of their superintendent, Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, began pushing protesters off the southbound lane of Roxas Blvd., on the embassy's side. The understanding, Lim said later, was for the protesters to keep that lane clear.

The pushing provoked a hail of missiles from the demonstrators, forcing the policemen, about 300 of them, to retreat.

Having regrouped and now armed with truncheons and shields, tear-gas bombs and in some cases, guns, the policemen charged, some shooting in the air.

But an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE photographer said he saw a few shooting right into the crowd.

Lawmen chased protesters into United Nations Ave., as far as Mabini, swinging their truncheons. Six of them were observed to have no name patches on their fatigues.

Among those injured was photographer Ariel Antolin, of 'ANG PILIPINO NGAYON.' Antolin was hit by "pillbox" shrapnel in the left leg. He was treated at the Ospital ng Maynila.

Bayan marchers said the cops smashed the windshield of a red van of the marchers and deflated the tires of several cars and Ford Fierra vans.

Some policemen tore up placards or seized banners, streamers and the demonstrators' public address system.

After the clash, the demonstrators regrouped at the Executive House, (the old Congress building), where a public hearing on the U.S. bases was going on.

They talked with Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] commissioners Lorenzo Tanada, Jaime Tadeo, Lino Brocka, and then marched back to the U.S. Embassy, this time with Tanada leading the pack.

Tanda, limping, marched for almost a kilometer from the Executive House to Plaza Ferguzon, where he delivered stinging remarks on U.S. intervention in the country.

The marchers were chanting "Lim, resign," as they again faced policemen armed with truncheons and shields. The chant was aimed at brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, Manila police chief.

Tanada's speech started a program shortly before 5 p.m., with Con-Com commissioners taking turns addressing a jubilant crowd.

Tanada hit U.S. meddling in the country's political and economic affairs. He said the presence of the two U.S. military bases in the country "had made the mockery of our sovereignty."

Tanada said he would take to the streets again if "what is happening now is similar to what had happened before."

Tanada's five-minute speech drew rounds of applause. Five other members of the Constitutional Commission also attacked the U.S. government and the presence of their military bases here.

Police claimed they recovered several home-made bombs (pingpong balls stuffed with gunpowder) under the car of Jose Castro, a Bayan leader.

Later, Lim told reporters his men were provoked by the demonstrators. He denied policemen used guns in dispersing the crowd.

Castro denied owning the explosives.

Bayan sources said the bombs were planted and that their ranks could have been infiltrated.

CON-COM CONSIDERS RESOLUTIONS ON U.S. BASES

Move To Ban Bases

HK041502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 4 (AFP) -- More than one-third of the members of a commission drafting a new Philippine constitution have backed a resolution which would ban all foreign military bases and nuclear weapons in the country, one of the commissioners said Friday.

Edmundo Garcia, who was among the 17 supporters of the resolution which was filed on Thursday, told reporters they hoped to get eight more votes when the 48-member commission debated the issue. The resolution also proposed including provisions in the new chapter on peace, neutrality, and non-alignment.

Mr. Garcia said supporters of the resolution felt confident it would be passed by the commission, adding that "no one ever thought we'd get 17 commissioners to sponsor a resolution as radical as that."

The Philippines currently hosts two large U.S. military bases. The U.S. government has a policy of neither confirming nor denying whether nuclear weapons are stored at the installations. Philippine President Corazon Aquino has said that she would honor an agreement granting U.S. access to Clark air base and Subic naval base, due to expire in 1991, and that she would keep her options open after then.

Officers Oppose Resolution

HK042345 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] At the Constitutional Commission, ranking military officers yesteraday [4 July] opposed the inclusion in the proposed charter of a provision prohibiting foreign military bases and nuclear weapons in the country. The objection was raised during a Constitutional Commission public hearing by Air Force Chief Major General Ramon Farolan and Navy Flag Officer in Command Rear Admiral Serapiano Martillano. Farolan and Martillano reiterated President Aquino's stand that she will respect the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement up to 1991, and that she will keep her options open after the expiration day.

Earlier, the constitutional commissioners voted to amend the article on national territory in the 1973 constitution. The commission voted to adopt an amendment proposed by [Father] Joaquin Bernas eliminating the clause on historic right and legal title from the territorial provision which in the 1971 constitutional convention was intended to refer specifically to the claim to Sabah, in addition to the various treaties that established the boundaries of the Philippines.

Ople on Bases Issue

HK080145 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 7 Jul 86 p 2

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The American military bases in the Philippines will be a major issue which will rock the constitutional commission [Con-Com] because various pressure groups will try to influence its decision.

This was predicted by Con-Com commissioner Blas F. Ople saying that the filing of two resolutions on foreign military bases in the Philippines were initiated by clashing schools of thought, making the issue a highly emotional one during the Con-Com debates.

One of the resolutions signed by 17 Con-Com members, among them Ed Garcia, declared that the Philippines must be a neutral and nonaligned country. Ople said this in effect, will abrogate the military bases agreement and "cancel all other options of the Aquino government before 1991, the year the agreement expires."

The other resolution, a bipartisan one, would terminate the agreement by 1991 but preserve the option of President Aquino to abrogate or renegotiate the treaty in accordance with the current situation and sovereignty of the Philippines. In no case would the agreement last beyond 20 years.

The resolution also provides that the treaty should be subject to bilateral review once every five years with each contracting party capable of terminating the agreement upon due notice.

The situation cannot be ignored by the Con-Com even if it wanted to, Ople said, because the deadline of 1991 is imminent and a bilateral review of the agreement is due in 1988.

The proposal for a neutral and nonaligned provision which should be incorporated in the new Constitution, according to Ople, "can with just one sentence in the new Constitution change the general framework of our international relations, reorder our entire security posture in a world marked by many historic discontinuities and unpredictable political turbulence and alter the global balance of power."

It will also be a move that may "foreclose the options of President Aquino" who has repeatedly said that she would like to keep open her options on the bases before 1991.

Ople explained that the specific context in which neutrality can be declared in the Constitution on 1986 will be abrogation of the bases agreement. He said, "I have no objections to its abrogation, as one of the options available to the Aquino government, but why preempt the President, why foreclose one major option of the government, why deny her and the people the freedom and flexibility of choice before the 1991 deadline?"

The former labor minister saw the possibility of President Aquino going to the United States as announced on Sept. 17 without an "option left on the bases, a helpless and powerless leader who has been stripped of her bargaining power by her own appointed constitutional commission."

Ople said that should the government choose the option of a new negotiation towards a new treaty, it can go to the negotiating table with a bargaining clout which it never possessed before.

Ople said that should the Aquino government decide to negotiate a new treaty, "the Philippines will meet the U.S. as a true equal for the first time since 1889, demand the rectification of all unequal treaties, secure an economic quid pro quo through preferential access of our finished goods to the U.S. markets, obtain a Marshall plan to rehabilitate and industrialize the economy and ask the U.S. to make up for all the decades of benign neglect of our national development."

'Compromise' Resolution Proposed

HK082348 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Over at the Constitutional Commission, 12 members yesterday [8 July] introduced a resolution which would terminate the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreemenmt upon its expiration in 1991 without prejudice to the conclusion of a new agreement. The resolution appears to be a compromise between those who favor the removal of the American bases for reason of infringement on Philippine sovereignty and involvement of the country in case of nuclear war, and those who favor retention.

AQUINO SPEAKS ON ELECTIONS IN TARLAC 1 JULY

HK011219 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino has begun campaigning for her candidates in the coming local elections next year. Speaking in Tarlac, Mrs Aquino asked her townmates to vote for her party in the coming elections, saying that those who will run in the local elelctions are the current officers in charge.

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REPORT SAYS TRADE SURPLUS 'UP SHARPLY' IN JUN

OW090637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO -- Japan's trade surplus totaled 7.37 billion dollars in June, up sharply from 5.02 billion dollars a year ago, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Wednesday. Exports totaled 17.47 billion dollars, up 21.0 percent from June last year and imports stood at 10.10 billion dollars, up 7.2 percent. But in yen-denominated terms, the trade surplus narrowed slightly to 1.24 trillion yen from 1.25 trillion yen the year before, the ministry said.

EC WANTS SWIFT ACTION ON TRADE SURPLUS

OW100231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels, July 10 KYODO -- The European Community (EC) Wednesday asked Japan to take swift action to bring down its huge trade surplus with Europe, Japanese officials said. The EC representatives at a Japan-EC meeting expressed strong concern about imports of such items as Japanese automobiles and machine tools in the first five months of this year, which are soaring despite Japan's domestic demand-stimulation measures, the officials said.

The EC side, led by Leslie Fielding, director general in charge of external relations, pointed out that Japan seems to have shifted its export target to Europe, where it is less affected by exchange losses following the rise in value of the yen against the U.S. dollar. In the six-hour discussion with the Japanese side led by Reishi Teshima, deputy foreign minister for international affairs, the EC warned that its member nations would work to oppose Japanese exports if the high level continues, they said.

The EC negotiators said it would be a significant step were Japan to reduce its high duties and taxes on imported wine and other alcoholic beverages, adding this would have a psychological effect on its trading partners, according to the officials. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe will preside at an EC foreign ministers' meeting July 21 and 22, where trade problems with Japan are to be discussed. EC-Japan trade last year left an all-time high surplus of 12.9 billion dollars (11.1 billion dollars in Japanese statistics) in Japan's favor.

PRC NUCLEAR ENERGY ACCORD TAKES EFFECT

OW100633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0608 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO -- Japan and China exchanged diplomatic notes in Beijing Thursday to implement an agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The notes were exchanged between the Japanese Embassy in Beijing and the Chinese Foreign Ministry, confirming the completion of necessary domestic legal procedures in Japan and China for implementation of the agreement signed last summer. The agreement will remain in force for 15 years.

The agreement stipulates that nuclear energy machinery and nuclear fuel exported by Japan to China should not be used for any military purposes.

The agreement also guarantees the peaceful use of nuclear substances and equipment exported by Japan through inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Political barriers have now been removed for Japanese nuclear energy machinery makers to export to China.

MAY STEEL SHIPMENTS TO USSR, TAIWAN UP

OW090939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO -- Japan's steel shipments to the Soviet Union and Taiwan rose sharply in May, showing double-digit year-on-year-gains due to firmly growing demand, according to the Japan Iron and Steel Federation Wednesday. The latest statistics put exports to the Soviet Union, Japan's third largest steel customer, at 270,000 tons, up 59 percent over a year before, and those to Taiwan, its fifth biggest importer, at 142,000 tons, ahead 42 percent. In contrast, sales to China, Japan's largest steel customer, fell 32 percent to 720,000 tons to sluggish demand for electric furnace products, including steel bars and shape steels. Those to the United States, its second largest market, continued to slide due to Japan's "voluntary restraints," -- down 28 percent to 356,000 tons, federation officials said.

SASEBO UNIONS TO PROTEST U.S. SUBMARINE VISIT

OW091027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Nagasaki, July 9 KYODO -- A U.S. nuclear-powered submarine, the Tunny, will arrive Thursday in Sasebo, municipal officials of the port city said Wednesday. Labor unions in the Sasebo area are planning a protest rally here Thursday afternoon because, the unionists said, the Tunny is said to have the capacity to be armed with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles. Some 300 to 400 people are expected to attend the protest rally at the port, union organizers said. The Tunny, a 3,640-ton Sturgeon class submarine, will be the third U.S. submarine to call at this port this year and the 29th since the visits began in 1964, according to the city officials. The Tunny will take on supplies while its crew has a break, they said.

DEFENSE AGENCY TO ASK FOR 7.5 PERCENT INCREASE

OW100841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO -- The Defense Agency has tentatively decided to call for a defense spending increase of about 7.5 percent for fiscal 1987 despite the budget austerity favored by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, agency officials said Thursday. If approved, this will be the sharpest defense budget increase in five years and will probably push Japan's defense spending over the government-set ceiling of 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). The agency started a five-year defense buildup program this year.

The government budgeted 3.34 trillion yen for national defense this year, up 6.58 percent from a year before. This year's budget officially represents 0.993 percent of Japan's GNP projected for the year ending in March next year.

Nakasone has repeatedly said he will "make efforts" to hold down Japan's defense outlays below the ceiling set in 1976. Defense Agency chief Koichii Kato, a cabinet member, and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita are expected to discuss the matter when they meet July 20, an agency spokesman said.

SATO DROPS LOCKHEED CASE APPEAL; HOLDS DIET SEAT

OW091227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO -- Takayuki Sato, a lower house Diet member and former parliamentary vice transport minister, Wednesday dropped his appeal to the Supreme Court against his conviction and sentence in the Lockheed payoff trial. Sato, 58, becomes the first politician convicted in the case whose sentence is finalized. Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka is among those whose appeals are still pending. Sato had been convicted of bribery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, suspended for three years, and fined 2 million yen by the Tokyo District Court in June 1982.

The Tokyo high court upheld the lower court decision in May, turning down his appeal. Sato then appealed the decision to the Supreme Court. Sato was convicted of taking 2 million yen in bribes from All Nippon Airways (ANA) in October 1972 for using his influence in aviation administration in favor of ANA on introduction of large jets to Japan. The conviction does not affect his Diet membership as the prison sentence was suspended.

Sato, meeting reporters Wednesday, criticized the Lockheed trial and said he will no longer spend time on the trial. He said he does not admit his guild and will continue to work as a Diet member. He also said he will publish a book on the Lockheed scandal, which surfaced in 1976.

Sato, who is close to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, was returned to the House of Representatives as an independent conservative from Hokkaido's No. 3 Constituency in Sunday's double elections. Sato's actions shocked the defense counsel for Tanaka and other defendants in the Lockheed trials. Opposition parties reacted against Sato's action and called for his resignation from the Diet as his conviction is finalized. The opposition parties are considering refering Sato's case to the lower house Council on Political Ethics.

TAKESHITA HINTS AT FORM OF INDIRECT TAX

OW091217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Osaka, July 9 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita hinted at the possible introduction of some form of indirect tax Wednesday, while sounding negative about bringing in a broader-based "large-scale" indirect tax. He told a press conference here, "Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks should be taken at face value." Nakasone has said he will not introduce large-scale indirect tax to which the people and members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party are opposed. But Takeshita said, "denying indirect tax is tantamount to denying the tax system itself," suggesting the introduction of some form of indirect tax. He added that the definition of a large-scale indirect tax is ambiguous and that the government-sponsored tax system council is studying the definition and the advisability of introducing such a tax.

NONALIGNED SPORTS MEETING CONCLUDES 8 JULY

Final Report Adopted

SK100510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- A final report was adopted at the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned Countries held in Pyongyang over July 5-8.

The introduction of the final report points to the process of the conference.

The conclusions and recommendations of the report stresses in particular as follows:

The conference reaffirmed the commitment of the nonaligned countries to continue their struggle in all spheres -- particularly in sports -- against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, apartheid, zionism, foreign aggression, occupation, domination and all other forms of discrimination.

The conference resolved to continue fighting resolutely and consistently against all forms of discrimination in sports based on race, colour, sex, political beliefs or religion.

The conference called for the adoption of other practical measures in order to obtain South Africa's expulsion from those international sports federations and organizations of which it is still a member and the imposition of strict sanctions against countries and organizations which maintain any kind of sports relations with the apartheid regime of South Africa.

The conference emphasized that, in spite of the achievements that had been scored in cooperation among the non-aligned countries, there was an urgent need to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation so that each of the non-aligned countries might keep up-to-date on all aspects related to the development of physical education and sports.

The conference noted with regret that, during the last five years, very little progress had been made in achieving the non-aligned countries' legitimate aspirations of democratizing the International Olympic Committee and establishing a new international sports order. In this regard, the conference stressed the urgent need to radically democratize the International Olympic Committee's structures, so as to ensure that all countries might have equal rights, participate in decision-making and be represented legitimately.

The conference considered that the strategy for the 1986-1990 period should mainly be aimed at strengthening the position of the non-aligned countries within the international Olympic and sports movement and democratizing the International Olympic Committee and its agencies. The conference expressed its opposition to the draft Athletes' Code proposed by the International Olympic Committee as an amendment to rule 26 of the Olympic charter, for it would give professionals access to the Olympic Games.

The conference categorically rejected this document and recommended that the national Olympic committees of the non-aligned countries take immediate action by presenting their positions to the president of the International Olympic Committee and to the international federations and by expressing their opposition to the draft code.

The conference recommended that the Olympic congresses serve as the highest decision-making body of the International Olympic Committee, meeting once every four years as part of the Olympic Games, so that every country could express its views and suggestions freely.

The conference opposed the International Olympic Committee's and the international sports federations' proposal that extra-official elimination rounds be held -- whose consequences would include the restriction of the number of athletes from the non-aligned countries participating in the Olympic Games, to the detriment of the non-aligned and other third world countries' participation.

The conference reiterated the need to continue concerted actions with a view to democratizing the international sports federations and guaranteeing equal rights in representation, decision-making and voting.

The conference went on record as favouring strengthening the position and role of the association of national olympic committees with regard to the International Olympic Committee and increasing its authority in analyzing and solving the problem of the international Olympic movement.

The conference firmly supported the proposal to have Pyongyang and Seoul co-host the 24th Olympic Games in order to promote friendship among the peoples and make an effective contribution to the peaceful reunification of Korea. Furthermore, it would be a contribution to the successful holding of the 24th Olympic Games and the strengthening of the international Olympic movement.

The conference called on all the non-aligned countries to do their utmost to help achieve satisfactory results in the next meeting, to be held in Lausanne at the initiative of the IOC, in order to make it possible to hold the 24th Olympic Games jointly in the North and the South of Korea. At the same time, it expressed its concern that, if an agreement favouring the co-hosting of the games were not reached, the international Olympic movement could enter a deep and irreversible crisis.

The conference reiterated that the establishment of a new international sports order is one of the basic aims of the non-aligned countries in the sphere of sports. It expressed the conviction that the establishment of a new international sports order would be a contribution to the attainment of the essential objective on the establishment of a democratic system of international relations based on equality. The conference called upon all the non-aligned countries to devote their concerted action for achieving this aim.

In accord with the agreement reached in the Seventh Summit Conference, the conference decided to hold a conference of ministers and other high-ranking officials of physical education and sports once every three years, preceded by a meeting of experts, in order to draw up and adopt common guidelines and plans of action and to examine the progress made.

The conference noted the need for calling a joint meeting of experts and representatives of the national Olympic committees of the non-aligned countries to draw up a strategy for joint action that would make it possible to adopt specific actions in the International Olympic Committee, the Association of National Olympic Committees and the international sports federations and to initiate the preparations for the 12th Olympic Congress, to be held in 1991.

The conference accepted with satisfaction the proposal of the government of the Republic of Cuba of hosting the third conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of the Non-Aligned Movement in the city of Havana, in 1989.

Pointed in the final report is plan of action for cooperation in the sphere of physical education and sports of the non-aligned countries for the 1986-1990 period. Objectives of the plan of action are laid down as follows;

Promote dynamic, energetic, resolute action by all of the non-aligned countries to establish a new international sports order which will end discrimination. commercialization, professionalism and everything else that limits or denies the inalienable right of our peoples and of the peoples that are fighting for their independence to practice physical education and sports and to participate in international decision-making in all matters associtated with or connected to the sports relations among the peoples and the philosophy and practice of world sports.

Join efforts and identify a common strategy for bringing about rapid changes in the present structures of the Olympic movement so they will respond to our peoples' real aspirations, interests and needs. The struggle for democratization, respect for our rights and recognition of the decisive political force we constitute will be an essential objective of the movement's activity in the sphere of sports.

Achieve effective, real cooperation with the specialized international agencies, especially UNESCO's intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sports, the Un specialized agencies and others which will help to achieve our goals in this sphere.

Tasks to carry our the plan of action are;

Strengthening the non-aligned countries' positions in the international Olympic and other sports movement;

Struggling to speedily democratize the International Olympic Committee and its agencies and to place all the members of the International Olympic Committee on an equal footing in decision-making regarding major issues related to world sports;

Struggling incessantly to curb the accelerated trend toward professionalism and commercialization;

Increasing the role of the national Olympic committees within the international Olympic movement and ensuring their right to participate in the solution of all Olympics-related issues, in which the Association of National Olympic Committees should play a decisive role concerning the respect due to each member country;

Increasing the number of non-aligned representatives on the IOC's specialized committees and on the committee for the review of the Olympic charter, exercising our rights and making it possible for the representatives of friendly countries to give us their support;

Rejecting the proposal of the International Olympic Committee which amends rule 26 of the Olympic charter and establishes the Athletes' Code which professionalizes olympic sports and distorts the true essence of sports.

Working for the democratizatidon of the international sports federations' statutes and for the inclusion of a provisicn an equal representation and voting rights, including new representatives of the national federations in the movement's countries and seeking the support of friendly countries in those international federations;

Rejecting the International Olympic Committee's and the international sports federations' proposal that elimination rounds be held prior to the Olympic Games in order to limit the number of participants in those games, in detriment to the non-aligned and other developing countries' athletes' participation in the Olympics (adoption of this proposal would further pave the way for commercialization and would go counter to the tenets of the Olympic ideals);

Striving to implement the proposal of co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games in both the North and the South of Korea;

Achieving more active and influential participation by the Association of National Olympic Committees in analyzing and awarding the candidacies of the cities that want to host Olympic Games and participating in supervising the preparations for the games and the work of the organizing committees for the Olympics, with the power to propose rigorous measures in case of violations of the charter and international regulations;

Ensuring that the Olympic congresses are the highest decision-making body of the International Olympic Committee, to be held once every four years during the Olympic Games.

The conference firmly supports the efforts initiated by member countries aimed at turning UNESCO into an operational mechanism for the development and well-being of mankind as a whole, particularly in the third world. In this context, the conference supports the struggle waged by the general direction of the organization to make UNESCO live up to what is expected of it.

Increase participation in bilateral, multilateral and regional competitions organized by the non-aligned countries and promote the development of sports events and traditional games in each of them.

Delegations Depart

SK100611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0605 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- Foreign delegations and delegates which had attended the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of the Physical Education and Sports of the Non-Aligned Countries left here Wednesday.

They were seen off by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Tuk-chun, and other officials concerned.

Leaving here were the Seychellois delegate, the Afghan delegation, the Angolan delegation, the Benin delegation, the Burundi delegation, the Chad delegation, the Cuban delegation, the Equatorial Guinean delegate, the Guinea-Bissau delegation, the Guyanese delegation, the Lao delegation, the Nicaraguan delegation, the Sao Tome and Principle delegate, the Togolese delegation, the Vietnamese delegation, the Yugoslav delegation, the Cape Verde delegate, the Lebanese delegate, the Mozambican delegation, the delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa, the SWAPO delegate, the Tanzanian delegation, the Yemen Arab delegation, the Zimbabwean delegate, the Iranian delegation, the Senegalese delegation, the Nepalese delegate, the Nigerian delegation and the Tunisian delegate.

The Indian delegation, the Indonesian delegation and the Somalian delegation had left earlier.

The PLO delegation and the UNESCO representative also left.

FOREIGN PAPERS REPORT SEOUL UNFIT FOR OLYMPICS

SK011020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA) -- The Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO June 11 carried an article titled "The Seoul Olympics May Possibly Lead the Olympic Movement to a Crisis": which said:

The situation is more acute in South Korea than in any other regions of the world. Seoul, therefore, is unfit for the Olympic Games in all respects.

The city is a very dangerous place where the danger of war exists permanently and political confusion and social instability are prevailing. There the safety of young people of the world with differing ideas and political views who will participate in the games cannot be guaranteed.

The Lebanese Paper AL SHARG June 17 wrote that the socialist and many other countries do not recognize South Korea but would boycott the Seoul Olympics.

Holding that the South Korean side should accept the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal so that the North and the South may cohost the Olympic Games, the Portuguese Paper DIARIO DE LISBOA June 3 stressed: If a single team representing the whole nation is not formed and the Olympic Games are held in one part of Korea only, they are bound to miscarry.

SRV SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT PEACE PROPOSAL

SK091019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam July 7 expressed full support to the statement of the DPRK Government on creating a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, according to a VNA report from Hanoi.

The spokesman said that the Vietnamese government and people regard the reasonable and sincere proposals clarified in the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23, 1986 as an important contribution to the preservation of peace in the world and defence of mankind from nuclear holocaust.

The people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirm their consistent solidarity with the fraternal Korean people in the just struggle to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, stressed the spokesman.

U.S. COMMANDER'S REMARKS ON NORTH THREAT DENOUNCED

SK080537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Today comments on the utterances of the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific at a press interview on July 4 that the North may "plot something" to obstruct the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says: His piffle itself exposes that the U.S. imperialists make the Olympiad a screen of the "two Koreas" plot, a lever for pressing ahead their preparations for war in Korea.

By exciting alarm about "threat of southward invasion" they try to keep their aggression forces' occupation of South Korea and continue their colonial fascist rule under the nave of "security commitments".

These days they are casting damper on us because our repeated peace initiatives and proposals are exerting an ever greater influence upon the South Korean people and the anti-U.S. sentiments for independence are running higher than ever before in South Korea. However loudly they may prattle about the "threat of southward invasion", the U.S. imperialists will be unable to cover their criminal nature in resorting to new war provocation manoeuvres, reinforcing their armed forces of aggression in Korea.

KIM IL-SONG, MALI'S TRAORE HOLD 2D ROUND OF TALKS

SK281036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Talks between Comrade Kil Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union (UDPM) and president of the Republic of Mali, were held again on June 28.

Present at the talks on our side were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice--premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chong Song-nam, minister of External Economic Affairs; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; and Hong Il-ho, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Mali Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM; Modibo Keita, minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; El Hadj Omar Tall, minister of Natural Resources and Livestock; Boubacar Toure, Malian Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; Ngolo Traore, director of the Cabinet of the Presidency; and others.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Agricultural Agreement Signed

SK300648 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- An agreement on joint venture in agriculture and industry between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali was signed in Pyongyang this afternoon. It was signed by Chong Son-nam, minister of External Economic Affairs, and Modibo Keita, minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, authorized respectively by the Government of the DPRK and the government of the RM.

KIM IL-SONG INSPECTS KIM MANYU HOSPITAL

SK302239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song went round the Kim Man-yu hospital on June 28.

He was accompanied by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; So Yun-sok, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and officials concerned.

The hospital built in Munsu street on the beautiful bank of the river Taedong consists of the 16-storeyed main building and two other buildings and auxiliary buildings with a total floor space of 100,000 square metres.

President Kim Il-song went round the computerised tomographic room, operating rooms, intensive treatment rooms, sick rooms and equipment and facilities of the hospital and expressed deep satisfaction over its splendid construction.

Saying that Mr. Kim Man-yu has done a good thing for the homeland and the people, President Kim Il-song highly appreciated his patroitic devotion.

He gave highly important teachings which will serve as a guideline in managing and operating the hospital well so as to actively contribute to the promotion of people's health and in further developing the health service.

KIM TAE-CHUNG INTERVIEWED ON REFORM, U.S.

PM090925 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Jun 86 p 6

[Interview with South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung by Ramon Vilaro in Seoul; date not given]

[Text] Seoul Kim Tae-chung, the strong man of the South Korean opposition to President Chon Tu-hwan's authoritarian regime, believes that "The South Koreans are weary of 25 years of military regimes." "Democracy," he adds, "is inevitable." Cautious about the possible results of the Special Committee for Constitutional Reform set up in Seoul this week between the government and the opposition the 62-year-old Kim Tae-chung believes that if there is no direct election of the president, the South Koreans will continue to demonstrate the vitality of "people power," in a clear reference to what happened in the Philippines 5 months ago.

Kim was sentenced to death by the Chon Tu-hwan regime after the 1980 military coup, and his sentence was subsequently commuted to 17 years' imprisonment. Thanks to the U.S. Administration's pressures, he was taken out of Korea and lived in exile in the United States until February 1985. He returned to Seoul a few days before the election of the National Assembly, which ended with a partial triumph for the opposition party the New Korea Democratic Party. The two men called her the "two Kims" Kim Tae-chung, on the more radical wing, and the 57-year-old Kim Yong-sam, who upholds stances more conciliatory with the government are active in it "from the shadows."

Confined to his house in Seoul, deprived of his political freedoms, and in a situation of suspended sentence for the 17 years' imprisonment, Kim Tae-chung is watched by the police. The conversation with EL PAIS took place in the course of a typical South Korean dinner.

"Popular support for democracy has increased considerably in this country over the past few months," he said; "in particular," he added, "since the end of last year, when the government was resisting any attempt to revise the Constitution." "Now, thanks to popular pressure, it has had to agree to set up the special committee for reform"

Question: Does this represent a first step toward change?

Answer: Not really, because the government is attempting to ensure that it remains in power after 1988. In fact nothing has changed in this respect. That is why we ask and will continue to ask the people not to support this government until there are direct and free elections.

Question: Do you believe that the government will agree to such a demand?

Answer: No, I am certain that we will achieve our aim solely through the discussions in the constitutional committee. I am pessimistic, but we need this negotiation, because perhaps it will demonstrate once more this regime's rejection of political reform.

Question: What will be the opposition's attitude if it does not achieve the expected results in this committee?

Answer: In principle, we are giving a vote of confidence and do not intend to disrupt the work of the committee (whose conclusions should be known in September), or to hamper the holding in Seoul of the Asian Games, which will be held in the same month. After that date, if there is no satisfactory agreement, I am convinced that there will be further mass demonstrations.

Political Prisoners

Question: Does the opposition expect to secure an agreement on the issue of the release of the political prisoners?

Answer: I am not too optimistic on that point, either, because dozens of people here are systematically accused of being procommunist, although their ideologies or activities are no such thing. In this country, being an opponent of the regime is synonymous with being procommunist, especially in student or trade union circles. I believe that the Spanish people had a lengthy experience to this effect under Franco's dictatorship.

Question: With the difference that the South Koreans have a peninsula shared with North Korea and that, according to President Chon's government, there are many agents infiltrated into the south. Is this not so?

Answer: There is no evidence that the hundreds of detaninees have connections with North Korea, a regime which we South Koreans repudiate because of its system. It is true that there are also people with communist ideas in South Korea, but not necessarily among the radical groups opposed to Chon's dictatorship. It is the South Korean people's despair which has led to the protest, not the north's communism; it is the corruption, the dictatorship, the abuse of power, the lack of freedom, and the social injustice.

Question: However, it seems that there has been greater political flexibility and open-mindedness over the past few months, both in the press and in the Assembly's debates.

Answer: All the press, radio, and television are under government control. We live under a political system of despotism which engenders a reaction of violence which will not end if there are no political reforms, however much the government continues to detain students and workers.

Question: In Western diplomatic circles in Seoul there is talk of increasing popular hostility toward the U.S. Administration. What is you opinion on the matter?

Answer: The assessment is totally correct. Anti-American feeling is growing in this country, not only among the radical students but also among the people, because the United States supports the regime of Chon Tu-hwan, who would not have triumphed in his 1980 military coup without Washington's support. Many people also believe that the mobilization of Korean troops against the Kwangju demonstrators in 1980 would not have been possible without the consent of Washington (whose military presence in South Korea is 40,000 men comprised in a joint command). Some 2,000 people died at that time in a repression directed by General Chon, who has now become president of this country.

Question: Do you not believe that the Reagan Administration's stance has changed since Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to Seoul?

Answer: No, I do not believe that there is really a change of stance. It is true that the South Koreans were surprised by what happened in the Philippines, especially by the U.S. support for the change toward democracy. It is also true the Shultz made a gesture toward the opposition here, but at the same time reaffirming his staunchest support for the Chon Tu-hwan regime. We believe that he was mistaken.

Question: Do you believe that the U.S. stance is due to the danger represented by a possible conflict with North Korea?

Answer: Not completely, because the best way to defend ourselves is on the basis of a free and democratic society not of a military dictatorship. It must be pointed out that even before the war with North Korea we had a society with press freedom and there were direct elections for the presidency. Why have we lost all this now? At that time we had a per capita income of 60 dollars, and now it is over 2,000 dollars. Why should we not recover our democratic society now, with economic growth?

Military

Question: The military will have a considerable say, I imagine, in South Korea's political evolution. What is your opinion?

Answer: This country's citizens now have a high standard of education. We no longer need the military to run political and economic affairs, under the pretext that North Korea represents a constant danger and that we could not defend our sovereignty with a civilian and democratic governmnet. Moreover, the military are well aware that, although we criticize the United States and Japan, we know that they are our allies and that we need them in order to defend ourselves against the North Korean regime.

Question: What kind of political program does the opposition have?

Answer: We are in favor of strong support for the free market system, the basis of our economic development, but we wish to support it within the freedom for civil and political rights, respect for human rights, violated in South Korea today, and social justice, without any need for hundreds for hundreds of political detainees or of the circulation of blacklists among the enterprises which repress workers supporting democracy.

PRIME MINISTER WARNS AGAINST SLACKENED DISCIPLINE

SK100030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong warned yesterday against the possible slackened discipline of public officials, who may take advantage of the relaxed social atmosphere amidst the constitutional revision campaigns.

In an instruction to the officials across the nation, the prime minister asserted, "all the officials should accomplish their duties, bearing in mind the significance of the current situation."

No went on, "Easy-going and negative attitudes of officials should be discarded so as not to impair the whole atmosphere of public organs."

No called upon senior officials of the various public organs to take the lead in discarding the negative and negligent attitudes to reform the atmosphere of their work places.

"They also should beef up moral education and scrape out the temptation to corruption and fraud among the officials." No said, "thus gaining public confidence for the officials," No added.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH IVORY COAST

OW080439 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1746 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 7 (MONTSAME) -- Guided by the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, political and economic orientation, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and striving to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Mongolia and Ivory Coast the governments of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of the Ivory Coast have decided to establish diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level.

NAMSRAY LEADS FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

OW071330 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1349 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association delegation headed by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, anc chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association Central Council Presidium, left here for Moscow to take part in the 11th All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and in Days of Mongolian Culture activities devoted to the 65th anniversary of [words indistinct] peace and friendship.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS DPRK PROPOSALS

OW030143 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1734 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 2 (MONTSAME) -- Today, the MPR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman has made a statement here concerning the recent proposal made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold talks with the U.S.A. and South Korea on the issue of turning the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, free from nuclear weapons. The statement says that "The proposal contains a just demand from the DPRK to the U.S.A. not to build up nuclear weapons in South Korea and to remove weapons already deployed there.

"The DPRK Government has committed itself to not testing, manufacturing and deploying nuclear weapons in its territory, and not permitting their transportation through its territory. In its attempts to gain military superiority over socialism and forces of national liberation, the U.S. administration is known to have a stake in turning the vast Asia-Pacific region into second, after Europe, spring-board of the pre-emptive nuclear-missile weapons. In this regard, special significance is attached to the deployment and build-up of nuclear arsenals in South Korea.

"Due to these circumstance's the making of the Korean peninsula into a non-nuclear zone acquires especial importance for lessening the nuclear menance both in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole," the statement points out.

"The government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people supported and suppor all steps at strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the region of the Pacific Ocean, in particular those aimed at setting up non-nuclear and peace zones. Therefore, we vie the DPRK's new initiative as a constructive and timely move, as yet another telling evidence of its peaceloving foreign policy directed at relaxing the tension in the Korean peninsula, removing the nuclear threat and consolidating peace and stability in Asia.

The DPRK's proposal to hold tripartite talks of military leaders to discuss such questions as the stopping of miltary exercises and of the build-up of armed forces, numerical reduction of troops and armaments, strict observance of the agreement for truce in Korea, constitutes a logical supplement to the abovesaid proposal.

"The new initiatives of the DPRK Government are in the same vein with the peace initiatives of countries of the region, in particular with the proposal of our government to set up an international mechanism that would exclude the use of force in relations among the states of asia and the Pacific.

"The Mongolian people, together with other peaceloving forces, persistently demands from the Washington administration to heed the voice of reason and start, without delay, talks with the DPRK on the questions of withdrawing American troops and nuclear arsenals from the south of Korea and on turning the Korean peninsula into a non-nuclear zone of peace," the statement by the MPR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman concludes.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLAN

OW050931 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Council of Ministers' sitting, held on 3 July, discussed the fulfillment of the MPR Economic and social development plan for the first half of 1986. P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission; D. Molomjamts, MPR Minister of Finance; and C. Molom, chairman of the MPR People's Control, read reports. Dumaagiyn Sodnom, Politburo member of the MPRP CC, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, also spoke at the sitting.

It was pointed out that successes were achieved in economic and cultural sphere and plan targets of the first half year were mainly fulfilled. The MPR Council of Ministers commissioned the leaders Aymag (province) and city organizations, the ministries and other departments to attentively analyse and take into account the businesslike and creative initiatives of the working people aimed at improving the quality and increasing the efficiency of economic planning in the Eighth five-year period.

STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION NOTES HALF-YEAR GAINS

OW080423 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1738 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 7 (MONTSAME) -- The report of the MPR Central Statistical Board (CSB) on the fulfillment of the MPR Economic and Social Development Plan for the first half of 1986 has been published here. It says that as a result of the wider launching of socialist emulation drive and selfless work, the country's working people have fulfilled plan targets of the first half of 1986 on the main indices.

According to CSB, by beginning of this July more than 8.9 million head of youngstock [as received] have been received and reared in the country which is, by almost 6 percent, higher than in the same period of the last year.

At present, about 600 thousand hectares have been sown under grain, 14 thousand hectares under potato and vegetables, and more than 146 thousand hectares under fodder crops in the country. Rural workers have started haymaking, irrigating pastures, and developing new virgin lands, the report notes.

The plan of realizing industrial output has been overfulfilled by 2 percent and the branch's plan on increasing the labour productivity by 6 percent. The production of industrial output has increased by 7.8 percent as against the same period of last year.

Plan targets in the field of transport, trade, and public services have been overfulfilled and work collectives in health protection, culture, and education have successfully worked. Eleven thousand young people graduated from higher educational and special secondary establishments in the 1985-1986 economic year at home and abroad, and 12 thousand girls and boys received workers' certificates at vocational technical schools, the report underscores.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP FORMED DURING HURAL SESSION

OW070130 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1406 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian Parliamentary Group was formed at the first session of the new convocation of the MPR People's Great Hural. At its first meeting Deputy D. Tubed, chief editor of the newspaper UNEN was elected chairman of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group Executive Committee, and Deputy L. Dzantab, chairman of the MPR State Information, Radio, and Television Committee, was elected deputy chairman.

GREAT HURAL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SERVICES

OW070124 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jul 4 (MONTSAME) -- A resolution of the MPR Great People's Hural on the "further improvement of public services to the MPR population" has been published here. The document underscores that all-round improvement of the population's public services is one of the key questions of social development, which is in the centre of attention of the party and people's state. Over last 10 years, the basic assets of the branch have increased 4.5 times and the number of public service centres 4 times. At present more than 1,800 big and small centres rendering about 700 kinds of services functioning throughout the country.

The Great People's Hural has entrusted the MPR Council of Ministers to take measures to further expand the public service sphere, ensure an accelerated development of this branch of work. The Council of Ministers is also to take measures to work out the guidelines for the country's consumer service sphere development for the period ending in 2000.

PARTIES GREET HENG SAMRIN ON KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK091402 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1148 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 9 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, has received messages from fraternal communist and workers parties greeting him on the P.R.P.K.'s 35th founding anniversary (June 28).

A message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal praised the P.R.P.K.'s role in leading the Kampuchean people to victories over French colonialism, feudal regime, U.S. imperialism and over the cruel dictatorship of Pol Pot.

It says:

"The founding of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea constitutes an event of great importance and significance not only for the peoples in Indochina and Southeast Asia but for people in the whole world as well."

The message concludes by expressing the Portuguese people's will to further consolidate the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples for the common cause of socialism and peace.

Message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg highly hail the struggle waged by the Kampuchean communists under the difficult conditions to overcome heavy aftermath left by the barbarous regime of Pol Pot.

"The national revival," goes on the message, "after the horrible genocide of Pol Pot who claimed more than 3 million lives of the Kampuchean innocent people, is today a fact, and is also partly a fruition of the assistance from Vietnam. [no closing quotation mark as received]

A message from the Communist Party of Belgium says: "Our solidarity with the Kampuchean people in their long struggle for independence and freedom has been existed [as received] for a long time. We spare no efforts to promote this solidarity by demanding Belgium and the E.E.C. not support the remnants of Pol Pot clique and their accomplices."

A message from the Central Communist Party of the Socialist Party of Australia says that the contribution of the P.R.P.K. in titanic struggle for the salvation of the Kampuchean people from the murderous schemes of the Pol Pot clique and in building unity and solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples has see feat [as received] of historic significance.

"This unity and the Marxist-Leninist ideology by which the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is guided, provide the solid basis for the development of your state and the defeat of all interventionist plans of the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators," the message concludes.

DEMOCRATS URGED NOT TO NAME PRIME MINISTER

BK030321 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Democrat Leader Phichai Rattakun yesterday issued a set of election guidelines to all the party candidates, urging them to refrain from pledging support for a particular personality as the next prime minister in their election campaigns.

Phichai Rattakun told THE NATION that he circulated the guidelines just to "reaffirm" the democratic principles. He said it should not affect the election campaign by southern Democrats because, after all, they had promised they would not highlight Gen Prem Tinsulanon in their campaigns.

In Hat Yai, Democrat deputy leader Chuan Likphai said he had not received the circular and added that the southern candidates would adhere to the present campaign strategy.

But he added that emphasis has been placed on the party system.

Chuan and Vira Musikaphong, the party secretary general, chaired a meeting of about 15 southern Democrats to review the campaign strategy at the Sukhontha Hotel last night. The meeting was initially scheduled to start at 7 p.m. but was postponed to 9 p.m. Democrat sources told THE NATION that Chuan complained of the failure of some 30 southern Democrat candidates to show up at the meeting.

Democrat candidate in Songkhla Trairong Suwannakhiri arrived at the meeting as late as about 10 p.m. while PM's Office Minister Banyat Banthatthan failed to show up at all.

Phichai's election guidelines include the reaffirmation of the principle that if any party sweeps the majority House seats, it should take the reins of government and has its leader head the government. But if no party emerged as the majority party, then a coalition government must be formed and the partners will have to jointly choose the head of government in accordance with the Constitution, according to the five-point guidelines.

Southern Democrats have openly voiced support for Gen Prem as the party's choice of the post-election premier drawing critical remarks from Khanin Bunsuwan, a Bangkok candidate of the party and prompting the Bangkok candidates to come up with an agreement that the party must be the core of the coalition government if it emerges the biggest, if not the majority party.

Downplay Prem Ties

BK050210 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jul 86 p 1, 2

[Excerpts] Gen Prem Tinsulanon has become a major campaign theme for the Democrat Party. Party leader Phichai Rattakun was critical of the prime minister's indecisiveness in his campaign speech yesterday while deputy leader Marut Bunnak said that the people want an elected MP to lead the post-election government.

Speaking at a rally in Khon Kaen, Phichai vowed that he is ready to become prime minister if the party sweeps the most seats, though not the majority, in the House of Representatives in the July 27 general election. In an apparent allusion to Gen Prem, Phichai said the country needs strong and decisive leadership.

Democrat sources in Bangkok told THE NATION that many candidates were frustrated when frequently pressed to answer the question on the campaign trail: Will the party support Gen Prem? The party, they said, plans to step up efforts to dismiss speculation that the party will support Gen Prem as prime minister after the election. One move planned in this context is the forthcoming issuance of an official statement to clarify the party's stand on the question. The statement will refute an allegation in a poster put up by another political party which said if voters wanted Gen Prem they should elect the Democrats.

"We will make it clear in the statement that we have nothing to do with the election poster," said a source who asked not to be identified. [passage omitted]

In Bangkok, the Democrats said that the question about the party's stand towards Gen Prem was frequently posed to candidates running in the north, the northeast and the central regions. The south was an exception because of Gen Prem's popularity there and so, the southern candidates have to play on his popularity in their election campaigns, they said.

The sources said that the inquiries had prompted the Democrats to feel that they do not want Gen Prem as the next premier.

In an interview with THE NATION, Marut, a candidate in Bangkok, said the issue had become a serious campaign problem for the Democrats.

As a result, the party had to announce its stand on the question: Phichai must be made prime minister if the party becomes the majority in the House and if it becomes the biggest but not the Majority, the party must serve as the "core" of a coalition government.

"The party leader must negotiate with leaders of the political parties to join a coalition. If they fail to resolve the issue, the Democrats are ready to take the opposition position," he said.

He said that it was the right of the southern Democrats to support Gen Prem, but they had to follow the party resolution on the question as a matter of discipline. The executive committee and new MPS will make a final decision on the question after the election, according to Marut.

Deputy Democrat Leader Gen Han Linanon also supports Phichai's circular instructing Democrat candidates against pledging backing for a particular figure as prime minister during their campaign.

"All the Democrats should follow the instruction," he said.

He side-stepped a question on whether the party had "shut the door" on Gen Prem's rise to the head of government again. "It depends on the future," he said.

Han, a former Fourth Army Region commander, is running in the capital.

DEMOCRAT LEADER PHICHAI ON PARTY PLATFORM

BK080105 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun said last night his party will increase by 6,000 million baht the budget for the development funds.

Speaking on television about his party's platform, Phichai also said his party will try to create more jobs, raise the people's income through tax reduction, increase the budget for technology development to promote productivity and export, as well as improve the social welfare and quality of life.

He said the 34,000 million baht in development fund set by the current coalition government of which the Democrat Party is a partner is too limited. He said if the Democrats form the next government, it will increase the fund by 6,000 million bhat.

He told the audience that the Democrat Party has a policy to reduce the rates of six items: oil, electricity, water, personal income tax, interest on loans and trade deficit.

He said the domestic oil price will have to go down further because of the declining world oil prices.

On the party's farm policy, Phichai said there is a need to set up a national agriculture council to lay down a national agricultural policy.

He said the Democrats want to amend the laws to give more power to the Counter Corruption Commission and the Auditor's General which will be moved to Parliament.

On administrative policy, Phichai said his party will set up a 500-million-baht fund to assist the education for poor children in rural areas.

3 DEMOCRAT CANDIDATES ARRESTED FOR VOTE BUYING

BK040610 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The son of Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun and two running mates have been charged with vote-buying, Police Director-General Gen Narong Mahanon said yesterday.

Dr Phichit Rattakun, Prida Kanoknak and Piam Limthong were arrested by Tha Rua police following a complaint lodged on Saturday by a Rak Thai Party candidate.

The Democrat team have been released on 100,000 baht bail each. [passage omitted]

Contacted last night, Dr Phichit denied he had given the slum dwellers' money. He said he was not carrying any money when he visited the slum last Saturday.

He also said candidates from another party who went to the same site on the same day and gave money to the fire victims had not been charged. [passage ommitted]

CHAT THAI, DEMOCRATS ON POSTELECTION ACCORD

BK070134 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A leading candidate of Chat Thai Party claimed last night that the Democrats have agreed to form a post-election government with his party under a condition that the prime minister must be an elected MP.

Speaking to THE NATION on the campaign trail in Songkhla, Pongphon Adireksan said the two parties had already made an agreement on the coalition.

Democrat leader Phiqhaw Rattakun, however, did not deny or confirm Pongphon's claim. He told THE NATION in Bangkok that his party does not reject Chat Thai Party in the post-election coalition which he said would comprise no more than three parties.

But he said the Democrats cannot get along with the Community Action Party of former deputy premier Bunchu Rotchanasathian because of the conflicting platforms.

Pongphon, who claimed that the Chat Thai Party would win at least 80 seats in the election, said Democrat and Chat Thai parties will discuss in principle the formation of the coalition after the poll.

He said there is a precondition that Gen Prem Tinsulanon would not be supported as the next prime minister.

Phichai has already started trying to delete the Democrat Party's image as a supporter of Prem. The Democrat leader has repeatedly declared that he was ready to be the next premier if his party won the majority in the election.

PARLIAMENT LEADER ON NAMING PREMIER AFTER POLLS

BK080111 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A prime minister will be appointed within 15 days after the upcoming general election, Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin said yesterday.

Ukrit told reporters that he will let political parties nominate the prime minister after the nationwide polls.

He said that in the past, the Parliament president resorted to either formal or informal sounding out of opinions among MPS as a means to pick a prime minister.

Informal sounding out was adopted the last time when all political parties nominated Gen Prem Tinsulanon, he said.

He said he would ask HM the King to consider approving the nomination. He said that the new House of Representatives will elect their speaker within seven days after the election.

Apart from the prime minister and the deputy prime ministers, the Parliament president will also be entitled to counter-sign a royal command. These people are responsible for the consequences of the command because the King can do no wrong, he said.

POLL SAYS BANGKOKIANS DO NOT WANT PREM

BK080109 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The latest Democrat poll reveals that Progressive, Muanchon and Social Action [SAP] parties have become potential rivals in a race which was seen earlier as almost an exclusive contest between the Democrat and Prachakon Thai parties.

Muanchon candidates appeared to be doing well in Constituency Twelve (Phasicharoen and Bangkok Yai) with party leader Pol Capt Chaloem Yubamrung running neck-and-neck with the Democrat candidates, and Constituency 10 (Bangkhunthian) where the Muanchon candidates are closing up the gap with the Democrat team.

The Progressive Party is making rapid progress in Constituency Six (Yannawa) and Constituency Five (Huai Khwang, Khlong Toei and Klongton). The team in Yannawa is led by Decha Sukharom while the other is headed by Phongsak Raktaphongphaisal.

SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila's popularity, meanwhile, has risen significantly in Constituency Two (Pomprap, Pathumwan Phra Nakhon, Samphanthawong and Bangrak).

Democrat sources who asked not to be identified told THE NATION that the change resulted from the imperssion that the Democrat Party supported Gan Prem Tinsulanon. Muanchon, meanwhile, stressed their opposition to Gen Prem while Progressive and SAP underscored support for their respective leaders as next prime minister in their election campaigns.

"Bangkokians just do not want Gen Prem to continue his premiership after the election," one Democrat said.

The poll was conducted late last month with 7,000 copies of a questionnarie sent out to eligible voters, excluding those residing in military zones. About 6,400 of them were returned to the party in the second poll conducted by the party for the July 27 general election. [passage omitted]

CHAT THAI LEADER ON PREM ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

BK080911 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Speaking to SIAM RAT at the Chom Surang Hotel in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Chat Thai party chief Major General Chatchai Chunhawan said he sympathized with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon for having an economic team and technocats which are not sufficiently competent to solve national economic problems. Gen Prem was also unlucky, and economic problems will continue to grow for the new government to tackle.

Chatchai said "Prem's economic team solved economic problems by trying to catch up with the world economy, destroying the national economy in the process. A good economic team must lead or keep pace with the world economy to be successful. How could it allow the tantalum plant be set ablaze?"

Chatchai said "It is impossible for a prime minister to be knowledgeable about everything; once he assigns a duty to someone, that person must be held responsible. But the government economic team was incompetent and did not have any luck, which was why the problems occurred."

Chatchai said he thinks a lineup of individuals who could be the next prime minister is Gen Prem, Phichai Rattakun, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Buntheng Thongsawat, Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, and Bunchu Rotchanasathian. Asked if he could be a dark horse in the prime minister's race, Chatchai said "no way, I always make my intentions public. I am not a dark horse."

Chatchai noted history shows that the military has been instrumental in stability of past governments. But he does not know how the military will act after the coming election. It will support a good government but not a bad government.

BUNCHU ANNOUNCES COMMUNITY ACTION PARTY PLATFORM

BK070138 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Leader of the Community Action Party (CAP) Bunchu Rotchanasathian last night pledged to expand irrigational networks for the whole country, build at least 300,000 housing units for the poor yearly, and create jobs for millions of the rural people.

Speaking on his party's platform on television, Bunchu also proposed what he described as a "weapon-free zone" in the tourist provinces to promote tourism in the country.

The former premier said the most pressing problem facing the country now in unemployment.

"The government may use as much as 10,000 million baht to excavate canals throughout the country to create jobs for the rural people," said Bunchu, who was closely associated with the much-publicized "tambon fund" during the Khukrit Goverment in 1975.

Bunchu said his party has a policy to build cheap housing units for the poor and such a project may require as much as 50,000 million baht annually.

On farm policy, Bunchu said his party will try to help farmers increase their per rai productivity. He said CAP will support a project to build barns to store paddy throughout the country and increase the farmer's bargaining power with the middlemen.

Meanwhile, former House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon said while campaigning in Chonburi yesterday that he was concerned by what he described as the "financial influence" of some other candidates in the eastern province.

Uthai, who is the leader of the Progressive Party, said money was being used to buy votes in the province by one of the parties.

However, Uthai said he was not afraid of the influence of Somchai Khunplum, better known as "Kamnan Po" who is known to be supporting certain candidates in the election. Somchai resigned as kamnan last week after he was criticized for being partial in his duty.

SOCIAL ACTION PARTY EXPECTS TO WIN 70 SEATS

BK090159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] A poll conducted by the Social Action Party (SAP) shows that party leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, Democrat deputy leader Marut Bunnak and former city clerk Chalo Thammasiri are now ahead of the other candidates running in Constituency Two in Chinatown in Bangkok.

SAP sources told THE NATION that the party hopes to win a maximum of five seats in Bangkok in the July 27 general election.

Other hopefuls include Lt Gen Withun Yasawat who is expected to win a sizable number of votes from the military voters in Constituency One. Withun concentrates on campaigning among civilian voters, particularly slum dwellers.

The poll was conducted late last month in certain constituencies.

As for Constituency Two (Pomprap, Pathumwan, Bangrak, Phra Nakhon and Samphanthawong), the poll shows that Sitthi was the most popular candidate, closely followed by Public Health Minister Marut while Chalo, Sitthi's running mate, was rated third and Dr Kasem Sirisamphan, also a candidate on the SAP ticket, came fourth.

The other two candidates on the Democrat ticket are Khanin Bunsuwan and M.L. Seri Pramot.

SAP sources explained that Chalo came third because he has his personal support in Pathumwan. SAP's traditional base of support covers Bangrak, Phra Nakhon and Samphanthawong while the other two districts are regarded as the Democrat's stronghold.

Another poll conducted by Democrat Party late last month, however, shows that Marut, Sitthi and Khanin are the front runners in the constituency. Sitthi dismissed the Democrat poll and told THE NATION that he believed all the SAP candidates stand a high chance of winning.

But he admitted that Marut had solid support in the constituency. Sitthi said that Chalo and he have been campaigning together but Dr Kasem is campaigning separately. "But I don't think the tactic does any harm. Dr Kasem has his own connections and, therefore, it will be useful for him to do so," he said.

Reliable SAP sources also told THE NATION that the party expected to win at least 35 seats in the Northeast and a maximum of nine in the North. For the South, the party expects to win fewer than 10.

But acting SAP secretary general Montri Phongphanit told a news conference that the party expects to win up to about 70 seats in the upcoming general election.

He said that about seven to ten SAP candidates will win in the Bangkok contest. About 20 others running in the South and 15 contesting in the North are expected to make it into the House or Representatives.

DAILY CITES JAPANESE ON MONEY AID TO CANDIDATES

BK031129 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] MATICHON has learned that officials at the Japanese Embassy and Japanese journalists in Thailand were excited by a report quoting education Minister Chuan as saying in an interview that Japanese businessmen had provided financial support for some candidates in the general election. Japanese newsmen reportedly called each other to cross-check Chuan's statement and discussed its possible consequences. Japanese news agencies here filed the report to their headquarters in Japan.

JIJI news agency quoted Japanese charge d'affaires (Yamashita) as saying that the matter had nothing to do with the Japanese Government and that the Japanese Embassy here had not received any report from the Thai Government. He added the Japanese Government would not interfere in nor would it provide financial support to any political party in Thailand.

A source said: "Officials at the Japanese Embassy are not happy with the report and they take it seriously because it can affect their country's image."

POLICE TO KEEP PEACE ON ELECTION DAY

BK080115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Over 7,000 policemen will be mobilised to maintain peace and order in Bangkok on election day, acting Metropolitan Police Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Samnao Withitworakan revealed yesterday.

He said a police election centre was set up on May 22 and will remain in existence until the end of the election process to ensure peace and security.

Two policemen will be assigned to man each of the 2,850 election units throughout Bangkok.

A total of 759 policemen will make up mobile teams of about 10 men each. They will be attached to various police stations and will be sent out to trouble spots from there.

A 30-strong special police force and 300 strong Crime Suppression Division unit will also be vigilant and will despatch reinforcements if necessary.

Six bomb disposal units, three from the Border Patrol Police and three from the Police Quartermaster Division, will also be on alert.

Pol Lt-Gen Samnao warned that as part of the preparations for the elections police will set up checkpoints to examine ID cards from July 12 onwards.

Police have been laying down security plans as well as providing protection to candidates and cracking down on criminals and hired gunmen since May 22, he added.

Meanwhile Third Region Provincial Police Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Niyom Kanchenawat said about 19,000 policemen would be deployed at polling stations in the northern provinces to ensure a clean election.

Rapid deployment units backed up helicopters would also be on alert at police stations to help policemen in the field in case of emergencies on the election day, he said.

Elsewhere provincial governors from the central region have urged the Interior Ministry to study why general election candidates' campaigning tactics have changed.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot was told by governors from eight provinces that they had noted a significant change in candidates' campaigning styles.

Instead of using Hyde Park style rallies, candidates now seem to be trying to reach voters either directly or through their canvassers, the minister was told.

Pathum Thani Governor Chuwong Chayabut told Gen Sitthi a survey should be conducted to find out why this was happening.

He said at least five political parties registered to contest the polls in the province had not launched political campaigns or put up posters. Most candidates preferred to reach voters through their canvassers, he said.

MINISTER DENIES MOVES TO PERSECUTE CANDIDATES

BK100145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The United Democratic Party [UDP], claiming to be the victim of harassment and persecution, yesterday threatened to sue Finance Ministry Permanent Secretary Phanat Simasathian for allegedly abusing his authority.

The threat came as a UDP candidate for Chiang Mai was booked on a 3.8-million-baht fraud charge.

UPD leader Buntheng Thongsawat sent a letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon demanding "justice" and an investigation into the motives behind the Krung Thai Bank's legal action against Tamchai Khamphato and the investigation of dud cheque charges against Col Phon Roengprasoetwit.

The former deputy premier said his party would take decisive legal steps and "fight until the end".

In his letter to Gen Prem, Mr Buntheng claimed that Mr Tamchai and Col Phon, who are running in Uthai Thani Province, were victims of a persecution campaign directed at them.

He alleged that the legal moves had confused the public and fomented hatred against the party, which is fielding 275 candidates.

Mr Buntheng said the legal action, which should have been initiated a long time ago, was the work of certain Finance Ministry officials who were defying Gen Prem's orders to be neutral.

Party spokesman Saman Chomphuthep said that Permanent Secretary Phanat had ignored pleas from the UDP leadership to postpone the legal action.

As a result, he said, election rivals were capitalising on the UDP's problems, but their verbal attacks were being taped in the provinces of Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lampang and Mae Hong Son to be used as evidence in a lawsuit.

Mr Saman claimed that Mr Phanat had abused his authority because his decision to take legal action against the two candidates damaged the party's election prospects.

A lawsuit filed earlier by Mr Tamchai against Mr Phanat was dismissed by the Criminal Court on the grounds that it failed to adequately explain itself.

Mr Saman said a new lawsuit would be filed this week.

Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun said yesterday that he considered the action against Mr. Tamchai an internal affair of the Krung Thai Bank.

Mr. Sommai said the moves were not an attempt to persecute the former Krung Thai Bank president, nor were they timed to coincide with the election. Investigators, he said, might have only just now gathered enough evidence to make their move.

Meanwhile, Crime Suppression Division police said another UDP candidate and five other people have been charged with swindling 3.8 million baht in government funds.

Superintendent Pol Lt-Col Ongat Narumonrat alleged that sufficient prosecution evidence existed to act against Sayom Ramasut, and five others, and said that arrest warrants could be expected by July 20.

The superintendent said the two-time MP for Chiang Mai faced charges of fraudulently obtaining funds which were intended to enable the Marketing Organisation for Farmers to stabilise prices by buying farm produce.

GOVERNMENT STILL SUPPORTS TANTALUM PROJECT

BK080655 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The riot-damaged Phuket Merlin Hotel is to get extended investment privileges and special long-term loans, a government team decided yesterday.

PM's (Prime Minister's) Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan said the privileges, under the Board of Investment were to have expired this year. The extension would help the hotel recoup some business.

The Government is to also consider allocating a special budget in addition to low-interest, long-term loans to be considered by the state-owned Krung Thai Bank.

The hotel asked the Government for about 50 million baht in special assistance to repair riot damage but Mr Michai said officials had yet to determine if that amount was "reasonable".

The Krung Thai Bank was assigned yesterday to study the hotel's loan request, and Mr Michai said the loans to be raised from the central fund would be interest-free.

The team yesterday also appointed a working group to consider Thailand Tantalum Industry Corporation Ltd's request for government assistance.

The Boi would consider investment privileges for the firm while the working group would look into details of the company's request.

The minister said the team could not consider the firm's requests yesterday because there were several parties involved in the project.

Mr. Michai said the Government still supported the project, but whether the plant would be allowed to be rebuilt would depend on the outcome of the environmental impact studies now being conducted.

PHUKET RIOT MASTERMINDS TO FACE ACTION

BK030829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Authorities have identified the masterminds of the Phuket riot on June 23 and action will be taken against them, Interior Minister Sittbi Chirarot said this morning.

Although Gen Sitthi declined to disclose their identities, he was informed on latest developments in the investigation into the tantalum riot during a meeting with Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon yesterday morning.

Speaking to reporters, Gen Sitthi categorically denied reports suggesting that Phuket police superintendent Pol Col Amarit Amatayakun and Muang District police chief inspector Pol Lt-Col Thawat Butsai would be transferred.

He expressed sympathy with Pol Col Amarit, saying he was not the only person to blame in that situation.

Asked if the tantalum plant might be relocated in Surat Thani Province, Gen Sitthi said this was the idea of only one person and there was as yet no decision since Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya was still consulting with concerned parties.

The question was raised after Suwar Thani Lord Mayor Prawit Ninwacharamani said he would welcome a relocation of the plant to his province.

At the same time, Gen Sitthi said he personally saw nothing wrong with Channel 9's airing of the interview given by the Phuket Merlin Hotel owner Mrs Nanthana Wongsatayanan who gave a moving account of her misfortune.

Gen Sitthi said he had instructed the newly-appointed Phuket; Governor Kat Rakmani to visit Mrs Nanthana to boost her morale.

Governor Kat arrived at the island province yesterday and pledged to restore the peace and good name of Phuket as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Industry Minister Chirayu said the committee appointed to study the tantalum question yesterday discussed mainly environmental issues with the Thailand Tantalum Industry Corporation Board Chairman B.J. Hill.

During an earlier meeting on Tuesday, Mr Hill submitted a letter to Dr Chirayu asking the Government to help find sources for a 965-million-baht loan with low interest.

He also requested government help to continue to contract to purchase tin slag from the Thailand Smelting and Refinery Col. (THAISARCO) and to obtain permission to sell it so as to generate income to repay debts.

Mr Hill said the company would conduct a feasibility study for the building of a new tantalum plant -- not in Phuket -- that will comply with the Government's policy.

He also asked for promotional privileges for the company to invest in the new plant, including exemption of import duties on raw material and machines.

In Phuket, a group of New Force Party led by Patthalung candidate, Samat Maliloet went to visit Rewut Chindphon a party candidate in Phuket who was arrested over the weekend for alleged involvement in the riot last week.

He said they had come to consult Rewut over a plant to help him campaign as the suspect would have no chance to campaign. He said the rights of police to detain Rewut would expire tomorrow. A group of kamnans and village headmen of Phuket this morning issued a statement expressing regret over the incident.

In the statement it said that there would not be rallies on July 2 and July 6 and there would not be a rally for the release of the riot suspects or an attempt to abduct them.

They also vowed to support the general election and would not become a tool of any political party.

PROBE ON RIOT 'INVALID'; POLICE TO REPROBE

BK070724 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Police yesterday declared invalid the investigation of 53 persons arrested during the riot in Phuket last month and would re-start the interrogation, it was reported.

The report said that head of the investigation committee, Assistant Commissioner of Provincial Police Zone 4 Pol Maj-Gen Suthep Chatana, abolished the previous investigation at a meeting with his team yesterday.

Pol Maj-Gen Suthep reasoned that the file was prepared imperfectly.

One of the main points in the imperfection of the probe was that the investigation failed to identify the policemen who arrested each suspect.

As a result of the abolition of the previous investigation, the investigators will re-start questioning the suspects and make a new investigation file, the report said.

SITTHI DEFENDS REMOVAL OF PHUKET GOVERNOR

BK010245 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot said yesterday the removal of Phuket Governor Sanong Rotphothong was aimed to end conflicts within the southern province which has been torn by the rioting over the tantalum plant last week.

Sitthi said the governor's removal will not affect the local authorities' preparations for the July 27 general election.

Sitthi said the Interior Ministry had taken into account all aspects concerned before deciding to replace Sanong who is blamed for failing to stop the rioting on Jun 23. But the minister declined to comment on a report that Sanong may resign from the government service.

The minister also said that whether Sanong will be investigated over the incident depends on Interior Permanent Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon. He denied that Sanong's transfer was made under pressure from the military.

Phisan yesterday had a meeting with Sanong at the Interior Ministry. Phisan said he gave no specific assignments to the former governor who has been transferred to assume an inactive post in the ministry.

Phisan said Sanong did not mention about the report that he was planning to resign. He also said that he had set up a committee to probe the rioting incident to find out its real cause.

Sanong later told reporters that Phisan had asked him to take a rest. "He said we would talk again when my tension eases," he said.

He evaded a question on the report about his plan to resign. "Let me have a rest first," he said.

Stressing that there is an urgent need among all parties concerned to restore tourist industry in Phuket which was badly shaken by the incident. Sitthi said: "What we should immediately do now is to revive Phuket's economy which is important to the country's economic development."

Sitthi said the election in Phuket will be held without any disruption. "From now on, I will devote myself to the upcoming election," he said.

Meanwhile, newly-appointed Phuket Governor Kat Rakmani said he will do his best to bring back the province's image as one of the country's most beautiful and tranquil tourist resorts.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with Sitthi, Kat said he would join hands with provincial authorities and residents in Phuket to restore normalcy on the island. "I don't expect any troubles with officials in the province because, as a former inspector general, I am not a new comer to them," he said.

He said he had been informed about the tantalum controvery while he was inspector general.

MAGAZINE LINKS PHUKET RIOT WITH U.S. PLANS

BK091022 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 2-8 Jul 86 pp 10-13

[Cover story: "The Phuket Riot -- A Plan to Foil the U.S.-Thai Secret Strategy"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A high-level source in government intelligence circles has disclosed that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has instructed officials concerned to accelerate the probe into the root cause of the riot in Phuket Province. He said that one theory is that the incident is related to the U.S. plan to use Thailand's Phuket island to serve its defense strategy in this part of the world. He noted that the United States has been lobbying Thailand on three major issues, namely, 1. The setting up of the Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile [WRS]; 2. The opening of a new rest and recreation area for U.S. navymen in this region; and 3. The tantalum smelting plant, which had direct connections with the U.S. defense strategy.

The WRS scheme was at first believed to have been scrapped. However, there are indications that the plan is still underway. During the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila a few days ago, Deputy Prime Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The WRS was one of the topics discussed. The U.S. side will send a team here to study the cost and details of the project and Thailand has agreed to pay for the construction of the facility and the land. The site for the WRS was also mentioned during the meeting. It is unlikely that Sattahip would be selected for the WRS despite the good communications and transportation facilities. This is because the place is vulnerable to enemy attack. So, they talked about the former U.S. base, Friendship Camp, in Nakhon Ratchasima Province where the United States once had an ammunition depot.

A top secret report says that the United States had chosen Phuket. However, before the WRS can be built on the island, other projects have to be launched first, otherwise there might be strong objections. The possibility of having the WRS in Phuket must also be considered along with the following issues.

Because of frequent visits to Pattaya resort by U.S. warships, the United States reportedly wants to open a new r&r area for its navy men on Phuket island because the island is more accessible to U.S. warships operating in nearby oceans.

Regarding the tantalum plant, tantalum is a strategic ore which is used to produce rocket parts and weapons. The United States' tantalum consumption is remarkably high.

The aforementioned three issues are obviously related to each other. The United States sees Phuket as the most suitable site for such projects.

Is It a Plan To Foil the U.S. Strategy?

Certain foreign interest groups are believed to be involved in the incident. Various environmental groups participating in the mass protest against the tantalum plant were suspected of having contacts with the German Green Party, a political group active in environmental protection but financially supported by a superpower. In most cases the party opposes U.S. technology and strategy in all parts of the world.

According to a military intelligence report, two representatives, a man and a woman, of the Green Party entered Thailand in early April to work with certain Thai human rights groups in providing assistance for farmers whose farmlands were appropriated by the military in Phayuhakhiri District of Nakhon Sawan Province. The Green Party was reported to have given 5,000 marks to the farmers' struggle against the evacuation order.

It was also reported in early June that an amount of money was brought into the country from the Soviet Union to help Thai farmers who are now facing the problem of falling rice prices. [passage omitted]

The construction of the tantalum plant started with official permission years ago. The multi-billion baht project has received promotional privileges from the government and was about to begin operations. Its destruction has brought about a negative image for the government.

Even before the flames of madness at the plant were extinguished, many observers said that investment in Thailand had come to an end and the impact of the riot would be felt decades from now.

Politically speaking, the incident will affect the formation of the new government after the upcoming general election.

The future of investment in Thailand is as dark as that of Gen Prem's government. The future of the tantalum plant is still uncertain, but with only 60 percent of the plant damaged, it can be revived somewhere else, although certainly not in Phuket.

The riot in Phuket Province, whether it was caused by conflicts at the local or superpower levels, has given off tremendously destructive repercussions. Industry Minister Chirayu said: "They can even destroy the country."

DAILY SAYS SUPREME COMMAND FACES ABOLITION

BK081048 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] According to a report from the Defense Ministry, the Supreme Command -- a unit under the Defense Ministry headed by the supreme commander -- will be dissolved at the end of the 1986 fiscal year, leaving the Office of Military Chief of Staff, which is commanded by the military chief of staff, to coordinate the work of the three armed forces.

Units currently under the Supreme Command and the staff of the Supreme Command will come under the Office of the Military Chief of Staff. Dissolution of the Supreme Command will terminate the posts of supreme commander and deputy supreme commander. General Athit Kamlang-ek, the current supreme commander who will retire at the end of Septemer, will be the last supreme commander.

The report said work on the proposed dissolution of the Supreme Command has been going on for nearly a year. Gen Athit was among the initiators of the proposal and agreed that coordination and the task of advising the three armed forces can be effectively performed by the Office of the Military Chief of Staff because the military chief of staff already performs his function for the three armed forces.

The dissolution of the Supreme Command will effectively terminate the posts of supreme commander and deputy supreme commander. The current supreme commander and two deputy supreme commanders will retire this year, leaving only Admiral Supha Kotchaseni, who will probably either receive ministry adviser's post or be attached to the Defense Ministry. The dissolution of the Supreme Command must be approved by the Defense Council and then acknowledged by the cabinet. This process is expected to be completed soon.

Meanwhile, the Army reportedly will make a major reshuffle of its senior officers before the reshuffle season in September. Among those anticipated for promotion in the early reshuffle is 1st Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Phichit Kunlawanit, who will become general as assistant Army commander; Special Warfare Command Commander Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, who will become general as assistant army commander; 4th Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, who will become general as deputy Army commander; 2d Army Region Commander Phisit Hemabut, who will become general probably as deputy military chief of staff; Deputy Military Chief of Staff Gen Suraphon Bannakitsophon will become military chief of staff, replacing retiring Gen Banchop Bunnak; Major General Yutthana Yaemphan, deputy 1st Army Region commander, will be moved up to commander; Maj Gen Sanan Sawetserani, deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command, will be moved up to commander; and either Maj Gen Surat Inthasiri or Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi -- both are deputy commanders of the 2d Army Region -- will be moved up to commander.

The Navy, which has never had reshuffle problems, will see most of its admirals retire this year. Adm Thada Ditthabanchong, commander of naval operations, will certainly become Navy commander.

Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has said often that he was determined to make this year's Army reshuffle fair and that every promotion will be made in accordance with proper procedures. This system of promotion will create confidence among his subordinates. For this reason, this year's Army reshuffle will have no out-of step promotions.

DAILY REPORTS ON UPCOMING ARMY SHUFFLE

BK090219 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Deputy Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseni is tipped to succeed outgoing Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek in a new military line-up to be announced very soon. The forthcoming announcement on the annual military reshuffle is seen as an unprecedented move and in the light of the upcoming general election.

With the exception of the appointment of the new supreme commander, the announcement will take effect in October as was the case in the previous years.

In a related development, the Defence Ministry last week shelved a proposal to restructure the Supreme Command with the termination of the top posts of supreme commander and his deputies.

Military sources told THE NATION that the sign that Adm Supha will succeed Gen Athit, due to retire at the end of August, came about last month when Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Area Command (CINPAC) Adm Ronald J. Hays invited him to Hawaii, the seat of the largest overseas combined forces command of the United States.

Military sources said that the Americans told him that the invitation was an exceptional case since it was genuinely an American initiative. Adm Supha was given a warm welcom during the visit from June 8-12.

The list has been put forward to Gen Prem Tinsulanon who is expected to convey it to HM the King, who arrived in the capital from the Klai Kangwon Royal Palace in Hua Hin yesterday, very soon. The announcement is expected either this week or next week.

Military sources told the THE NATION that Deputy Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Suraphon Bannakitsophon and Gen Wisitphon Wongthai, chief of the supreme commander's staff, were tipped as candidates to take over as armed forces chief-of-staff, replacing Gen Banchop Bunnak, due to reach his mandatory retirement age of 60 in October.

Tipped to take over as deputy army commander-in-chief is either Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong or Special Warfare Unit Commander Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, dubbed "Big George" in the military circles. If Lt Gen Wanchai missed the post, he will be appointed deputy armed forces chief-of-staff. But if it is the other case, Lt Gen Sunthon will be made assistant army commander-in-chief along with First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

Acting Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun has been nominated as army chief-of-staff carrying the rank of a full general.

If Lt Gen Sunthon was made deputy army commander-in-chief, Second Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut will be named the other assistant army commander-in-chief. Either Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff for Operations Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun or Assistant Army Chief-of Staff for Civilian Affairs Lt Gen Charuai Wongsayan or both are tipped to rise to the post of deputy army chiefs-of staff.

In the latter case, Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Charat Wongsayan will be moved across to the Supreme Command to take over a post carrying the rank of a full general.

Other changes included:

-- First Army Region Deputy Commander Maj Gen Yuthana Yaemphan to succeed Lt Gen Phichit as First Army Region commander.
-- Second Army Region Deputy Commander Maj Gen Surat Inthasiri is tipped to succeed Lt Gen Phisit if the latter is replaced.

-- Third Army Region Deputy Commander Maj Gen Chaichana Tharichat is tipped to succeed Lt Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin, who is due to retire in October from the top post at the regional army.
-- Maj Gen Wisit Atkhumwong or Maj Gen Panya Singsakda are strong candidates to the post of Fourth Army Region commander.
-- Deputy Commander of the Special Warfare Unit Maj Gen Sanan Sawetserani is tipped to succeed Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong.
-- First Division Commander Maj Gen Wimon Wongwanit will be made deputy commander of the Special Warfare Unit while either Second Special Warfare Division Commander Maj Gen Watthana Sanphanit or Deputy First Division Commander Col Bandit Malaiarisun will succeed Maj Gen Wimon.

Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat told reporters yesterday that he expected the announcement of the annual military shake-up to come about within this month.

He denied knowledge of the reasons behind the early announcement. But military sources said that the move was tailored to ensure that possible political changes after the July 27 general election would not affect military affairs.

The sources also said that Gen Banchop last month put forward a proposal to eliminate the four top posts at the Supreme Command to the Defence Ministry. The proposed restructuring follows the organizational structure of the U.S. armed forces headed by the chairman of the joint chief-of-staff.

In the American system, the president is ex-officio supreme commander.

But the Defence Ministry returned the proposal to the Supreme Command last week for re-consideration. The sources said that the restructuring cannot be effected until Adm Supha retires next year. Such a move, the sources said, needs an amendment of the existing law.

ANNUAL MEETING WITH SRV, LAO AIRLINES HELD

BK040918 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Thai Airways Company, Vietnam's and Laos' Airlines last week held the 8th annual meeting at the auditorium of the Thai Airways head office. The results of the meeting were satisfactory to all parties. The tripartite meeting is held annually for the three airlines to find joint solutions to any aviation problems in their bid to catch up with the current market demand as well to improve their services.

Thai Airways proposed an additional Bangkok-Hanoi-Bangkok flight every Monday to be operated alternatively with Vietnam's Airlines from November on a trial basis. At present, Thai Airways flies a weekly Wednesday flight to Hanoi while Vietnam's airline flies a weekly Friday flight to Bangkok.

The Lao airline is now flying Bangkok-Vientiane-Bangkok flights every Monday and Saturday. The Monday flight will be moved to Tuesday beginning 5 August. Thai Airways continues to operate its weekly Tuesday Bangkok-Vientiane-Bangkok flight.

CPV GENERAL SECRETARY LE DUAN DIES 10 JULY

VNA French Report

BK101154 Hanoi VNA in French 1138 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 July -- General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan passed away this morning 10 July at 0330 (Hanoi time) following a serious illness, at the age of 79. A 5-day National mourning beginning on 11 July has been declared.

The funeral committee includes, among others, Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The state funeral will take place in Hanoi on 15 July.

Communique on Le Duan's Death

OW101151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Communique on the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, issued by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee.

[Text] The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee are boundlessly grieved to announce that Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, passed away at 0330 on 10 July 1986 [2030 GMT on 9 July] after a period of serious illness. He was 79. [age as received]

During Comrade Le Duan's serious illness, our party and state cared for him, sending a contingent of competent professors and doctors with adequate facilities to wholeheartedly treat him. But Comrade Le Duan, in advanced age and seriously ill, has departed from us.

During the nearly 60 years of his revolutionary activities, his absolute loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to the interests of the fatherland and the people, Comrade Le Duan devoted his entire life to national liberation and reunification, and to advancing our entire country toward socialism.

A prominent disciple of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan was an eminent leader of our party and people, and a stalwart combatant of the international communist movement, the workers' movement and the national independence movement.

Comrade Le Duan's passing away is a great loss to our party and people. To show their remembrance of and gratitude to Comrade Le Duan, a joint meeting of the SRV CPV Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, and Presidium of the VFF Central Committee have decided:

1. To organize national funerals for him with solemn rites of our country;

2. To have our entire party, people, and Army mourn for Comrade Le Duan for 5 days, from 11 July to 15 July 1986.

During these grievous days, the CPV Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers of the SRV, and Presidium of the VFF Central Committee call on our entire party, people, and Army to translate grief into revolutionary actions, strengthen solidarity and singlemindedness around the party Central Committee, and devote all of their spirit and force to successfully building socialism and firmly defending the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Emulating Comrade Le Duan, let all cadres and party members develop their role as exemplary vanguards; endeavor in their work, study, and training; unceasingly enhance their revolutionary qualities and capabilities; and accomplish well all of their duties. Let our entire party make the best preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress. Let our entire people and Army whip up a seething revolutionary movement, promote production, practice thrift, stand ready to fight and fight well, and make worthy contributions to advancing our country's revolutionary undertaking to new successes. Let us commemorate Comrade Le Duan with practical revolutionary actions.

[Dated] Hanoi, 10 July 1986

[Signed] The CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the SRV Council of State, the SRV Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee

Funeral Committee Named

BK101130 Hanoi International Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Special announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front is deeply grieved to announce that comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee passed away at 0330 hours on 10 July, 1986 after a period of serious illness at the age of 79.

During his illness our party and state gave him devoted care and sent a team of excellent professors and physicians with modern medical equipment to take care of him. But because of his great illness and old age, he passed us forever.

In nearly 60 years of revolutionary activities, absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism, the interest of the country and people, Comrade Le Duan has contributed his whole life to the cause of national liberation and reunfication, bring [as heard] the entire country to socialism. As an outstanding pupil of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan is an imminent leader of our party and people, a staunch fighter of the international communist and worker's movements, and the movement for national liberation.

Comrade Le Duan passing away is a great loss to our party and people.

In memory of and gratitude to Comrade Le Duan, the conference held jointly by the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council and Ministers' Council of the SRV, and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the VFF decide the following:

1. To organize a state funeral with solemn ceremony of our country.

2. The entire party, people, and Army will observe a 5 day's mourning to Comrade Le Duan from 11 to 16 July 1986.

During these grievous days, the Central Committee of the CPV, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee call on the entire party, people, and Army to turn grief into revolutionary deeds, strengthen unity and one-mindedness around the party Central Committee, and devote all mind and might to building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland of Vietnam. Following Comrade Le Duan's example, all cadres and party members should bring into full play their vanguard role; try their best to work, study, train; and uphold their revolutionary virtues and capacity to fulfill their duties. The whole party should make steps of preparation for the coming Sixth Party Congress. The entire people and Army should launch a stirring revolutionary movement to boost production, practice economy, and be ready to fight and to fight well, making worthy contributions to bring the revolutionary cause to new victories.

Let us make concrete revolutionary acts in memory of Comrade Le Duan!

On this occasion, a state funeral committee was set up. The committee includes:

1. Mr Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council;

2. Mr Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of ministers;

3. Mr Pham Hung, Political Bureau member [and] vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member [and] secretary of the party Central Committee; and others.

PRC RIVER MINES ALLEGEDLY KILL MORE CIVILIANS

OW081538 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 8 -- The Chinese authorities have recently floated mines downstream rivers in northern Vietnam, killing many civilians. On June 25, a Chinese mine drifting on the Red River at Viet Hung village, Vu Thu District (Thai Binh Province) exploded and wounded an old people. On June 27, three persons including two children at Hai Giang village, Hai Hau District, and at Xuan Ninh village, Xuan Thuy District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) were wounded by Chinese mines. On July 1, two Chinese mines floating on the river were discovered by the population of Hai Boi village, Dong Anh District (Hanoi). On July 7, people picked up a Chinese mine at the sluice-gate no. 52 of the red river in Phu Van village, Vu Thu District (Thai Binh Province). Also during the flooding season from May 1st to July 27, (?last) year, China dropped mines on rivers killing ten and wounding 39 civilians in the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh, and Hanoi.

VICTIMS OF PRC BORDER SHELLING RECEIVE AID

OW051537 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- The Red Cross chapter of the northern border province of Ha Tuyen has delivered medicines and medical instruments, cloths, mosquito nets and blankets as aid from the international humanitarian relief fund to the families of teachers and pupils in Quyet Tien village, Quan Ba District, who were victims of Chinese artillery shellings on June 1. The Red Cross chapter has also mobilized its members to contribute hundreds of workdays repairing houses, class-rooms and ricefields damaged by Chinese shellings. Since the beginning of this year, the chapter has cooperated with other services in distributing goods and medicines to people at the border area to help them stabilize their life.

HANOI SAYS PRC HOSTILE POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED

BK041222 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86

["Event and Opinion" program]

[Text] The Beijing leadership has of late paid much [as heard] service to peace.

They claimed that they always advocate the preservation of peace in the region and the world over. It is pitying that their words do not match their deeds.

In April, China fired nearly 20,000 artillery and mortar rounds on northern Vietnamese border provinces; in May the figure was 70,000; and in June, 15,000. More seriously still on International Children's Day, 1 June, Chinese troops fired many artillery shells at summer camps of pupils in Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province. Chinese shellings killed on the spot two pupils: (Vang Thi Kim), 10-year old of the Mnong ethnic minority, and (Tra Vu May) 8-year old of the Yao ethnic minority and seriously wounded five others and teacher (Luu Thinh Phu). Meanwhile, Chinese scouts and commandos made many intrusions into the six northern Vietnamese border provinces for sabotage and espionage activities and abducting Vietnamese civilians.

On 1 May, a platoon of Chinese commandos penetrated into Nghia Thuan village, Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, 800 meters deep inside Vietnamese territory, abducting three Vietnamese civilians, including a child. These acts of the Beijing leadership have aggravated the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Moreover the Beijing leadership even floated mines downstream of Vietnamese rivers to kill civilians. In the 5 days ending on 17 June, two injured were sent to the Vietnamese-GDR hospital in Hanoi. The victims were Nguyen Ngoc Bien, 22, and little Dinh Thi Hong, 14, both dwellers of Tu Liem District on the outskirt of Hanoi.

This is not the first tie the Beijing leadership committed such crimes against the Vietnamese people. It is reported that from May to December 1985, there were more than 100 mine explosions in varius localities crisscrossed by rivers, killing 30 Vietnamese civilians and wounding 60 others.

This fact proved that Beijing's hostile policy toward Vietnam remains unchanged.

HANOI VIEWS ASEAN REACTION TO CGDK PROPOSAL

OW031043 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Shielding Criminals Is Undoubtedly a Crime"]

[Excerpts] The Cambodian issue is once again one of the major agenda items of the Manila conference of ASEAN foreign ministers. Referring to the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point proposal, a joint communique issued by the conference stressed that the Cambodian issue must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves.

If this statement that the Cambodian issue must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves were confined to its scope, this view of the ASEAN countries would be wise and conform to international morality and justice and humanitarianism. But the problem here is that the so-called eight-point proposal supported by the ASEAN countries is actually a means with which the Chinese authorities are attempting to strangle the People's Republic of Kampuchea and have the Pol Pot genocidal clique restored.

Therefore, the so-called eight-point proposal was not proposed by Cambodians but imposed on them by the Beijing authorities.

In the face of the three Indochinese countries' sincere proposals for a political settlement of the Cambodian issue and the widespread influence produced by these proposals, the confrontation policy pursued by Beijing and its running dogs has been condemned and isolated to an unprecedented extent. Precisely because of this, the Beijing authorities dished out the eight-point proposal to obstruct and sabotage the trend of dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. [passage omitted]

It is truth that the Cambodian issue must be settled by Cambodia itself. The Cambodian people on Cambodian territory are vigorously and effectively solving their own problems. While visiting Cambodia, delegations consisting of thousand of foreign guests from nearly 100 foreign countries have seen with their eyes a vigorous new life in Cambodia. Friends in the world are convinced that the domestic policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea takes its people's interests into account and that its foreign policy is aimed at achieving peace and friendship. Nearly 40 countries and international organizations have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a young independent country, with Heng Samrin as its chairman.

Therefore, supporting the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point proposal essentially means restoring the genocidal system of Pol Pot, a running dog of Beijing, in Cambodia and strangling the recovering Cambodian nation. This is a crime that cannot be pardoned by Vietnam and all progressive mankind.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. - THAI 'COBRA GOLD' EXERCISE

OW100731 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 86 — The daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today energetically condemns the joint U.S. - Thai military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold 86" as another gross provocation to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

The paper says:

"This exercise is part of a U.S. plan of effecting its Asia-Pacific reactionary strategy aimed at forming something of an eastern NATO against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as the growing movement for peace, national independence and democracy in the region.

"It takes place at a time when the United States is seeking all ways and means to cement its ties with the ASEAN countries politically, economically and militarily and feverishly arming the Bangkok administration by preparing for the reopening of its military bases and building up war reserves stockpiled in Thailand, and colluding with the Chinese reactionaries to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

"It is by no means accidental that "Cobra Gold 86" is unfolding while the Chinese reactionary ruling circles are hawking the so-called 8-point proposal of the Khmer reactionaries, which is nothing other than an attempt to bring the genocidal Pol Potists back to Kampuchea and to whip up their war of sabotage against the Indochinese nations".

The paper points out: "Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have always tried their best to normalise and even improve their neighbourly relations with Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

However, it is not enough for goodwill to come from only one side. The Thai authorities are acting counter to the interests of the Thai people themselves, and their actions are fraught with unpredictable consequences. [no closing quoation marks as received]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON DPRK ANTI-NUCLEAR STATEMENT

OW071557 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 7 Jul 8

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 7 -- "The Vietnamese Government and people fully support the reasonabe and well-intentioned proposals made in a statement of the goverment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23, 1986, considering it an important contribution to preserving world peace and defending mankind from a nuclear holocaust," said a spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today.

The June 23, 1986 statement says that the DPRK Government will refrain from the testing and production, stockpiling and introduction of nuclear weapons, will not premit the establishment of foreign military bases including nuclear ones, and will not allow foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial airspace and waters. At the same time, it demands that the U.S. Govenment stop the introduction of new nuclear weapons into South Korea.

Completely withdraw all already [word indistinct] weapons and abolish all plans on the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula. [sentence as received]

The government of the DPRK will respond to any negotiations with the U.S. Government and the South Korean Administration on the said proposals at any time and with any forms.

"It is known to everyone that over recent years, the United States has introduced into South Korea over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds, thus turning it into a nuclear base in the Far East and posing a serious threat to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and the Asian-Pacific region", noted the spokesman.

"The statement on June 23, 1986 of the DPRK Government once again manifests the ardent aspiration for peace and the efforts of goodwill of the people and government of the DPRK aimed at turning the Korean Peninsula into a peace and nuclear-free area, thereby contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace and against a nuclear war," he added. "The people and government of the SRV reaffirm their consistent solidarity with the fraternal Korean people's just struggle for easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country", stressed the spokesman.

HANOI PRECINCT CRACKS DOWN ON BLACK MARKETEERS

BK090841 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade (Nguyen Huu La) reports that since 20 June, the public security forces of Hoan Kiem Precinct [Hanoi] have launched a struggle against speculation, smuggling, and the production and marketing of counterfeit goods. As of today, 8 July, after 20 days of combining their investigations with the mass movement, the public security forces of Hoan Kiem Precinct have uncovered 94 cases involving speculation, smuggling, and marketing of counterfeit goods; and confisticated more than 2.5 million dong worth of merchandise, including cultural and art works, construction supplies, gasoline and oil, over 6 kg of silver, and nearly 500 gms of gold. The public security forces of Cua Nam, Cua Dong, Dong Xuan, Hang Dao, Hang Bo, Hang Bac, and Hang Ma wards, and 14 security cadres and combatants have been recommended for commendation and reward in recognition of their outstanding achievements.

At the request of the precinct public security chief, the Hoan Kiem Precinct People's Committee has set up an administrative sanctions council whose members are selected from the people's organ of control, the judicial organ, the financial organ, the trade sector, the industrial and commercial tax service, and the various professional offices. Based on the reports and incriminating evidence produced by the public security forces, the administrative sanction council of Hoan Kiem Precinct decided to confisticate 929.219 dong's worth of goods seized in 78 cases of speculation and imposed fines totaling 47,000 dong on a number of private traders.

Regarding 14 serious cases involving organized smuggling, marketing of contraband and counterfeit goods, and collusion with wheeler-dealers to steal state supplies, the Hoan Kiem Precinct Public Security Service has coordinated with the local people's organ of control in preparing files for trying them before the law.

NHAN DAN URGES ACCELERATED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

BK011015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 1 July editorial: "Accelerate the Revolutionary Movement Among the Masses"]

[Text] The 11th session of the Seventh National Assembly has concluded after discussing and deciding important tasks for the country.

Thoroughly understanding the eighth plenum resolution, the conclusion reached by the tenth party Central Committee plenum, and other resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the National Assembly affirmed that in the recent past, we have achieved great successes in our revolutionary undertaking. However, the socioeconomic situation is still rife with difficulties and some shortcomings still exist in work related to supervision and management.

The National Assembly pointed out that under the party's leadership, our entire people and Armed Forces are determined to mobilize the country's combined strength to successfully fulfill the 1986 State Plan, gradually stabilize the economy, firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and pave the way for new progress in the development of the country in subsequent years.

Let us translate that will of the National Assembly into specific revolutionary action through a vigorous mass movement that can bring about practical results. Our entire party, people, and Armed Forces are vested with heavy but eminently glorious tasks.

The recent tenth party Central Committee plenum was a political event of extremely great importance. The plenum vigorously affirmed that the spirit and basic substance of the eighth plenum resolution are correct, as they convey profound revolutionary significance and manifest the strategic determination of our party to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidy-based administration and switch to socialist accounting and business and mark a step of maturity in its leadership over economic work.

The plenum set forth the struggle guidelines for the entire party and defined a number of pressing tasks concerning prices, wages, and money for gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and correctly implementing the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. It also called on our entire party, Armed Forces, and people to uphold the revolutionary will in the struggle to overcome difficulties, enthusiastically emulate in poroductive labor, change the system of management, practice thrift, and strengthen national defense and security in order to score practical achievements in honor of the sixth party congress.

The most important thing that decides success in the implementation of various resolutions of the party and National Assembly is the successful launching of truly vigorous mass movement to motivate tens of millions of laboring people to promote their right to collective mastery and embark on revolutionary action.

All sectors, echelons, and grassroots units must provide good guidance for the emulation movement and promptly discover and effectively apply innovations for production rationalization and technical advancement such as those that can curtail the losses of materials, energy, money, and time in a product unit; improve quality; increase labor productivity; and lower production costs. They must also disseminate promptly and widely all new experiences, progressive models, and good examples along with struggling against all manifestations of negativism.

The yardstick to measure the effect of the emulation movement is the obvious results in the struggle to step up agricultural, industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production; satisfactorily manage the market; restore order in the distribution and circulation of goods; stabilize prices; balance budgets; stabilize the people's livelihood; consolidate national defense and security; and maintain social order and safety.

We can also help accelerate the mass movement by satisfactorily conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive, resolutely correcting errors and shortcomings, intensifying the socialist legal system, and satisfactorily holding party organization congresses at various levels and the Sixth National Party Congress.

Upholding the revolutionary will and sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline, let our entire party be determined to encourage our compatriots and combatants to participate in a seething revolutioanry movement and emulate in carrying out the two stratgic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland, thereby making practical achievements to honor the Sixth National Party Congress.

HANOI REPORTS DROUGHT HITS NORTHERN PROVINCES

BK081619 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Various localities in the north are now concentrating on irrigating their rice seedings, early 10th-month rice areas and areas under soil preparation.

Since 24 June, the weather has been hot with an unrelenting sun and insignificant rainfall. The water levels of various rivers have dropped, and only naturally circulating water has been directed into low-lying ricefields.

When water is in short supply as it was in late June, electricity is being cut off to almost all pumping stations. If they can manage to operate, they do so only a few hours at a time on an on-and-off schedule, causing difficulties in cultivation of the 10th-month crop. Certain pumping stations in Ha Bac and Ha Nam Ninh in particular now can get electricity 10-15 hours per day.

According to reports from 10 northern provinces, as of 2 July 210,000 hectares of ricefields needed water. However, as of 4 July 1986 -- 2 days later -- soil had been prepared for planting 10th-month rice in a total of 85,000 hectares of high-lying ricefields in areas in need of water where there are electric pumping stations. In Nghe Tinh alone, 15,000 hectares of summer-fall rice are now short of water. In Ha Son Binh, 2,100 hectares of early 10th-month rice and 4,100 hectares of rice seedlings have been hit by drought. In Hai Hung, 4,700 hectares of early 10th-month rice and 7,600 hectares of rice seedlings have also been drought stricken.

The sowing period for early 10th-month rice -- before the arrival of the winter crop -- is now almost over and the sowing time for the main 10th-month rice crop has just begun. According to a forecast of the Meteorological and Hydrological General Department, the heat wave marked by strong sunshine may be prolonged.

To ensure enough water for sowing the winter-spring and 10th-month rice on schedule, the Council of Ministers has met with three ministries -- namely water conservancy, agriculture, and power -- and decided to provide 70,000 kw of electricity to various pumping stations 20 hours per day, including 20,000 kw 24 hours per day, beginning 5 July 1986.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy has also instructed various localities to follow weather developments and the water levels of various rivers closely, open sluice gates to let out naturally circulating tidal water, channel water from various lakes and dams into 10th-month ricefields, and seek every means possible to obtain water supplies for rice seedings and early 10th-month rice plants and irrigate farm areas so that rice planting can be carried out as soon as the soil has been prepared.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

OW081306 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Text" of address by Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, at the opening ceremony of the Second Congress of Uncle Ho's Good Nephews and Nieces held in Hanoi on 4 July 1986 -- recorded]

[Text] Dear nephews and nieces: On behalf of the party and the state, I warmly greet the Second Congress of Uncle Ho's Good Nephews and Nieces and wish the congress great success. [applause]

I gladly welcome you delegates from the Lao Young Pioneers Organization and the Cambodian Young Pionners Organization and I convey through you my solicitous regards to all teenagers of fraternal Laos and Cambodia. [applause]

Over the past 5 years, under the party's leadership and with the assistance of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and schools, the Ho Chi Minh Young Pionners Organization [HCMYPO] has achieved encouraging progress in the seething emulation movement to live up to Uncle Ho's five teachings and become his good nephews and nieces.

To my knowledge, since the First Congress of Uncle Ho's Good Nephews and Nieces, more than 5 million teenagers have annually won the title of Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces. In the past 5 years, more than 2 million outstanding teenagers have been trained and cited and introduced into the HCMYPO, including 931,000 admitted to the HCMCYU. [applause]

Many typical individuals and collectives, such as the Young Pionner intergroups of the Thang Long school in Hanoi, the Tan Thoi Hiep school in Ho Chi Minh City, the Kim Dong school in Quang Nam-Danang, the Thanh Phu school in Thai Binh, the Quang Phuc school in Hai Hung, the Bac Ly school in Ha Nam Ninh, the Sa Dec school, and the Vinh Phu school have remained for years strong ones or collectives of Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces. [applause]

Duong Trung Dung from Hanoi showed his courage and self-denial when saving a young child from drowning. Hoang Thi Thu Huong, of the Tay nationality in Vinh Phu, has strived to overcome many difficulties in her study to become proficient in Vietnamese literature in the nation's level-II schools. Trieu Thi Luu, of the Dao nationality, a sixth grader of the Van Bang boarding school in Hoang Lien Son, has set an example of solidarity by helping her schoolmates in their studies and by actively encouraging those dropouts to return to school. Nguyen Phu Vinh, a sixth grader of the Giang Vo vocational school in Hanoi, won a gold medal at the fifth international Olympic competition on Russian language held in Moscow in 1985. Pham Van Trung, from Hai Hung, has carried to school on his back a classmate for 7 consecutive years. In Lang Son, Le Van Tien of the Tay nationality and Nong Van Thien of the Nung nationality, after detecting a Chinese scout, promptly guided local militiamen in capturing him. (Kho Manh), (Kho Tang), and (Kho Khao), of the Chau Ma nationality in Lam Dong, sighted many FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races] members and helped local militiamen apprehend them. [applause]. Nguyen Van Hai in Ho Chi Minh City; (Ca Toa Tuan), Tuan Ngoc, and Le Ngoc Phuc in Hanoi; and many other Young Pioneers have returned lost objects to their owners. [applause]

Today, all basic general education schools have organized their own HCMYPO teams, which have been consolidated through their efforts in developing them, increasing membership, and building them into strong ones. Under the guidance of their brothers and sisters in the HCMCYU and their teachers, the Young Pioneers in these schools can now manage their teams' daily activities, thus turning the HCMYPO into an active educational force and a support of the party while contributing, together with their schools, to forming new socialist people.

On behalf of the party and state, I warmy cite and praise your achievements. [applause]

Dear nephews and nieces: The HCMYPO is truly a direct reserve organization of the HCMCYU and a powerful reserve force of our country's revolution. It is also the first school of patriotism, socialism, and communism for you who are working within it. this is the best way for you to train yourselves as future masters of the country. It is your duty to endeavor to study and train in all aspects at school as well as in society, by participating in the collective activities organized by your schools and HCMYPO teams. You should further associate study and training with building steady, strong teams which can attract increasingly large numbers of teenagers and children. You should further accelerate activities aimed at promoting peace and solidarity and friendship with the teenagers of Laos, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as those all over the world. [applause]

For the sake of the Vietnamese nation's future and for the happiness of every family, I would like to take this opportunity to earnestly propose to all party committee echelons and the administration that there be coordination with various services and social forces, along the line of joint efforts by the state and people, in dividing up the tasks and working out child care and education plans while providing the best conditions, if possible, for the HCMYPO activities so that our children can study and participate in healthy recreational activities.

The HCMCYU should closely coordinate with the educational service in actively selecting and training members in charge of teenagers, consolidating Young Pioneer teams at all levels, concentrating on building the HCMYPO, supporting the initiatives of teenagers, and providing guidance for all of their activities both inside and outside their schools.

Dear nephews and nieces: I wish all of you constant joy, good health, and progress. Continue to accelerate the march in the steps of Uncle Ho and emulate his five teachings and score achievements in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress and the centennial of beloved and respected Uncle Ho. [applause]

HAIPHONG PARTY COMMITTEE CONDUCTS SELF-CRITICISM

BK091513 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by Minh Son]

[Text] The Haiphong City Party Committee has conducted self-criticism and criticism recently. In the field of distribution and circulation, apart from the strong points in implementation of the party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum resolution and various directives and resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, there are many loopholes in the city party committee's leadership in terms of business organization, management, and methods. Many noncommercial organs and enterprises have engaged in trade activities. The food and beverage business sector has developed rapidly but not in an orderly and healthy way. Those responsible for retail sales have engaged in wholesaling or the exchange of goods for resale to reap profits quickly through price difference. Many individuals and units in the socialist trade sector have established illegal contacts to siphon off state goods for sale at higher prices to amass profits for themselves, and have allocated bonuses not in accordance with the system and policy. So far, administrative and economic measures have not been adopted to severely and promptly deal with various cases involving indiscipline, thus arousing a controversy among the public.

To overcome this situation, the standing body of the Haiphong City Party Committee has guided various sectors and echelons in uniformly enforcing a number of emergency measures stipulated in some recent resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, especially the resolution of the party Central Committee's Tenth Plenum.

First, continue implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau's (draft) resolution on guaranteeing the right of autonomy to basic economic units in production and business. Review and allocate in the plan various types of materials -- especially fertilizer, insecticide, and seeds -- for agricultural production as well as for industrial, light industrial, and handicraft production involving mainly energy and raw and other materials. Strive to ensure that some 30 industrial enterprises are fully capable of turning in money to the state budget as planned. In the first 5 months of 1986, all enterprises -- such as the export rubber enterprise, the soft-drink enterprise, and the An Bien engineering enterprise -- have not turned in any dong since early this year.

Second, restore socialist order in distribution and circulation, especially on the organized market. Prohibit all organs and enterprises that are not responsible for distribution and circulation from engaging in business transactions.

Exert control over and severely deal with those retail units seeking to derive profits from wholesale trade, and promptly take disciplinary action against trade sector cadres and personnel who seek to siphon off goods to traders for sale on the free market to derive profits from the price difference.

Third, the city continues selling merchandise under a single-price system in accordance with the prices fixed by the trade sector. With the exception of grain, which is sold at fixed prices and in fixed quantities, other essential commodities such as pork, sugar, and soap can be sold to consumers once a month by directly adding price subsidies to wages.

Experience acquired in the past shows that goods at public places cannot reach consumers directly if they are sold in accordance with the prices fixed by the trade sector. Therefore, the city must instruct trade units and marketing cooperatives to bring goods to various organs, enterprises, schools, and worksites for sale at the prices fixed by the trade sector. Directors, trade unions, and mass organizations of all organs and enterprises have the responsibility of ensuring that goods are sold directly to consumers.

Fourth, although the coupon system and the practice of selling goods at two different prices were terminated, the trade sector, marketing cooperatives, and other distribution and circulation sectors have been authorized to provide a sufficient quantity of grain, foodstuffs, and other essential goods to wage earners and other people with subsidized status so that these people may buy goods under the system of including price differences in wages.

Fifth, along with expanding joint ventures with localities throughout the country to continue exploiting goods -- especially after the success scored by the Hoa Nghia agricultural production cooperative of Don Son District and a subward of Le Chan District in allowing peasants to use marketing cooperatives to bring theri agricultural products to sell to consumers in towns and cities -- the city will encourage 33 subwards to allow these cooperatives to bring their agricultural products to sell to or barter with consumers in these subwards. This task will not only help reduce the number of personnel at vegetable, fruit, and foodstuff shops in the city, but also accelerate cooperatives in reorganizing their labor force, production plan, and the management of their members to meet market demands.

Sixth, along with taking these measures, the city must consistently carry out market reformation and management, especially in big markets and key trade centers. The city meus strictly eliminate speculation, smuggling, illegal trading, and the siphoning off of state goods for sale at free markets. It must reorganize small traders and organize more production and service establishments in order to gradually shift a number of small traders into production and encourage them to engage in service activities under state management.

AQUINO CONFIRMS U.S. VISIT, LOYALIST RALLY BAN

HK100926 Quezon City Radyo ng bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino confirmed that she will push through with her scheduled visit to the United States in mid-September. She made the announcement in an open forum following her address before the Association of Roman Catholic Bishops and Businessmen.

At the same time, the president also indicated that she will no longer allow Marcos loyalists to hold rallies. According to her, while rallies are exercises of the freedom of expression, they have also become open rebellion.

The president also said that her visit to the United States would provide her with an opportunity to convice bankers to give the Philippines lenient credit terms. She added that she would use a commercial flight and not a chartered plane for the visit.

AQUINO WINS 'FIRST ROUND' WITH LOYALISTS

HK091440 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jul 86 p 5

[By reporter Marites Danguilan-Vitgu]

[Text] President Aquino has emerged victorious in quelling the loyalists' revolt but this is only the first round in a battle against remnants of the deposed regime out to destablize government.

In taking over Manila Hotel, Arturo Tolentino, who declared himself acting president, and his followers, sent a cutting messge to the Aquino government: They will not rest until they see the government in shambles, ready for their takeover.

But while the loyalist move failed, they did some damage to the new government. An impression of instability was created; President Aquino was perceived to lack a firm grip on government.

However, President Aquino proved her immense popularity and showed that she is in command of the Armed Forces. The loyalists have thus no strong grounds to dissudade mass support from President Aquino and build their own. And there is also the more critical issue: the loyalists do not present a better alternative to the Aquino government.

The unexpected "Manila Hotel problem" could have placed President Aquino in a dilemma, but she avoided it. If she had immediately ordered Tolentino and company arrested, that would have inflamed the situation. But if she had left them alone, and gone slow on them, she would have been considered "too soft."

She tread the middle ground of negotiation and showed a firm stance by giving the loyalists an ultimatum. Deputy executive secretary Fulgencio Factoran, Jr told BUSINESS DAY: "No one is after blood."

This experience has strengthened the President and Government, Factoran added, quite pleased that the incident showed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's and Gen Fidel Ramos's "instinctive support" for Aquino.

But Enrile seemed to have played his own game, too, gaining much from the situation. Two messages were clear: he has the support of civilian and military loyalists; and a number of soldiers in the field, exemplified by Lt Col Danilo Venturina's 200 men belonging to the Central Luzon Regional Unified Command based in Pampanga, are ready to rally behing him should he lead a coup against President Aquino.

Enrile has also boosted his stock with President Aquino. In her absence -- she was in Cagayan de Oro -- he held the fort and immediately moved to defuse the situation: he created a team that skillfully effected the surrender of some 200 soldiers.

On both government and loyalist sides, Enrile counts. And this, observers say, he has adroitly expointed to the hilt. "He seems to be quietly playing both sides," said one political analyst, "and may not even be moving to discourage the loyalists."

BUSINESS DAY gathered that some military officers at the defense ministry knew Sunday morning about the loyalists' plan to install Tolentino as acting president and that they would use Manila Hotel as the venue: they reportedly had monitored this religiously.

In retrospect, some questions are not being asked: Why did they not do anything to stop the loyalists? Why were soldiers not posted at the Manila Hotel to prevent armed civilian and military loyalists from entering?

Others argue that they may not have anticipated the seriousness of the loyalists' intent. Every Sunday, loyalist rallies at the Luneta have become much too routine; Tolentino has also always threatened to take his oath of office.

A high-ranking military official added that twice in the last few months, plans to install Tolentino as president had been aborted. This time, he said, when the tip-off came, the defense ministry failed to take it seriously.

Enrile on Monday night told a Rotary Club meeting: "We knew the movement of soldiers from Region 3 to Luneta Sunday morning...when they started to put black bands, we knew something was afoot. We wanted to see wht it was all about. Even some people in the rally did not know the entire situation."

But he said he did not know about Tolentino's plan to install himself as acting president: "I would have dissuaded them (loyalists). Tolentino saw me in my house April 27, Sunday evening. He told me that Marcos instructed him to take his oath... I told him he should not allow himself to be used by Marcos. I reported this meeting to the President. That was the last time I met Tolentino."

An earlier incident also showed that Enrile can play ball with the loyalists. During his visit to Ilocos Norte, he did nothing to shatter the myth of Marcos as their hero, in effect transferring the loyalists support to his side.

The "Manila Hotel problem" may be over but there is concern about the future policy of the Aquino administration of loyalists insisting on destabilizing the government. Enrile said the President has adopted a policy of leniency for now "so as not to fragment the military." But the next time around, he said they will make the loyalists "feel the pinch."

LAUREL INTERVIEWED ON TOLENTINO COUP ATTEMPT

PM100846 Madrid YA in Spanish 8 Jul 86 p 21

[Interview with Philippines Vice President Salvador Laurel by J.V. Colchero in Madrid -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Colchero] Is the situation in the Philippines finally under control?

[Laurel] It really was a pathetic attempt. And a failure. I believe that its aim was solely to attract attention and to distract the government from the work to achieve its goal of political stability. But they have failed. President Corazon Aquino has confirmed to me over the telephone that everything has returned to normal, that the situation is completely under control.

[Colchero] Why did they attempt a coup precisely on Sunday, when you were traveling to Madrid? Do you believe that the absence from Manila of the most experienced politician in Corazon Aquino's team could have had an influence?

[Laurel] I do not know whether taking advantage of my absence was part of the plan; perhaps they intended to catch people unawares, when Mrs Aquino was in Mindanao and I was in Madrid, but the fact is that they have failed.

[Colchero] Tolentino sought to involve in the coup Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was also defense minister under Marcos and who swayed the Armed Forces in favor of democratic change last February...

[Laurel] They needed him. Without Enrile and without Chief of Staff Ramos it was impossible to count on the military. And they could not succeed in the attempted coup without military support. They tried to win over Enrile, but he assured them that he remained loyal to the government and laughed at them.

[Colchero] Is Marcos' continued presence in Hawaii a threat to democracy in the Philippines, because the United States exercizes little control over his activity and tolerates his being in touch by telephone with his followers in Manila?

[Laurel] I do not believe at all that Marcos is acting in accordance with U.S. instructions. Quite the contrary. The U.S. stance is that it has told Marcos to desist from making plans to return to power, that he is not feasible for the Philippines because he now belongs to the past.

[Colchero] You told me in Manila a few months ago that it was premature to consider Marcos' return as an ordinary citizen. Has that government stance changed?

[Laurel] Marcos should stay away from the Philippines until we have regained political stability. We cannot tolerate his attempting to destabilize us just now.

[Colchero] Where do you believe Marcos could go in the future?

[Laurel] That is a matter which concerns the United States, because Marcos has no passport. We have canceled the validity of his passport, ans so he can go only where the United States allows him and only after the U.S. Administration supplies him with a document to travel.

[Colchero] Do you still believe that Marcos should not come to Spain at all?

[Laurel] I still believe that he should not. I have been told that he would not be welcome in Spain.

[Colchero] Will not Tolentino's attempted coup change the timetable envisaged for the Philippines' return to democracy?

[Laurel] Quite the contrary. Not only will it not delay the process of a return to democratic normality; we intend to accelerate it. The constitution is being drafted, and its text should be complete by 2 September. Afterward, a 2 month campaign until the holding of the plebiscite will begin. If the constitution is approved there will be municipal and parliamentary elections in February. Then we will have attained democratic normality, and at the same time we will continue to tackle the matters connected with peace of a domestic nature in order to put an end to guerrilla activity, and those of a socioeconomic nature.

[Colchero] Following this attempted insurrection, in which it seems that some generals on active service and on the reserve list could have supported Tolentino, is it possible to regard the Armed Forces as completely loyal? Will there be any purge of high-ranking officers?

[Laurel] I do not believe so, because what happened is something to which it is not worth paying too much attention.

ENRILE WARNS OF LESS LENIENCY 'NEXT TIME AROUND'

HK091550 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[By Antero F. Soriano]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Monday night the "Manila Hotel Incident or revolt" of former MP Arturo Tolentino was a good experience for the new government but warned that the "next time around, we will not be as lenient, we will make sure that they will feel the pinch."

Enrile said the incident had shown that this government (Aquino government) is no "pushover" because it can handle any crisis.

"This is a good experience because it has shown that we can settle our differences in a civilized and peaceful manner," said Enrile.

Enrile said the crisis ended peacefully because he and other top officials "calibrated their actions".

"We knew all along there was troop movement in the early morning of Sunday as reported by the army headquarters," said the defense chief. He said they also knew that the soldiers from Region 3 were moving towards Rizal Park.

He said their initial interpretation of the movement was that these troops were crowd control units but later they realized something was afoot and allowed the troop movement.

"Even the Marcos Loyalists who were attending the rally were not aware of this. I was told by Dick Sison of Manila Hotel that there were some armed men at the lobby and I told them to leave them alone," said Enrile.

The soldiers, said Enrile, seemed agitated and he instructed Sison to give them anything and not to resist. "Give them vodka or food," was Enrile's instructions.

Enrile said based on estimate, the number of people during the 37-hour drama was from a high 600 and a low of 60 people. Some civilians, he said, were also armed.

Later, Enrile said they decided to cut off the communication lines at the hotel but not water and power.

"That's what I did, calibrate the situation in order to preserve lives," said Enrile.

He said that Tolentino came to see him at home last April 27, and told him that deposed President Marcos suggested to him to take oath as acting president but Enrile said he dissuaded Tolentino from pursuing with his plan.

Enrile said he reported the matter to President Aquino but did not realize the Tolentino would go on with his plan.

He said he cannot warn the Marcos loyalists who are holding rallies that "enough is enough" like what he told former President Marcos in the February revolution because the Marcos loyalists are exercising a basic right of peaceful assembly while in the case of Marcos, he was exercising his awesome powers.

Enrile lashed at forces out to exploit the current hardship and liberalism of the present government.

He said the signs are clear: "political demagoguery in the mass media, agitation and propaganda in the urban centers and terrorism and violence in the countryside."

He also stressed that the military and the defense establishment will always remain neutral and called upon all sectors not to mislead the people about the military and defense ministry's alleged involvement in "these political partisan actions."

Enrile also said intelligence reports reaching him indicate that "there is an incipient threat of urban guerilla activity in our cities and towns including those in Metro Manila".

PROBE OF MILITARY ROLE IN COUP ATTEMPT SET

Inquiry in Pampanga

HK090503 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Jul 86 p 3

[By Roy Ramos]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga — Military authorities started Monday an inquiry into the role of some officers here in the "May [as published] 7 rebellion," including the reported movement of troops from this camp to the Rizal Park last Sunday.

Brig. Gen. Romeo David, commander of the Central Luzon regional unified command [RUC] said he will take action against the troops involved "once we have the complete facts of the matter."

Staff officers of the RUC and PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] held a closed-door conference Monday morning wherein the mechanics of the investigation as well as the circumstances of the troop movements were discussed.

"We are trying to find out the motive of the soldiers" Col. Lorenzo Mateo, PC/INP commander said.

Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan, head of the civil military office of the PC/INP here and one of the leaders of the troops who want to the Rizal Park, had been previously criticizing the government's "soft attitude" towards communists.

Initial investigation showed that the Manila trip of the troops was initiated by an officer of the RUC operations division.

Capt. Rogelio Quikao of the regional security action force said that the order to haul INP members of the civil disturbance force from the training camp in Mexico, Pampanga, was issued by Major Pedro Mendoza of the RUC.

The civil disturbance force was reinforced by PC and army soldiers from this camp before they left for Manila on board three six-by-six trucks and two mini-cruisers.

As of Monday afternoon, Mateo reported that some members of the group have abandoned their officers and have returned to Camp Olivas after realizing that they have been misled.

The returnees told Mateo that their leaders made them believe that they will be sent to Luneta to secure Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, because the two would be there on that day.

The PC has also established several checkpoints in strategic places in Central Luzon Monday to prevent the movement of Marcos loyalists.

In Zamboanga City, Maj. Gen. Jose Magno Jr. said Monday that the entire armed forces in Mindanao has rallied behind the leadership of President Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff.

Cleared of Liability

HK082345 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Military authorities pardoned and cleared of any liability all officers and soldiers who joined the Marcos loyalists' rally in Manila. Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Regional Commander Colonel Lorenzo Mateo met all the 86 troopers and 6 officers that joined the rally and oath-taking of Former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino as acting president of the republic. Mateo told them to forget what had happened last Sunday and not to discuss about it any more, and to continue to be united and dedicated to their task.

Ramos Creates Committee

HK100337 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos today [10 July] created a special committee to probe the involvement of police and military personnel in last Sunday's coup attempt. In a hurriedly called press conference, General Ramos said the committee's findings will be the basis of action against those involved in the plot to establish a rebel government.

Enrile Absolves Troops

HK100502 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[By Lito Mangaser]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, staking his name, honor and office, yesterday absolved of any criminal charges the 500 soldiers who joined Marcos loyalists who rallied around self-proclaimed "acting president" Arturo M. Tolentino in a failed coup Sunday.

Enrile said the soldiers should neither be embarrassed nor punished.

The rebel Tolentino "government" collapsed yesterday morning when about 5,000 Marcos loyalists backed by the soldiers surrendered to military authorities at 5 a.m.

President Aquino had given them until 3 p.m. yesterday to surrender.

Maj Gen Eduardo Ermita, armed forces vice chief of staff, said 277 loyalist troopers surrendered, all of them from Camp Olivas in San Fernando, Pampanga.

A "CHRONICLE" source said however, that 11 of the soldiers came from Camp Aguinaldo, the general headquarters in Quezon City, and 26 from a company detachment of the Philippine Constabulary in Antipolo, Rizal.

Witnesses also told the "CHRONICLE" that batches of soldiers in civilian clothes believed to be among the loyalist force, slipped out of the hotel and took the Light Rail Transit between 10 p.m. Monday and 5 a.m. yesterday.

The "CHRONICLE" had interviewed armed loyalist troops who claimed to be members of the defunct Presidential Security Command and who abandoned their posts Feb 25.

Brig Gen Jaime Echeverria, one of the five loyalist generals, said yesterday that he joined the coup forces to rebel against government's communist leaning.

Ermita said, however, that most of the defecting troops claimed they were made to believe that Enrile and Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, had joined the loyalist camp.

Asked who he considered president and commander in chief, Echeverria said he was leaving it to Enrile and Ramos to decide.

Echeverria also said that he left the Manila Hotel, which the loyalists declared as a temporary seat of government because "it was Tolentino's decision."

Starlet Annie Ferrer, a loyalist, said yesterday that she felt bad about Tolentino because "he suddenly disappeared from Manila Hotel."

Ferrer said that Tolentino never came back to the hotel after he slipped out late afternoon Monday to meet with a government negotiating team at nearby Army-Navy Club.

But she said the loyalists would not dissociate themselves from Tolentino because "he is the president of the Philippines."

Enrile told members of Raja Soliman Rotary Club Monday evening that the loyalist coup should not distract Filipinos from the "more important problem of insurgency."

He said that communist rebels were taking advantage of government's reconciliation policy and the "atmosphere of liberalism prevailing in the land," to destabilize the government.

He said the vital signs were "political demagoguery in the mass media, agitation and propaganda in the urban centers and terrorism and violence in the countryside."

These signs, Enrile said, "clearly show that the threat that has faced our country for more than half-century is once more staring us in the face with the single objective of overthrowing our democratic way of life through subversion and force."

Enrile said that the actions of communist rebels showed a "clear pattern of deception."

He said the rebels make peace overtures while they engage in violence, and express support for the government while pressing for "unreasonable and unrealistic demands."

Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff, denied yesterday that enlisted men would be retired.

Ramos was reacting to a newspaper report (not the "CHRONCILE") last June 30 that some 40,000 enlisted men would be "gradually purged" from the AFP.

OPLE COMMENTS ON TOLENTINO'S TAKEOVER BID

HK090451 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople yesterday said the revolt of former MP Arturo Tolentino, assisted by some military officers, presents President Aquino with the opportunity to "demonstrate true national reconciliation with erstwhile political enemies."

Ople said the President "should treat the revolt as an extraordinary assertion of the freedom of speech of her political adversaries." But in the event this is not possible, "she should grant them a general amnesty," he said.

Ople said the revolt was an act of "political adventurism" that could have endangered thousands of Filipino lives. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's "cool management of the crisis" fortunately prevented a bloody confrontation. He said the revolt was a self-limiting action because it was presented as a bid to reposses state power for Marcos and Tolentino after this was lost in the February revolution. "It did not tap deeper and wider sources of public sentiment against the Aquino regime," he said, adding that disaffected Filipino could look for another opportunity to express themselves.

He said the revolt was merely a symptom of "the instabilities that will persist until we have a new Constitution ratified by the people together with new elections."

"President Aquino should take this as a serious symptom of worsening disaffection of elected governors and mayors by OICS [officers-in-charge] the suspension of tenure of civil servants, and the unabated hostility towards former Marcos supporters," Ople said.

He added: "People also draw a sharp contrast between the continuing political vendetta against KBL leaders and the policy of accommodation with the Communist and the Muslim rebels."

CPP WARNS MARCOS LOYALISTS WILL TRY AGAIN

HK090953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 9 (AFP) -- A failed coup by supporters of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos may be the first in a series of armed attempts to overthrow the government, the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has said.

The CPP had alerted "revolutionary forces" to "unite and cooperate with all anti-fascist (government) forces" to stop the coup bid should it become necessary, the CPP central committee said in a press statement dated Tuesday and received by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Wednesday.

The statement condemned the abortive coup, during which Marcos associate Arturo Tolentino proclaimed himself acting president Sunday, saying that "once more the Marcos loyalists have been isolated and defeated by their own folly." But it warned that "it is not likely that the... incident is the last and final move that the Marcos loyalists are capable of." "It is the first of a series of armed challenges that they are bound to make. They are far from having exhausted their financial, military and political resources."

The statement also questioned the role of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who waited several hours to publicly reject Mr Tolentino's offer of the premiership and defence portfolio in the "new cabinet." It said Mr Enrile had been "maintaining close relations with and encouraging Marcos loyalist forces" and also criticised him for allegedly wanting to retain two strategic U.S. military bases here.

The communists, currently engaged in preliminary talks for a ceasefire with the government, want them removed, but President Corazon Aquino says she is keeping her options open after the current bases treaty expires in 1991. The CPP statement said that the president could count on the support of the communists against "any anti-democratic force" as long as it remained "receptive to the progressive suggestions of the revolutionary movement."

4 RADIO STATIONS SHUT DOWN FOR PART IN CRISIS

HK090407 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Four Metro Manila radio stations have been closed temporarily for allowing themselvs to be used by people promoting sedition and rebellion, the National Telecommunications Commission announced.

These stations -- DZXL, DZME, DWAD and DZEC -- will be allowed back on the air once the Manila Hotel crisis is over, Commissioner Rosauro Sibal said.

The closure was prompted by complaints from various sectors that the four stations were obviously being used by certain people in a disinformation campaign, Sibal added.

He noted that the stations covered Tolentino's inauguration as "acting president" at the Manila Hotel on Sunday as if the Cory government never existed.

Spokesmen from the stations told the 'CHRONICLE' they presented both sides of the Manila Hotel crisis and were never partisan.

DZME said the program had been paid for by Marcos supporters.

Stations Back on Air

HK091559 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Jul 86 p 3

[By Abe Cereojano]

[Text] The four Metro Manila radio stations closed for broadcasting loyalist propaganda from the Manila Hotel, where dissident politicians and soldiers holed out Sunday in a putsch attempt, were allowed back on the air yesterday.

The National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) said the lifting of the suspension was "only a formality." There had been an understanding that once the Manila Hotel crisis was over the four radio stations could resume broadcasting.

The four stations were DZXL, DZME, DZEC and DWAD.

CEASE-FIRE TALKS HIT SNAG DUE TO NO CONTACT

HK100458 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 5

[By Mike Alunann]

[Text] Ceasefire talks between the government and rebel panels have remained suspended for two weeks now apparently because of internal problems within the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Agriculture Minister Ramon V. Mitra said yesterday that there has been "no contact" since initial talks were held last month with emissaries of rebel negotiators NDF Chairman Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo.

Mitra said that former Senator Jose W. Diokno, chairman of the presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR), and he have been waiting for over two weeks for the rebel group to get in touch with them.

"They are supposed to get in touch with us, but apparently nothing has happened yet," he said. "We are losing our momentum owing to the delays."

Mitra expressed the belief that the CPP and NDF "have not gotten themselves together. They probably have not resolved their position in negotiating with the government."

He said that a task force he created is now studying specific projects to accomodate rebels who may go down from the hills. It is composed of former MAF [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] regional director Agustin Magoo, as task force head; agricutural special assistant Ricardo Roque, and Virginia Palo.

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O CHIN-U SENDS LETTERS TO LIVSEY, YI KI-PAEK

SK110603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 9 sent letters separatealy to William J. Livsey, commander of the U.N. Forces in South Korea, and Yi Ki-paek, South Korean defence minister, proposing to hold talks between the military authorities in accordance with the peace initiative of the supreme command of the Korean People's Army. Reply letters expressing the stand of avoiding talks between the military authorities for detente on the Korean peninsula came on June 21 and 24 respectively from the commander of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defence minister.

In this connection, the minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK demanded them to receive letters at Panmunjon at noon July 11, notifying the opposite side through the secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission that our side would send letters again to them expressing our stand. But the U.N. Forces side doggedly refused to receive the letter, groundlessly taking issue with us on the matter of the deputy for the addresser, the minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK who is first deputy for the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army. And the South Korean side also refused to receive the letter of the minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK.

Such condition compelled our side to send over radio the letters to the commander of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defence minister. The letter dated July 5 sent to the commander of the U.N. Forces in South Korea over radio reads:

I received your reply letter dated June 21. In the letter you interpreted our proposal for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula merely as a matter of North-South relations and evaded talks between the military authorities for its settlement and expressed the stand that in case of discussing problems related to the relaxation of the tension, it can be discussed at the military armistice commission.

I cannot but consider that such stand of yours stemmed either from your insufficient understanding of our proposal or from your absence of will to solve the problem of easing the tension. I, therefore, think that your letter cannot be a proper reply to our letter.

Your side confined the problem of easing the tension proposed by us to the North-South relations. This is a wrong understanding distorting the reality. The problems of averting war and easing the tension on the Korean peninsula are mainly those arising between us and the United States before they are a matter of North-South relations. In actuality the danger of war of the Korean peninsula is ascribable to the presence of U.S Forces in South Korea and the war policy and the threat of war to which our people are exposed comes mainly from their military action against us.

Now U.S. Forces more than 40,000 strong are present in South Korea, various kinds of U.S. military equipment incuding more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons is deployed and U.S. military exercises for attacking us are being held almost every day there. This reality patently proves that the United States can by no means be ruled out in settling the problem of easing the tension. It is quite natural, therefore, to mention, before anyone else, the U.S. side and call the United States to account when we argue on the problem of detente and peace on the Korean peninsula.

This was why we proposed last time to sit at one table with your side, considering that the U.S. side is the very one responsible for the heightening of the tension on the Korean peninsula and a responsible party which is under obligation to relax the tension there. But you, who hold real military power with U.S. Forces present in South Korea directly under your command and control them, said yourself that the problem of relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula is a matter of North-South relaxations to be solved among the Koreans themselves. This cannot but be a surprising fact deviating too far from common sense.

Of course, we have matters to be settled separately with South Korea. But your side, mixing the problem to be settled between us and South Korea with those to be settled between us and the United States, tries to shirk your responsibility. No one can say that this is a sincere attitude for detente and peace. If you are so unwilling to come out to the table of dialogue for detente and peace, you should have refrained to begin with from heightening the tension and chosen the road of withdrawing from South Korea.

As your side could not categorically turn down the discussion of the problem of easing the tension, your side said in the letter that the question of detente could be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. This assertion of your side is, in fact, unrealistic and contradictory to the previous stand of your side.

As you know, the Military Armistice Commission is a mechanism for ensuring the implementation of the Korean armistice agreement. But the Military Armistice Commission has failed to reach any agreement even on trifling matters for the observance of the provisions of the armistice agreement. And it failed to settle even the elementary problems related to security in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and the joint security area at Panmunjom proposed by our side recently. It is evident to everyone that under such conditions it is impossible to realize our peace proposal containing matters outside the framework of the Military Armistice Commission through this mechanism.

While evading to hold talks between the military authorities which can practically settle the matter, your side called this time for discussing the problem of easing the tension at the Military Armistice Commission which cannot settle the problem, this position cannot be viewed as a true one in every respect. Further, we cannot believe the assertion of your side calling for the discussion of the problem of easing the tension at the military armistice commission.

When we proposed to discuss the problems of suspending military exercises for the relaxation of the tension at the meeting of the military armistice comission, your side opposed the discussion of the matter itself, claiming that it is outside the function of the Military Armistice Commission. This was not long ago.

Your side has forgotten this word given by yourself some time ago and now says as if general problems related to the relaxation of the military tension including the problem of suspending military exercises can be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. This is nothing but a pretext for evading talks between the military authorities proposed by us.

No one can agree with the whimsical attitude of changing assertion and logic for the convenience of justifying a wrong stand on the matter of same character. When we proposed to have tripartite talks, your side refused to come out to the table of talks, saying that they would deal with the problem of the withdrawal of U.S. Forces and the conclusion of a peace agreement. And now your side refuses even to solve the immediate problem of detente, not the solution of the fundamental problem for peace on the Korean peninsula. Your side talking about "threat of southward invasion" from the North opposes and refuses to accept this and that proposal of ours for detente and peace. We cannot but doubt what your side really wants to do.

This is an international year of peace. Our nation and the world's people earnestly hope to see the danger of war dispelled and the tension eased on the Korean peninsula this year. Our nation and the world's people earnestly hope to see the danger of war dispelled and the tension eased on the Korean peninsula this year. Our initiative on holding talks between the military authorities is the best way of realising the aspiration and desire of our fellow countrymen and the world's people at present and accords with the stand of the United States which professed its desire for dialogue and detente in Korea. Your side should deeply study our new peace proposal again and show a positive response from an honest stand.

We hold that talks between the military authorities should be opened without fail within July as proposed in our letter dated June 9.

In this connection, I, hoping for the realization of preliminary contact as early as possible, entrust the date and venue of preliminary contact to your side.

I hope for your positive reply.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0400 GMT on 11 July at this point adds the letter's signature block as follows: "O Chin-u, First Representative of the Supreme Commander of the KPA, Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, 5 July 1986"

The letter dated Jul 5 sent to the South Korean defence minister over the radio reads:

I received your reply letter dated June 24.

As you know, we, out of an earnest desire to remove the danger of war and tension created in the country, had the privilege to advance a peace proposal to your side recently to solve immediate problems awaiting urgent solution in the military affairs.

But your side, contrary to our stand, has taken the stand of categorically refusing to come out to talks between the military authorities, not sensible of its bounden duty to remove the danger of war befalling the nation, and thereby greatly disappointed the entire fellow countrymen and the world's people who had been desirous of detente, dialogue and peace.

This is very regrettable.

Your side, instead of giving a responsible answer to our new peace initiative, has tried to justify your wrong stand in evading talks between the military authorities, shifting the blame for the suspension of the dialogue onto our side.

As for the blame for the suspension of the hard-won north-south dialogues and failure to resume them, we should call your side to account for this.

I am not going to mention the efforts exerted by the delegations of our side for the North-South dialogues here, but you can hardly deny that entering this year the military authorities of our side took a positive step to stop military exercises, large and small, for the purpose of saving the north-south dialogues from the danger and creating a favourable atmosphere for them.

Contrary to our efforts, however, your side has suspended all talks at a time by staging the large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercises together with the United States against the other party to the dialogue with the mobilization of armed forces hundreds of thousands strong and military equipment of various kinds. Further, your side has heightened the tension and hindered the resumption of the dialogue by officially stating that it would escalate the military rehearsal in the future.

I think you who have organized together with the United States military exercises incompatible with the dialogue must know well of this.

Your side must realize that it is helpful to the improvement of the present complicated North-South relations and to the relaxation of the tension in our country for your side to take the stand of frankly admitting its responsibility and examining itself.

In the reply letter your side, taking the attitude of getting on our nerves and carping on us from the beginning, failed to show a due sincerity for our constructive peace proposal.

Your side, first of all, slandered without reason our proposal for talks between the military authorities, as one for a "propaganda" purpose.

It cannot be construed otherwise than a very thoughtless assertion reflecting the perplexed position of your side that failed to find any reasonable ground to oppose our peace proposal, reasonable and fair.

Without sitting face to face with us for discussion, your side, on its seat far away slandered at will our disinterested proposal as one for "propaganda". No one can say that this is the proper attitude of observing good manners and solving the problem.

In the letter your side, refusing to accept our peace proposal as one for "propaganda", holds that the problem of easing the tension should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

We cannot but say that your side made such an assertion, unable to see reason and unaware of its position.

As for the Military Armistice Commission, this mechanism as pointed out in the report of the supreme command of the Korean People's Army, is failing to solve even matters for the observance of the provisions of the armistice agreement and to reach agreement upon even problems related to security in the very narrow joint security area under its control.

Further, it cannot but be said that in view of our proposal for settling immediate military problems for detente and peace in a package, the present Military Armistice Commission whose function is limited is too small in scale and low in level.

In connection with your assertion that problems should discussed at the Military Armistice Commission, it is necessary to recall that your side, in actuality, has no competence or say in this mechanism.

The counterpart of the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission is a U.S. Army general and the secretary and joint duty officer are U.S. Army officers and even the post of the language section chief is held by a U.S. Army officer. Under such condition, we can hardly understand where is your seat and who is your partner and what you want to say if problems are discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

Without taking into consideration its position, your side repeated the assertion of the U.S. side in its reply letter that problems should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. This is a wrong behaviour in view of national dignity and a disgraceful behavior affecting its honour.

We would like to add one word more that as for the "proposal for building trust" your side said you brought forward for detente, people clearly know that it is a proposal of the U.S. side, not of your side, and they consider that your side merely issued a statement in support of it.

To all intents and purposes, the stand and attitude of your side is to have a discussion at a place without its seat or the right to settle problems, denying itself to be an independent party to the dialogue and avoiding the place for detente and peace. Such stand and attitude failed to give a proper reply to our peace proposal.

As for "talks between the supreme chiefs of the north and south authorities" your side brought forward in your letter, it is a proposal purely for a propaganda purpose, a claptrap one ignoring the reality.

It does not stand to reason to propose top-level talks without consideration under the present condition in which the multi-channelled dialogues between the north and the south have suspended.

Our proposal for talks between the military authorities reflects the positive stand of resuming the deadlocked north-south talks and realising top-level talks at an early date by taking steps for detente in the military affairs.

If your side is truly interested in the matter of top-level talks, why did it evade in the letter even to make a mention of parliamentary talks which should be taken into account without fail for top-level talks, while talking about Red Cross and economic talks? We cannot but doubt what your real intention is.

All facts show that your side does not want detente or dialogue but seeks only confrontation and war in our country.

In face of the imminent danger of war the entire fellow countrymen watch the military authorities before anyone else. If you who should conduct responsible work for detente and peace turn away from this and avoid the responsibility you assume before the nation, you will be only committing a crime against the nation.

Our peace proposal is not a matter which may be solved or not by any party and whose realisation may be given up by anyone's refusal.

It is a vital question related to the destiny of the whole nation an important matter directly related to world peace.

Proceeding from this, I hold that your side must deeply study again our proposal that those who hold real military power sit face to face to solve urgent military problems waiting for solution in our country, and show an affirmative response to it.

In view of the urgency of talks between the military authorities, we think that they should be opened without fail within July, as already proposed in our letter dated June 9.

In this connection, I, hoping for the realisation of preliminary contact as early as possible, entrust its date and venue to your side.

I hope for an early reply from you.

Letters Refused

SK110540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] The DPRK minister of People's Armed Forces [O-Chin-u] has sent letters to the commander in chief of the UN Command in South Korea and the South Korean minister of national defense.

In accordance with the peace proposal of the KPA Supreme Command, Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of People's Armed Forces, on 9 June, sent William J. Livsey, commander in chief of the UN Command in South Korea, and Yi Ki-paek, South Korean minister of National Defense respectively, lettrs proposing holding talks among persons in military authority. However, on 21 and 24 June, the commander in chief of the UN Command in South Korea and the South Korean minister of national defense respectively sent letters of reply expressing the position of shirking talks among the persons in military authority to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula.

In connection with this, the DPRK minister of People's Armed Forces, through our side's chief secretary of the MAC, informed the opposite side of the fact that he will again send letters revealing our position and demanded that the opposite side receive the letters in Panmunjom at 1200 on the afternoon of 11 July. However, this day, unjustly, the UN Command side persistently refused to receive the letter, finding fault with the question of the title of our minister of People's Armed Forces, the first representative [taeriin] of the KPA supreme commander, who sent the letter. The South Korean side also refused to receive the letter of our minister of People's Armed Forces.

Under these circumstances, our side, against its will, cannot but send the letters to the commander in chief of the UN Command in South Korea and the South Korean minister of National Defense via the radio [pangsong].

NODONG SINMUN ON ROK-U.S. AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK100158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 8 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 July commentary: "The Relations Between Masters and Servants That Cannot Be Concealed"]

[Text] Presently, by babbling about partnership and being allies whenever they open their mouths, the U.S. imperialists are desperately embellishing South Korea as an independent state. The South Korean puppets are also propagandizing, as if they exercise sovereignty. However, all of this is nonsensical. On the surface, there is a so-called regime in South Korea. At the same time, there is a so-called president. Thus, South Korea appears to be an independent state. However, in actuality, everything is nothing more than a camoflage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are playing the role of masters.

The U.S. imperialists are the real rulers who hold all power in South Korea and play the role of masters. The Status-of-Forces Agreement, which was concluded on 9 July 20 years ago between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, fully shows this.

This agreement is a completely brigandish and humiliating one which defines that the U.S. military authorities exercise judicial jurisdiction over the crimes of the U.S. aggression troops over the South Korean people. So to speak, the agreement has defined that extraterritorial privileges be allowed for the U.S. aggression forces in South

South Korea has to yield to U.S. pressure for the opening of the South Korea market, which kills South Korean business firms and workers. At the same time, despite the damages to the South Korean farmers, cattle are important from the United States and forcibly sold in South Korea. Moreover, the sacred land of the fatherland has been completely offered as the aggressors' military base, as a powder-reeking war exercise ground, and as a place of testing chemical, and germ weapons. Precisely, this is the reality of the South Korean regime in which traitor Chon Tu-hwan is wearing the cap of president.

Though the U.S. imperialist aggressors commit atrocities such as assaulting the houses of civilians everywhere, plundering the people's properties, raping women, and killing innocent residents, the South Korean puppets can take no punishing measures. At the same time, when a dog was brought into the office of a minister, they could lodge no protest at all.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops, while participating in the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, killed a pregnant female school teacher. Nevertheless, to continue to wear the cap of president, the people who spoke of this fact were suppressed on the charge of spreading a groundless rumor, and the patriotic students who are unyieldingly turning out in the anti-U.S. struggle are being suppressed on the charge of violating the heinous National Security Law. Precisely, this is the situation of the puppets.

In South Korea, where the aggression troops' violation of sovereignty is openly committed and encouraged, how can an independent state exist? The South Korean regime is completely a colonial puppet regime which maintains its life by eating U.S. bread crumbs.

Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, said that the U.S.-South Korean relations were not horizontal ones but vertical ones. This is not accidential at all.

The South Korean people have branded the United States as an arrogant neocolonial ruler, and the U.S.-South Korean relations as the master-servant relations. They are raising the torch of the anti-U.S. struggle high.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring conceal the master-servant relations between the colonial ruler and its stooge.

The anti-U.S. struggle of the youths, students, and people, which is furiously expanding in South Korea of late, is a just struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' colonel rule.

No force can frustrate the aspiration of the South Korean youths, students, and people to recover the violated national prestige and sovereignty with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. imperialists must abandon the foolish idea to continue the colonial rule by embellishing the South Korean puppet regime as an independent state. They must withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the demand of the era and people.

ROK NOTIFIES NORTH OF REFUSAL TO ACCEPT LETTER

SK110448 Seoul YONHAP in English 0438 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has refused to respond to North Korea's offer to send a letter from its Armed Forces Minister O Chin-u to Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek of the South, a Defense Ministry source disclosed Friday.

Pyongyang recently notified Seoul that it would had Seoul a letter Friday through the truce viilage of Panmunjom, but Seoul rejected taking the letter, urging instead, that Pyongyang utilize existing dialogue channels between the divided halves of the Korean peninsula.

On June 17, northern Defense Minister O sent a letter to his southern counterpart, calling for a defense ministers conference. The Pyongyang overture was turned down by Minister Yi in his letter sent to O June 24. In the letter, Yui said that inter-Korean military matters can be handled by existing channels such as the Military Armistice Commission. Yi, instead, called upon Pyongyang to "immediately resume the suspended inter-Korean talks" -- Red Cross talks for reunion of dispersed family members and economic talks.

A ministry source said that the maintenance and development of existing dialogue channels with sincerity are more important than the numerical increase of dialogue channels to ease tension between the two Koreas and to restore the lost sense of mutual trust between them.

"Discarding propaganda activities by taking advantage of ususal mail delivery, the North Korean side should show sincerity to resume the inter-Korean dialogue, and we, therefore, have served a notice to North Korea that we cannot afford to receive O's proposed letter," he said.

ROK PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK110349 Seoul YONHAP in English 0334 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Friday strongly urged North Korea to resume the inter-Korean Red Cross, parliamentary and economic talks next month. In telephone messages to North Korea, South's chief delegates of the three meetings proposed that the 11th red cross main meeting be held on Aug 28 in Pyongyang, the sixth economic talks on Aug 6 in the truce village of Panmunjom, and the preliminary parliamentary talks on Aug 13 in Panmunjom.

The South had proposed on March 26 this year to resume the inter-Korean dialogue which the North unilaterally suspended in January, citing the annual South Korea-U.S. join military exercise, Team Spirit '86. At that time, Seoul proposed that the Red Cross talks be held on May 27 in Pyongyang, economic talks on April 30 in Panmunjom, and parliamentary talks on May 14 in Panmunjom. Pyongyang turned down the bid.

Yi Yong-tok, Seoul's chief delegate to the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, urged that the Red Cross talks be held Aug 26 in Pyongyang saying that it was very regrettable that the Red Cross talks cannot be held for more than seven months despite the repeated calls by the Southern side.

In a telephone message sent to North's chief delegate Yi Chong-yul, Yi said "the two sides achieved substantial progress last year in the discussion of the five-point agenda items through the past three main meetings." The Red Cross talks in 1985 have brightened the prospects for the "family reunion projects" by exchanging home-town visiting groups, "if the 11th main conference were held on Feb. 26 as originally agreed upon and the two sides made progress further in the discussion of the agenda, the solution to the problem of reuniting dispersed families would have been advanced," he said.

Reminding Pyongyang of its previous suggestion that the discussion of agenda be completed by September this year, marking the 15th anniversary of the inauguration of the Red Cross talks, Yi urged that the North Korean Red Cross should come to the dialogue without condition.

Mun Hui-kab, chief delegate to the economic talks, also said that he thinks the economic talks between the two sides should not be delayed any longer, considering the high aspirations and expectations by the entire Korean people. In his message to Yi Song-nok, Pyongyang's chief delegate, Mun stressed that the North Korean side should accept the South's call for the resumption of the talks unconditionally, and proposed that the sixth meeting be held at 10 a.m. on Aug. 6 at the conference room of the neutral nations' supervisory commission in Panmunjom.

Mun said the two sides, through the five past meetings, have reached agreement on the mutual trade and economic cooperation to considerable degree and agreed to establish a joint economic cooperation committee to be headed by deputy prime minister-level officials of the two sides.

Pointing out that the two sides had been ready to start the drafting of concrete agreement document, Mun said that it was "irresponsible and insincere" that Pyongyang unilaterally cancelled the talks and refused Seoul's call.

Kwon Chong-tal, chief delegate to the inter-Korean parliamentary talks, also sent a similar message to his Northern counterpart Chon Kum-chol, proposing that the third preliminary talks be held at 10 a.m. Aug. 13 in Panmunjom.

DJP OFFICIAL ON NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

SK100726 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (Yonhap) -- A key functionary of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Thursday that his party will consider its candidate for the top office of the next government only after it reaches an accord with the opposition on the projected constitutional revision.

Chong Sun-Tok, DJP's secretary general, told reporters that "in any way, we have to conclude the negotiations for the constitutional revision by the end of this year, and it will be a due course for our party to think aobut the candidate after that." Chong said the government party will decide on the procedures for designation of the candidate depending on the form of government under the new constitition.

The DJP has not yet revealed a clear stance on the form of the new government, but made it clear that it opposes the direct presidential election system demanded by the opposition camp.

When asked whether No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, would be the candidate, Chung said, "in any party, it is true that the present leader has the edge,"

In regard to the remarks made by No in a meeting last month of DJP lawmakers that the party president has endowed him and the party with the authority and responsibility to take the initiative in the politics, Chong said those could be interpreted as a call on the present party leadership to resolve the constitutional issue with "firm sense of calling." President Chon Tu-hwan concurrently serves as the president of the government party.

Chong said No will disclose his thoughts about the future of the DJP in speeches or lectures he will deliver at the DJP's summer camp beginning on July 21.

Touching on a possible amnesty on the constitution day that falls on July 17, Chong indicated that the possibility has not been ruled out of the opposition demand for the release of dissident detainees in connection with the formation of the special national assembly committee for the constitutional revision.

"Normally there has been no amnesty on the constitution day. But it is clear that the government has an intention to contribute something to the political circle," Chong said.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK NEXT WEEK

SK110108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision which was born through a political resolution by rival parties last month is expected to go into operation next week.

For the past 16 days since the panel came into existence on June 24, the parties have failed to fix the lists of their delegates to serve on the committee because of disagreements over the composition ratio.

However, it was learned yesterday that they narrowed the gap in their positions on the issue through behind-the-scenes contacts.

The composition ratio which the rival parties agreed broadly was 23 for the DJP, 17 for NDP, four for the minor opposition Korea National Party and one for the independent group.

The NDP has argued that the independents or members of splinter groups such as the New Conservative club should not be included in the committee formation because they stand for the parliamentary cabinet system instead of a direct presidential election which it supports.

The DJP presented its list of 20 special committee members to the House speaker on Wednesday and will add three shortly. The KNP submitted the list of four delegates yesterday.

Meanwhile, the NDP plans to announce its line-up list today or tomorrow, party sources revealed.

To consult about the selection of the delegates, NDP president Yi Min-u and his advisor Kim Yong-sam had a breakfast meeting at a Seoul hotel yesterday.

In the meeting, they held the identical view that although the NDP's demand was not accepted by the ruling party, it is desirable to hurry up the operation of the committee, the sources said.

Informed sources said that the NDP's line-up includes Reps. Pak Il, Pak Yong-man, Kim Hyon-kyu, Pak Chan-chong, So Sok-chae, Mok Yo-sang (all of whom are followers of Kim Yong-sam) Yi Yong-hui, Ho Kyong-man, Kim Yong-pae, Cho Sun-hyong, Pak Chong-yul (followers of Kim Tae-chung).

The KNP's delegates to the panel are Sin Chol-kyun, Choe Chae-ku, Yi Pong-mo and Yang Chong-kyu.

The names of the DJP's delegates were Kwan Chong-chol, Kim Chong-nam, Kim Chong-in, Kim Chong-ho, Kim Hyong-uk, Nam Chae-hui, Pak Kyong-sok, Pae Song-tong, An Pyong-kyu, U Pyong-kyu, Yi Chi-ho, Yi Han-tong, Cho Ki-sang, Cho Nam-cho, Chong Tong-song, Chong Chang-hwa, Chae Mun-sik, Ho Chong-il, Hyon Kyong-tae and Hyon Hong-chu.

Yon Kil-chung, Kim Suk-hyon and Ko Kun are expected to be added to the list.

KIM TAE-CHUNG ON IMPLEMENTATING LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK110112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" Column]

[Text] At a regular meeting of his faction members, Kim Tae-chung said the local autonomy system is "no less important than constitutional reform."

Criticizing an intraparty argument calling for postponed implementation of the local autonomy system till after the next general elections, Kim said. "The NKDP must push for an early implementation of the system along with the revision of the Constitution."

Kim, who leads a powerful NKDP faction, chairs a meeting of his faction lawmakers every Thursday.

At the session, Kim's faction members agreed that elections for local councils should precede the next general elections and that chiefs of local governments be picked by direct elections, according to Rep. Yu Chun-sang.

PARTY, STATE COMMUNIQUE ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

BK110016 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Jul 86

["Special communique"]

[Text] The KPRP Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers, the National Assembly, and the KUFNCD National Council would like sorrowfully to inform party members, cadres, male and female combatants, and people throughout the country that Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, the famous student of President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding combatant of the international communist-worker movement, and the great friend of the Cambodian people, passed away at 1530 on 10 July 1986 at the age of 79 after a serious illness.

To express our grievous mourning for Comrade Le Duan, who had accomplished outstanding feats in the cause of the national liberation of peoples in the three Indochinese countries and in preserving and consolidating the special relations between Cambodia and Vietnam, the KPRP Central Committe, the Councils of State and Ministers, the National Assembly, and the KUFNCD National Council have decided the following:

1. To institute mourning throughout the country for 5 days from 11 to 15 July 1986. During this mourning period, all party and state institutions and mass organizations at all levels must fly the national flag at half-mast and suspend all public entertainment.

2. Organize grand memorial ceremonies for Comrade Le Duan in the central sector and provinces and municipalities.

3. Send a high-ranking delegation of the party and state to attend Comrade Le Duan's funeral ceremony in Hanoi.

SIHANOUK: LE DUAN DEATH WILL NOT AFFECT COMBODIA

HK101425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian resistance coalition, said Thursday the death of Vietnamese leader Le Duan would not alter Vietnam's policies in Cambodia.

"I think that the death of Le Duan will not bring any change in the colonialist policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Cambodia. This policy will remain the same," Prince Sihanouk said.

Prince Sihanouk said he had developed a strong friendship with Mr Le Duan and Truong Chinh, now Vietnam's top leader, between their first meeting in 1969 at the funeral of Ho Chi Minh, and their last meeting in September 1975.

"Since then Le Duan and I have never had any contact, even indirect," he said in a statement given to reporters by a member of his staff.

"Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Co Thach and company have turned out to be the enemies of my country since 1979. Consequently they became my enemies," he said.

However, the prince added that in contrast to Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Co Thach, "Mr Le Duan has never pronounced any despising words about me."

"My comment about his death," he said, "is peace to his soul."

Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia in 1979, and remain there to protect the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh against resistance guerrillas.

China reported the death of Mr Le Duan without comment in a brief dispatch from Hanoi released by the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) soon after the official announcement was made by Hanoi Radio.

The dispatch, quoting the Voice of Vietnam within two hours of the first broadcast confirming Mr Le Duan's death, gave a brief history of his positions in the Vietnamese Communist Party but made no comment.

Chinese officials could not be reached for China's reaction to the news. China opposes the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

VODK REPORTS HU YAOBANG RECEPTION FOR SIHANOUK

BK060316 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 3 July, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, hosted a reception in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife on the occasion of Sihanouk's birthday.

On this occasion, the samdech said he will continue to unite with Cambodian nationalists and resistance forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until the end and that he will not abandon this fight. The samdech also congratulated Hu Yaobang for his successful visit to 4 European countries.

Hu Yaobang praised the samdech's fighting spirit in the struggle against foreign aggression. He expressed his conviction that the Cambodian people will score the final victory in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national liberation. The general secretary also briefed the samdech on his recent visit to Britain, West Germany, France, and Italy. He said all these countries have expressed their support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically.

PRACHEACHON DENOUNCES ASEAN CAMBODIA STATEMENT

BK060747 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Jul 86

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "It Is an Impasse To Help the Cambodian Reactionary Groups and Encourage Beijing's Confrontation Policy"]

[Text] The 19th annual conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers was held for 2 days on 23 and 24 June in Manila, the capital of the Philippines.

In the conference's statement there are a number of inactive points which interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs by voicing support for the Cambodian reactionary groups and their 8-point proposal, which was mapped out by Beijing and aimed at enabling the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- the clique that caused so much bloodshed and committed so many crimes against the Cambodian people -- to return to power in Cambodia.

The Manila statement attested that the ASEAN countries have not made any initiative for the settlement of the remaining problems between the group of Indochinese countries and that of the ASEAN countries. Moreover, they have helped the Beijing lackeys and followed the confrontation policy of the hegemonist-expansionists and imperialist forces against the PRK and the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, they have blamed Vietnam and the Indochinese countries for not desiring to solve the Cambodian problem through negotiation and said that Vietnam's proposals do not contribute to settling the Cambodian problem.

As a matter of fact, during the past almost 8 years, both in word and deed, the PRK, SRV, and LPDR have sincerely made every effort and set forth various reasonable proposals showing their willingness to hold talks and negotiations for the settlement of problems between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The goodwill attitude displayed at the 10th, 11th, and 12th conferences of the three Indochinese foreign ministers have been welcomed and supported widely by public opinion in the region and the world as a positive contribution to stimulating the negotiations between the two groups of countries -- thus contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship -- and to solving the Cambodian problem.

The statement of the 12th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers held at the beginning of 1986 had once again displayed the unswervingly good-willed attitude of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos toward the settlement of the Cambodian problem. This statement clearly analysed and stressed two aspects of the solution to the Cambodian problem. These two aspects are: 1. The internal aspect that must be solved by Cambodia itself without any outside interference; and 2. the international aspect of the solution to the Cambodian problem, which includes the agreement on withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, which must be done simultaneously with the end to all material and military aid to the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionary groups, with the end to the use of Thai territory by these elements as their sanctuaries for opposing the PRK, with the end to all outside intervention into Cambodia's internal affairs, and with the end to all hostile, military activities by those countries who oppose the PRK.

This is truly a reasonable proposal for peaceful negotiation of the Cambodian problem to ensure long-lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The PRK and SRV Governments recently agreed to withdraw another part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers for the fiftn time from Cambodia. This fifth troop withdrawal is another proof of the correct stand and goodwilled attitude of Cambodia and Vietnam in contribution to the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia in conformity with the aspirations and genuine and correct interests of the more than 350 million people in the region.

The ASEAN countries still confirm that the threat to them and to the whole of Southeast Asia derives from the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and not from Vietnam. But during the past almost 8 years, they have turned a blind eye to the perfidious maneuvers and activities of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles in causing continuous tension and confrontation in Southeast Asia and maintaining the state of enmity between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in an attempt to conceal their crimes against the Cambodian revolution and the three Indochinese countries.

The ASEAN countries' call for withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia unilaterally and without paying attention to the fact that Thailand is still providing sanctuaries to the Cambodian reactionaries for use in their opposition to the Cambodian revolution is in fact assistance to the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and the reactionary imperialist forces and an obstacle to the trend of dialogue for settlement of the Cambodian problem. The Manila statement also praised and supported the proposal of the Cambodian reactionaries and called on Vietnam to accept this proposal, which is just a perfidious maneuver concocted by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in an attempt to reverse the situation in Cambodia and restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. Sihanouk himself has admitted that if the 8-point proposal is implemented, the Khmer Rouge will certainly rule Cambodia.

The Cambodian people firmly reject all the erroneous proposals on the Cambodian problem stated in the Manila statement. All these proposals do not contribute to stimulating the negotiations to solve all the remaining problems between the two groups of countries. Moreover, they are tantamount to encouraging the confrontation policy of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, thus causing tension in Southeast Asia.

In Southeast Asia, the trend of peaceful coexistence and the constructive proposals made at the 10th, 11th, and 12th conferences of the three Indochinese countries have enjoyed increasing support with each passing day.

Together with Vietnam and Laos, we are ready to hold talks and negotiations to solve all problems between the two groups of countries, thus contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship. However, we resolutely oppose all the perfidious schemes and activities of the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary lackey forces, and resolutely pledge to firmly defend our national independence and sovereignty, thus vigorously stimulating the cause of our national defense and construction in order to make each of our countries advance toward firm socialism.

VODK PRAISES ASEAN'S CAMBODIA COMMUNIQUE

BK280403 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People Highly Appreciate and Express Profound Thanks for the Just Joint Communique of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting"]

[Text] On 24 June, the 19th annual meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila issued a joint communique affirming its resolute support for the CGDK's 17 March 1986 peace proposal and demanding that Vietnam reconsider its rejection of this proposal. At the same time, the communique denounces Vietnam for not resolving the Cambodian issue politically and for continuing its attacks to massacre the Cambodian people, particularly civilian refugees along the Cambodian-Thai border and in Thailand. It exposes Vietnam's deceitful partial troop withdrawals from Cambodia and demands that Vietnam withdraw all its forces from Cambodia as prescribed by UN resolutions.

This is a just and common-sense position reflecting the just, correct, and principled stand of the ASEAN countries. Since Vietnam invaded Cambodia at the end of 1978, the ASEAN countries, which constantly adhere to the UN charter and international law governing interstate relations, have adopted a just stand on the issue by firmly opposing Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Cambodia and demanding that Vietnam immediately withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia unconditionally to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without any outside interference or pressure. During the past more than 7 years, all the ASEAN countries have made every effort to conduct activities in the international arena to assist and support the CGDK, both morally and politically, and to seek a political, just, and long-lasting solution to the Cambodian issue.

At every session of the UN General Assembly and in other international forums, as well as at every session of its annual meeting, ASEAN has cooperated with all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over in denouncing and condemning the Vietnamese aggressors and firmly demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their destiny themselves. And recently, ASEAN has voiced its support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue and demanded that Vietnam accept this proposal by holding talks with the CGDK.

This correct and just stand by the ASEAN countries has heightened their prestige in the international arena. They have also received increasing support from the international community. This is a great encouragment to the Cambodian people, all Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, and the CGDK, who are arduously and persistently fighting the Vietnamese enemy on the Cambodian battlefield. The Cambodian people, the National Army, and the CGDK would like to express their profound and wholehearted thanks for the correct and just stand and activities of the ASEAN countries and the hope that the latter will continue these righteous activities, support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal, and cooperation with all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over to pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their destiny themselves -- finding a just, long-lasting, political resolution to the Cambodian issue.

SPK COMMENTARY DENOUNCES THAI-U.S. EXERCISE

BK091200 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1143 GMT 9 Jul 86

["Cobra Gold 86" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 9 -- The U.S.-Thai joint military exercise "Cobra Gold 86" to be staged near the Thai-Kampuchean border is a direct provocation against, and a threat to security and peace of Kampuchea. According to foreign sources, the U.S.-Thai joint military exercise "Cobra Gold 86" is to be held from July 10 to August 13 with the participation of more than 10,000 men from the three armed services of the United States and Thailand. Thailand has claimed that the exercise would help Thai troops train themselves on the spot in a ground offensive against any intrusions which might take place there to test their fighting capacity.

But it is quite interesting to see the places where such war game would be conducted with sophisticated weapons and in a scale larger than the previous ones. This constitutes not only a direct provocation against, and a threat to security and peace of Kampuchea and other two Indochinese countries but also aggravates tension in the whole Southeast Asia. Moreover, such war game which has existed since 1982 cannot be singled out from other U.S. interference in other parts of the world. It has run counter to the aspirations of peoples in Southeast Asia for peace, friendship and cooperation.

Thailand's deeds and words have once again unmasked its dark schemes and allegations that threat comes from the three Indochinese countries. All Thailand's hostile acts can be easily seen through the purpose of this war game, its continued violations of Kampuchea's territorial integrity, particularly its direct backing of the Polpotist criminals and other Khmer reactionaries, and its ambitions to grab more land from neighbouring countries. In the face of such hostile attitude, the Kampuchean people and army are doubling their vigilance to defend their country and shall foil all hostile moves against their independence and sovereignty.

SRV TRAIN AMBUSHED IN BATTAMBANG, 31 KILLED

BK070114 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Report from Various Battlefields]

[Excerpt] East Battambang battlefield: On 29 June, a Vietnamese train leaving Battambang for Phnom Penh was ambushed and destroyed by our forces between Ta Phde and (Kouk Thom). We killed 31 and wounded 37 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; among those killed were 2 pilots. We destroyed a locomotive, 16 train cars, a Belgian AK rifle, 3 12.7-mm guns, 6 B-40 and 6 B-41 rocket launchers, 2 M-30 machineguns, 3 RPD guns, 20 AK's, and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

VIENTIANE CARRIES SRV COMMUNIQUE ON LE DUAN

BK110226 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from Hanoi, at 0330 on 10 July, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, passed away after a period of serious illness at the age of 79. On this occasion, the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee issued a special communique, the text of which follows:

The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee are boundlessly grieved to announce that Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, passed away at 0330 on 10 July 1986 after a period of serious illness at the age of 79.

During Comrade Le Duan's illness, the party and state of the SRV cared for him earnestly, sending a contingent of competent professors and doctors with adequate medical facilities to treat him to the best of their capabilities. But due to advanced age and the seriousness of his illness, the comrade has departed from us forever.

During the nearly 60 years of his revolutionary activities, with his absolute loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to the interests of the country and people, Comrade Le Duan devoted his entire life to the tasks of national liberation and reunification and to advancing the country toward socialism.

As a prominent disciple of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan was an outstanding leader of the Vietnamese party and people and a stalwart combatant of the international communist movement, the workers movement, and the national independence movement.

Comrade Le Duan's death is a great loss of the Vietnamese party and people. To show their fond memory of and gratitude to Comrade Le Duan, a joint meeting of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee has decided:

1. To organize national memorial services with solemn rites for him throughout the country;

2. To permit the entire party, Army, and people to mourn for Comrade Le Duan for 5 days 11-15 July.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS KPRP ON ANNIVERSARY

BK281218 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 28 (KPL) -- The general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, K. Phomvihan sent yesterday a message of greetings to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, (KPRP), on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the KPRPK.

During the past 35 years, said the message having executed the lofty will of the Indochinese Communist Party founded and nurtured by the great Ho Chi Minh, the KPRP had resolutely led Kampuchean revolutionary forces and people in defeating the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. They had also smashed the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocide, the puppet of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, and hence scoring great victory of historical significance, the message stressed.

This victory, the Lao leader continued, opened a new era, and era of independence, genuine self-mastery and national resoration and building on the path of socialism, pointed out K. Phomvihan.

The said victory and success of the Kampuchean people have greatly contributed to the restoration of the traditional solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, and strengthening the alliance among them. So doing, they have contributed to the struggle for peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, K. Phomvihan said.

The Lao said expressed pride over the successes scored by the KPRP and people and considered them as their own.

K. Phomvihan concluded saying.

"On this solemn occasion, I wish the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP headed by General Secretary Heng Samrin, new and still greater success in their implementation of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress.

GROUPS STUDY LPRP CC DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

Secretariat Instruction on Study

BK051127 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] In mid-June, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued Guidance Instruction No. 51/KLSK on organizing study of and contributing opinion to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented at the Fourth Party Congress. The instruction was aimed at mobilizing our entire party, army, and masses to appreciate the party's line and policy one more step and to study and contribute opinion to the draft political report so that it will be the creative work full of the collective talents of our entire party and people. On this basis, grasping a increasing faith in the party's correct line and leadership will be strengthened while the internal unity and unification will be further enhanced together with the sense of responsibility of all party cadres, members, combatants, and people toward the tasks of defending the country and building socialism. The instruction was also aimed at effecting a new positive change in the ideological line, attitudes, and pattern in working and at creating a new sense of determination and a new posture in order to translate into reality the resolutions adopted at the Fourth Party Congress, thus leading the revolution in our country to march firmly forward.

The instruction also urged that emulation campaigns in the entire party, army, and masses be more vigorously and thoroughly carried out, aimed at fulfilling the 1986 state plan to create achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress. In the immediate future, efforts must be concentrated on carrying out production in a timely manner, consolidating cooperatives of all types with new quality, applying the principle of relationship among the state, cooperatives, and producers, fulfilling necessary requirements of the people during the rice growing season, and promoting national defense and public security work in the countryside and at the grassroots level.

The instruction also explained that the study and consideration of each part and problem must be based on the law of socialist revolution and the party's line and policy. The reality in each locality, the nature of work, and the responsibility of each individual must be taken into account. Freedom of expression must be enhanced in accordance with democratic principles. Views must be expressed on general issues, moving down to specific problems and individuals. Everyone must dare to speak the truth and dare to comment on any past shortcomings, and must avoid approaching only subjective and easy issues while trying to stay away from objective ones or merely trying to deal with them superficially.

The instruction stressed: While studying and contributing views on the draft political report, we must review the second 5-year state plan in our respective services, localities, and foundations. If anything is found to be incompatible with the overall orientation, tasks, and objectives, it must be modified and resolved. We must avoid the phenomenon of having one's mouth bigger than one's stomach without realizing one's own capability. At the same time, we must avoid the attitude of seeing only difficulties, making no efforts, failing to find solutions, and lacking a sense of responsibility.

Media Committee Studies Report

BK091441 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 July, the State Committee for News Agency, Newspapers, Radio, and Television concluded the second political life campaign among committee members to study and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented to the Fourth Party Congress. Son Khamvanvongsa, acting chairman of the committee, noted the outcome of the campaign which allowed all the participants to appreciate the numerous great and firm victories scored by, and the talented and brilliant leadership of, the party in the past 10 years as well as the orientation and tasks of the Lao revolution in the years to come, especially during the Second 5-Year State Plan. Each participant contributed earnest views to the draft political report with a sense of responsibility, while each service closely scrutinized the contents of the draft political report, comparing them with its own Second 5-Year Plan so as to find strong and weak points for modification.

Emerging from this campaign, the participants were able to consolidate their attitudes toward friend and foe and the struggle between the two lines and to understand the success and failure of the plan of their service as well as certain remaining problems which must be resolved. As a result, they will be able to vigorously and actively carry out activities in their office, thus contributing to mobilizing a national campaign to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

PASASON on Party Instruction

BK080510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jul 86

[5 July PASASON editorial: "Organize and Guide Movements To Carry Out Political Life in Most Effective Manner"]

[Text] The 10th plenary session of the Third Party Central Committee which was held from 15 to 31 May 1986 is of profound revolutionary significance. It was considered a very significant milestone for our party in promoting the creative studies through collective intelligence of the entire party and people to collect views with a high quality and put them in the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Congress of our party. To translate into reality the spirit, contents, and objectives of the plenary session, the party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued an additional concrete instruction agreeing that political life campaigns be extensively and thoroughly carried out in the entire party, army, and people by putting an emphasis on studying and giving views on the draft political report of the party Central Committee. Since then, the party committees at various levels, various branches, and various mass organizations have enhanced their sense of responsibility, firmly grasped the guidance ideas of the party Central Committee, fully promoted and expanded collective democracy, and encouraged the cadres, party members, workers, farmers, socialist intellectuals, and various classes of the people of various tribes to promote and expand their freedom of thought and freedom to express views openly towards the correct and creative line of our party and towards the great, all-round, and firm achievements scored by our entire people over the past 10 years as well as towards the weak points and remaining problems which are considered objective realities now facing our nation and people.

Through the understanding on the conveniences or difficulties, on the distinguishing of friends from foes, and on the complexities, fierceness, turbulence of the struggle to settle the problem of who will win over whom between the two systems -- socialism and capitalism, in this initial stage, those who join in the political life campaigns have together sought concrete and most appropriate ways and means within the scopes of their responsible work while contributing positive views with a high spirit of responsibility to the political life campaigns which are useful to the nation and themselves. On this basis, our entire party and people have been helped to profoundly understand and firmly grasp the party's line through evidenced reasons and practices, to increase their confidence in the correct leadership of the party, and to reach a unanimity with the party. They have been helped to maintain a sense of awareness and a sense of initiative responsibility, and to be prepared to devote everything for the party's cause and

To achieve fruitful success in carrying out our political life campaigns which are basically aimed at studying and giving views on the draft political report of the party Central Committee, in discussing details of each part and each issue, it is necessary to be based on the law of socialist revolution and on the line and policies of our party and to be in conformity with the practical conditions of each locality, each branch of service, and responsibility of each person. Everyone must maintain a genuine freedom of thought and extensively maintain democracy so as to give views on overall problems down to specific ones.

Each one must dare to discuss the truth and dare to comment and report on any past shortcomings, and must avoid approaching only subjective and easy issues while trying to stay away from objective ones or merely trying to deal with them in a superficial manner. In other aspects, the execution of routine work must be ensured without contradicting the central work and major work of each service and locality. While studying and contributing views to the draft political report, we must strive to review the second 5-year state plan in our respective services, localities, and foundations. If anything is found to be incompatible with the overall orientation, tasks, and objectives, it must be modified and resolved to conform to the reality. We must avoid being extravagant and the attitude of seeing only difficulties, making no effort, failing to seek solutions, and lacking a sense of responsibility.

The decisive significance is that our entire party, army, and people must become more united than ever before and strictly implement every statement contained in the guidance instruction issued by the party Central Committee Secretariat on organizing study of and contributing opinions on the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented at the Fourth Party Congress. At the same time, we must maintain a sense of vigilance, resolutely smash any sabotage or destructive schemes to create disturbances, distort the truth, and sow fabricated rumors employed by the enemies.

It is now more important than ever that the party committees at all levels, all services, and all mass organizations heighten a sense of revolutionary perseverance, the spirit of galant fighting, and the spirit to overcome all difficulties so as to mobilize the masses to enthusiastically carry out the revolutionary movement to make as many effective contributions with high quality, thereby turning the draft political report of the party Central Committee into a creative study genuinely created with the collective wisdom and knowledge of the entire party and masses.

Vientiane Committees Study

BK090610 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] After 5 days of energetic work, on 7 July the party and administrative committees of Vientiane capital closed a successful meeting on political life campaigns held to contribute to the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by more than 700 key cadres from various branches, factories or plants, and companies in eight districts in Vientiane municipality. The political life campaigns discussed in the meeting on this occasion fell into six categories -- production; national defense; public security maintenance; circulation and distribution; communications, transportation, and foundation construction; and cultural and social categories.

In the meeting, the participants studied the draft political report of the party Central Committee. They have come to understand the great achievements in the political, national defense, public security maintenance, economic, cultural, and social fields made by our entire army and people over the past 10 years. They have also come to understand the clear-sighted and resolute leadership of our party. At the same time, the participants discussed the implementation of the party's line, plans, and policies in Vientiane. Through the meeting, they have seen the achievements and victories that the people of various tribes in the capital have made under the leadership of the party and administrative committees over the past 10 years. They also discussed and criticized the shortcomings resulting from the old mechanism.

In the meeting, the delegates unanimously agreed to the political programs of the party Central Committee. They have reached unanimity on the overall contents, concrete directions, and methods of implementation of the political programs. In addition, the delegates have increased their understanding and further heightened and strengthened their senses and stand to contribute to defending the country and successfully building socialism in our country.

REPORTAGE ON LE DUAN'S DEATH, FUNERAL PLANS

Funeral Committee Listed

OW101635 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10 -- Following is the list of the state funeral committee:

1- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council of the SRV. [Hanoi VNA in English at 1624 GMT on 10 July also identifies Truong Chinh as: "head of the state funeral committee."]

2- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

3- Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

4- Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee.

5- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of national defence.

6- Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central committee and vice president of the State Council.

7- Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the State Council.

8- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee.

9- Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

10- Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

11- Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

12- Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of its organizing committee.

13- Le Duc Anh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy minister of national defence.

14- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs.

15- Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

16- Nguyen Huu Tho chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the State Council.

17- Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council and president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

18- Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party and vice chairman of the National Assembly.

19- Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party and vice chairman of the National Assembly.

20- Hoang Truong Minh, member of the CPV Central Committee, head of the Nationalities Commission of the party CC and president of the Nationalities Council.

21- Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

22- Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and acting president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

23- Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

24- The Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh, president of the Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics and vice chairman of the National Assembly.

25- The most venerable Thich Duc Nhuan, head of the Sangha Council and the Vietnam Buddhist Church.

Regulations on Mourning Issued

OW101606 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10 -- The state funeral committee has issued the following stipulations concerning the national mourning of party General Secretary Le Duan:

1- During the five days of national mourning from July 11-15, all entertainments are suspended.

2- The offices of the party, the administration, and mass organizations from the central to village levels, and of Vietnamese representatives abroad will fly the mourning flag with a black band.

3- In Hanoi capital, a wreath-laying ceremony will be held on July 13 and 14, and the memorial and burial services on the morning of July 15, 1986.

All provinces and cities will organize memorial services on the same day as Hanoi.

The Vietnamese represetatives abroad will organize memorial services at their offices.

NHAN DAN Editorial Tribute

BK110348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[11 July NHAN DAN editorial: "Let the Entire Party, People, and Army Remain United and Translate Sorrow Into Revolutionary Actions"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has passed away. This is a great loss to our entire party, people, and Army.

Comrade Le Duan's long life of public service -- spanning nearly 60 years -- was inseparable from the revolutionary background of our country, led by our party since its founding. The comrade was involved in many realistic and diversified activities in various areas across our country; developed close attachments to his compatriots, comrades, and combatants throughout the country; and experienced many ordeals of the revolutionary struggle. The comrade's efforts are part of those of our party and people.

As one of the pioneering comrades following the revolutionary path charted by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, the comrade dedicated his whole life to the glorious undertaking of our party and nation. One of his lofty characteristics was to be absolutely loyal to the cause of liberating the fatherland and the communist ideals. Simple, modest, and deep affection for his compatriots and comrades were his special traits.

As an outstanding disciple of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan, together with other leading cadres of the party, contributed greatly to leading our people to great historic victories -- achieving national liberation and unification, and advancing our entire country toward socialism.

The comrade was a creative and militant Marxist-Leninist and a great theorist. He made numerous valuable contributions to building the theoretical treasure of our revolution.

Although esteemed Comrade Le Duan has left us forever, his glorious deeds will live forever with our party and people. His aspirations and wishes for building a prosperous, powerful, and socialist Vietnam with its bountiful and happy people as the masters of their country and society will guide the thoughts and actions of each of us in our continual struggle to translate these aspirations and wishes into realities.

At this moment of sorrow, our entire party, Army, and people vow to follow the example and take up the cause of Comrade Le Duan by strengthening unity and singlemindedness around the CPV Central Committee and striving to carry out in a truly satisfactory manner the two strategic tasks -- building and defending the socialist fatherland -- including the current pressing socioeconomic tasks. They must conduct successfully the party congresses at all levels and the Sixth National CPV Congress.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Tribute

BK110712 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[11 July QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Deep Grief Over Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan"]

[Text] Comrade Le Duan, our CPV general secretary, is no longer with us. Our entire party, people, and Army deeply grieve the staunch revolutionary fighter who fought constantly for nearly 60 years for communist ideals and our country's independence, freedom, and socialism as well as the success of the revolutionary cause in the world.

Since the early days of the revolution, beside great President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan was one of the party's outstanding leaders, whose name and image have been deeply engraved in the hearts and minds of party cadres and members and of our people of various strata.

Aware of the revolution from early on, Comrade Le Duan joined revolutionary activities beginning in the final years of the 20th century [as heard]. He was among the first generation to follow the path of national salvation charted by great Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc. Although imprisoned several times and forced to cope with numerous hardships and difficulties through the tough ordeals he endured during the struggle against the enemies of the nation and the working class, Comrade Le Duan always showed his absolute loyalty to the party and people. Determinedly and persistently, he moved forward and dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary cause.

As an enthusiastic person, Comrade Le Duan became an outstanding disciple; a kind-hearted, simple, and modest communist; a competent revolutionary fighter; and an outstanding, dynamic, and creative leader of our party who contributed greatly to the Vietnamese revolution both in theory and realistic action.

The comrade joined Uncle Ho and the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau in leading the people to victory in the resistance against French colonialist aggressors, especially in Nam Bo, the nation's heroic land where the comrade experienced many years of hardship mingling himself with the revolutionary movement and attaching himself to the masses in many areas, from the eneme's rear area to the liberated area.

During the protracted, hard, and tough anti-U.S. resistance, taking up the cause of great Uncle Ho as party general secretary, the comrade, together with the Political Bureau and the CPV Central Committee, led the entire people and Army in holding high the nothing-is-more-precious-than-independence-and-freedom determination and in fulfilling President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament that we must be determined to fight the Americans until final victory, totally liberate the country, an open up a new era -- one of independence and unification in the advance toward socialism.

In international activities, the comrade contributed significantly to building and consolidating the special solidarity between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; strengthening and developing the all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community; persistently preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism; and strengthening the militant solidarity of the world communists and workers' movement and the national liberation movement.

In the past few years, faced with the new revolutionary situation in which the entire country was striving to build socialism and defend the fatherland, despite his advancing age and his deteriorating health, Comrade Le Duan was concerned day and night about making his contributions to effectively directing implementation of the two strategic tasks to keep our country's revolution moving forward.

To the People's Army, as secretary of the CPV Central Committee's Military Commission, Comrade Le Duan played an important role for a long time in applying the party's correct military lines. He contributed many creative theses on the idea of a people's war and adopted many sharp policies to guide the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation by our Army and people. Comrade Le Duan reserved for the People's Armed Forces his special attention. He attentively monitored and encouraged our Army day and night to fight and win.

Comrade Le Duan's life was marked by many years and months of attachment to the revolution and his fight and contributions to the party, the fatherland, and the people. His meritorious deeds are inseparable from the great performance of Uncle Ho and our glorious party.

Comrade Le Duan's death is a great loss to our party, people, and Army. The comrade left us his example of the life of a communist fighter who had struggled untiringly for the revolution.

Mourning for Comrade Le Duan, our entire party, people, and Army vow to follow his footsteps by fulfilling the comrade's glowing dreams about the future of the country and its people.

We have our heroic party, heroic people, and heroic Army. By remaining united around the CPV Central Committee, our strength will become invincible.

Regardless of how brutal and perfidious our enemy, we are determined to be victorious; regardless of how great the difficulties, we are determined to overcome. With the whole country of one heart and the entire Army and people of one mind, we are determined to implement successfully the two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. Translating sorrow into revolutionary action, we must strive in the struggle to score new achievements in productive labor and in safeguarding security and national defense and to do everything well to contribute to the success of our Sixth National CPV Congress.

THANK-YOU MESSAGE ON GENERAL'S FUNERAL

BK090555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Jul 86

["Thank-You Message in Connection With Senior General Hoang Van Thai's Funeral" -- date not given]

[Text] The SRV Ministry of National Defense, the Funeral Organizing Committee, and the bereaved family would like to sincerely thank the leaders of the party, State Council, National Assembly, and Council of Ministers; the various political parties, departments, ministries, sectors, central organizations, local party and administrative organizations, and army units; embassies, representative offices, and military attaches of various countries in Hanoi; the LPDR Ministry of National Defense; and all comrades and friends for coming to the wake and attending the burial service for Comrade Senior General Hoang Van Thai. Comrades and friends, please forgive us for our shortcomings, if any, during the course of the funeral.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION FROM MONGOLIA ARRIVES

OW082009 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 7 -- A delegation of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its Chairman J. Jamyan, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, arrived here today for a visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed on its arrival by Nguyen Quang Xa, president of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association, and Gelegiyn Adiyaa, Mongolian ambassador to Vietnam.

UN UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS 26 JUN-2 JUL

OW021627 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- Rafiuddin Ahmed, under U.N. secretary general and special representative of the U.N. secretary general, left here today after a visit since June 26. During his stay, the U.N. official exchanged views with Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son on questions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, met with the Vietnam Committee for International Year of Peace and visited Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. On July 1, he was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

FBIS-APA-86-133
Friday
11 July 1986
Vol IV No 133 Supp 096

Supplement

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

19TH MPRP
PARTY CONGRESS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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DAILY REPORT
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Batmonh Addresses Congress

WA300001 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 86 pp 2-7

[Report of J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, at 19th MPRP Congress on 28 May 1986 in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

Dear Guests,

The 19th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress has assembled in an atmosphere of the tremendous political and labor enthusiasm of our people. In the period which has elapsed since the preceding congress the Mongolian people have progressed confidently along the socialist path, successfully accomplished the planned quotas of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and thereby taken one further major step forward in the creation of the material-technical base of socialism.

In the course of the nationwide struggle for realization of the decisions of the 18th congress and the accomplishment of the tasks of the party's domestic and foreign policy the working class, cooperative herdsmen, and working intelligentsia of our country rallied more closely around the MPRP, and the unity of party and people strengthened even more. Becoming conditioned increasingly in the ideological and organizationl respects, the party is honorably performing its role of tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Mongolian people and their political leader.

The 19th Party Congress has to sum up the results of the work of the party and the people in the period under review, formulate the course of domestic and foreign policy for the next few years and determine effective paths of the country's socioeconomic development and increased public well-being.

Now, when the communists and all working people have with inspiration and enthusiasm launched the Eighth Five-Year Plan and when life dictates the need for us to attune ourselves and work in a new way, the party is confronted by an urgent task -- a fundamental improvement in its political, ideological, and organizing activity and an enhancement of the role and responsibility of the party organizations of all levels. We must display an exceptionally businesslike approach to the urgent problems of society's development, reveal shortcomings and oversights with all due candor and stringency and with scrupulous and party-minded honesty, and completely forswear all that is obsolete and impedes progress.

An inspiring example for us here is the experience of our friends, the Soviet communists. We are all witnesses of how the CPSU at its 27th congress approached problems of the development of Soviet society and international life with Leninist boldness and innovation and of what titanic, truly creative work it is performing to embody practically the program of an acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development and ensuring lasting peace in the world.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered at the 27th congress by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, the new version of the CPSU Program and other political documents were a major contribution to the creative development and enrichment of Marxism-Leninism under the new historical conditions.

Comrades,

Our people's achievements in building a new life are indisputable and tremendous. But we are faced with tasks which far surpass the frontiers which have been reached.

The party sees it as its duty, unswervingly implementing its program designs, to reach new heights in the country's socioeconomic development and the further upsurge of public well-being.

I. The International Situation and MPR Foreign Policy

Comrades,

The international situation has remained highly complex and tense in recent years. These have been years of abrupt exacerbation of the political climate in the world and the increased threat of nuclear war.

What is the reason for this dangerous development of events? The fact that aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States, rejecting the policy of detente, have embarked on the path of breaking up the military-strategic parity which had evolved in the world, intensifying the nuclear arms race, and militarizing space. The United States and its leading allies in Europe and Asia have set themselves the goal of exacting social revanche: rolling back socialism as a social system and suppressing the national liberation movement of the peoples.

In their attempts to establish hegemony in the world the imperialist forces are persistently accelerating the militarization of society and the economy as the principal means of accomplishing a "crusade" against world socialism and against the revolutionary and progressive forces.

The United States is pursuing an unbridled policy of power pressure, blackmail, and threats, blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of peaceable countries and peoples, and impudently flouting their freedom, independence, and sovereignty. From positions of neoglobalism Washington is pursuing on the international scene a policy of state terrorism. In implementing plans for super weapons and the militarist "star wars" program, bellicose U.S. circles are guided merely by imperial ambitions and the interests of the military-industrial complex.

The imperialist policy of total opposition and military confrontation and the unchecked buildup of the race in nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation are creating a direct threat to the very existence of mankind and human civilization.

All this ensues from the nature of present-day imperialism,which is attempting to solve internal problems on the paths of permanent confrontation with the socialist system.

The course of world events convincingly confirms the law-governed nature of human society's progressive development. Socialism, as a dynamic social system, is scaling increasingly new heights in its development. Personifying the future of mankind, socialism is continuing to have a gigantic revolutionary impact on the course of world development. Many peoples which won political independence in grim battles are now struggling successfully to overcome backwardness and for the independent determination of their own destiny on the path of social progress.

The most urgent, burning problem of the present day is that of war and peace. Never before has the question of the impermisibility of war, survival of the human race, and the preservation of civilization been so acute. It is the historic calling of socialism and all forces of peace and progress to preserve people from thermonuclear self-annihilation. Under conditions where the world is on the verge of this critical line, particular urgency is attached to the need for the recognition by all and the establishment everywhere of Lenin's idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. There is no other intelligent alternative, just as there is not fatal inevitability of world war.

It may be said with complete justification that the past years have been ones of a peace offensive of the socialist community countries and their active efforts in defense of peace and life on earth. This has been specifically embodied in their constructive initiatives and practical deeds aimed at fundamental recovery of the international situation, a curbing of and halt to the arms race and the restoration and consolidation of the detente process.

Among the USSR's peace initiatives and proposals, the wide-ranging set of specific measures for the gradual elimination of weapons of mass annihilation advanced in the 15 January 1986 statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, occupies a special place. This realistic program puts on a practical plane the problem of the deliverance of mankind before the year 2000 from the nuclear threat and guaranteed equal security for all.

Exceptionally important practical steps en route to the prevention of nuclear war and a halt to the arms race were the commitment made by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, which had been observed for many months and which was recently extended to 6 August of this year. If the United States follows this example of the Soviet Union, appreciable improvements in a lessening of the danger of nuclear war could be achieved.

However, the U.S. Administration is not listening to the voice of reason and not heeding the persistent demands of the world community. On the contrary, with the explosions in Nevada, the bandit attack on Libya, and numerous other provocative actions Washington is deliberately torpedoing the spirit of Geneva and blocking the way to an improvement in international relations.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are doing everything in their power to radically change the international situation for the better and develop equable and civilized relations between states.

The 27th CPSU Congress, which was held at a critical and pivotal moment in history, subjected to in-depth scientific analysis the complexities and basic contradictions of the modern world and revealed the main directions of its development. It advanced an integral concept of acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development and adopted a comprehensive program of struggle for peace and social progress and general security.

The permanent significance of the 27th CPSU Congress is the fact that it determined, as the main direction of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the coming years, consistent realization of the program for the elimination of weapons of mass extermination and prevention of the threat of nuclear war. The "Principles of the Creation of an All-Embracing System of International Security" put forward by the congress are designed to consolidae peaceful coexistence as the highest universal principle of interstate relations.

The new initiatives which the Soviet Union has presented recently, particularly the proposals pertaining to questions of a reduction in conventional arms in Europe and the establishment of the broad, equal cooperation of all countries of the Asia-Pacific region, correspond fully to the interests of ensuring security over vast expanses from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

From our congress' platform we once again express complete approval of and support for the historic decisions of the highest forum of Soviet communists, the new version of the CPSU Program and the other political documents adopted thereat. Implementation of the decisions of the 27th congress and the provisions of the said documents will lead to a fundamental turning point in the acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development, a further increase in the might and magnetic force of socialism, a strengthening of its international positions and the consolidation of peace and general security.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are approaching creatively and in a new way the accomplishment of the urgent tasks which confront them at the present pivotal stage. The congresses of the ruling parties of the fraternal countries testify to this. They have demonstrated convincingly that real socialism is scoring impressive successes in its development and that a qualitative breakthrough in the socialist society's economic and scientific and technological development will serve as the material basis of a turnabout in international relations in favor of peace and creative cooperation.

In this noble cause the decisive role belongs to the great Soviet Union, which is the vanguard of world social progress and the dependable bulwark of all revolutionary, democratic forces.

An important international political and military instrument in defense of the gains of socialism and general peace is the Warsaw Pact. The unanimous decision of the participants to extend the pact confirmed anew their resolve to increase interaction in order in the name of the cause of socialism to prevent a disruption of the military-strategic parity, which is an historic gain of the forces of peace and social progress.

In the struggle for a lasting and just peace in the world the interests of our fraternal countries fully coincide with the cherished hopes and aspirations of the peoples, which are increasingly assertively opposing the war preparations of imperialism.

The role of the Nonaligned Movement in the defense of peace and the easing of international tension is growing. Its efforts to ensure the rights of the emergent countries to independent development and establish a new, just economic order are being stepped up.

The democratic movement of the people's masses, particularly of an antiwar, antinuclear focus, has assumed extensive proportions in recent years. The mass and organized nature of the present-day antiwar movement and the diversity of the sociopolitical forces participating therein are a distinctive feature thereof. The situation which has currently taken shape in the world insistently demands a further tightening of the unity of all peaceable and progressive forces and the consolidation and stimulation of their actions to avert the nuclear threat.

Comrades,

The Central Committee reports to the congress that in the period under review the practical activity of the party and the state in the sphere of international relations was channeled toward the accomplishment of the foreign policy tasks outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

Our country's policy, which has been coordinated with the fraternal socialist community countries, has been aimed at securing the external conditions conducive to socialist building in the MPR, the consolidation of its international positions and the utmost assistance to the cause of peace and international security. Pursuit of this policy has led to a considerable expansion of our country's external relations and a pronounced stimulation of its international activity.

The MPRP and our people's state have always attached paramount significance in their foreign policy activity to relations of fraternal friendship and international alliance with the great Soviet Union. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, "the close cooperation bequeathed us by the great Lenin and Sukhe Bator, leader of the Mongolian revolution, is constantly developing in line of ascent. It now embraces literally all walks of life." Growing dynamism, scale, and fruitfulness and profound mutual trust -- this is what characterizes our relations currently.

The creative force of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the business of accelerating the MPR's socioeconomic development is growing. Our cooperation today means new cities and villages and new industrial enterprises and agricultural complexes. It means new facets of the burgeoning of science and culture and growth of the people's well-being.

The foundation of the entire complex of Mongolian-Soviet relations is the close fruitful cooperation of the militant vanguards of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples -- the MPRP and the CPSU. It is based firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the unity of views on questions of socialist building and international life. Our meetings and talks with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of exceptional importance in determining the main directions and prospects of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and increasing its efficiency. In particular, the signing of the Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and Science and Technology Cooperation Between the MPR and the USSR for the Period Ending the Year 2000 reveals new, broad prospects in the socioeconomic development of our homeland.

The great material-technical and financial assistance of the Soviet Union is, as before, of decisive significance in the accomplishment of the tasks of our country's socioeconomic development. Given the fraternal aid and technical-economic assistance of the USSR, hundreds of industrial agricultrual, and cultural-social facilities were built in the Seventh Five-Year Plan or are under construction, which is contributing to a considerable extent to a buildup of the MPR's economic potential.

The assistance and support of the Soviet Union are, as before, contributing to a tremendous extent to the development of science, culture, education, and health care in our country and the training of national personnel for all sectors of the economy.

The cooperation of the MPR and the USSR in the defense sphere is not only of importance in the business of defense of the socialist gains of our country but also corresopnds to the wider interests of ensuring peace and security in the Far East.

Permit me, dear comrades, from the high tribune of our congress to express to the Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union profound cordial gratitude for the all-around assistance and support in the MPR's socialist building.

The utmost strengthening of the indestructible alliance and fraternal friendship between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the MPR and the USSR will continue to be the pivotal direction of the MPRP's foreign policy activity. Close, internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union has always served and will continue to serve as a reliable guarantee of the MPR's successful advance toward new heights of peaceful creation.

The past 5 years were marked by the further all-around development of the MPR's relations of friendship and cooperation with the other fraternal countries. We note with profound satisfaction the progressive and fruitful nature of our mutual relations with the CEMA members: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Our relations with Cambodia, the DPRK, Laos, and Yugoslavia were further developed.

The friendly meetings and talks with the leaders of the fraternal states serve the aims of the building of a new society and contribute to their increased interaction on the international scene.

The MPR's cooperation within the CEMA framework is developing successfully. In the period under review the MPR participated actively in the further extension of socialist economic integration and the implementation of long-term target cooperation programs. Key significance for the MPR is attached to participation in realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Cooperation for the Period Ending the Year 2000, the purpose of which is the CEMA countries' transition to a concerted scientific and technological policy. The MPR's economic relations with the socialist community countries are being perfected unswervingly and enriched by new forms, in particular, such an efficient form as the creation of joint enterprises and the coordination of long-term programs of the development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation.

We value highly the socialist community countries' assistance in the construction and operation of a number of facilities of the national economy and their contribution to the development of the MPR's economy and culture.

The party will continue to unswervingly pursue a policy of a strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The MPR is consistently pursuing its scrupulous policy pertaining to the normalization of mutual relations with the PRC. We proceed from the fact that the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually profitable cooperation between the two countries based on strict obervance of the principles of equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs corresponds to the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples and the interests of peace and socialism.

Comrades,

The MPR invariably supports the national liberation and revolutionary movements of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism and for national freedom and social progress.

Despite the global offensive of international imperialism headed by the United States and individual setbacks, the national liberation movement is developing in breadth and in depth. The strengthening of the revolutionary-democratic system in a whole number of emergent countries, the fall of reactionary and antipopular regimes and the growth of the struggle of the peoples of many developing states to secure their political and socioeconomic rights and exercise sovereignty over their natural resources and against the domination of the transnational corporations testify to this.

The choice of a socialist orientation has become a growing trend in the development of the emergent countries. The close ties and cooperation of the countries of a socialist orientation with the socialist world werve as a guarantee of their successful development. These countries' creative application of the experience of noncapitalist development could facilitate their socioeconomic progress considerably.

In the period under review the MPR considerably expanded relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity with the emerging countries, particularly with countries of a socialist orientation.

The MPR is firmly on the side of the Afghan people, who are conducting a selfless struggle for defense of the gains of the April revolution and against the incessant armed encroachments of imperialist and reactionary forces.

The victory of the Sandinista people's revolution and Nicaragua's embarkation on the path of democratic development denotes yet another major event in the history of the anti-imperialist revolutionary-liberation movement in Latin America. Expressing ardent solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people, we emphatically condemn the undeclared war which is currently being waged by the United States against revolutionary Nicaragua.

The MPR warmly welcomes and supports the tireless efforts of the Ethiopian people which they are making to further extend the socioeconomic transformations under the leadership of their newly formed Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the Ethiopian Workers Party -- begun by the revolution.

The Mongolian people will continue to strengthen their solidarity with the peoples of Angola and Mozambique in their struggle for the consolidation of independence and territorial integrity and defense of their countries' democratic gains against the joint encroachments of imperialist and racist forces. The MPR resolutely supports the peoples of Namibia and Southern Africa fighting for liberation from the yoke of colonialism and racism.

The United States' recent aggression against sovereign, independent Libya evoked the profound anger of the Mongolian people. It showed that the imperialist policy of neoglobalism, flouting the generally recognized rules of international law, entails a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples.

The intensity of the people's demonstrations for freedom, democracy and social progress in Chile, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries is growing. The MPR is invariably on the side of Latin America's patriotic and revolutionary forces and firmly believes that their just struggle will be crowned with complete victory.

The MPR consistently advocates the affirmation in international relations of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. On this basis it maintains normal relations with many capitalist countries.

Currently Mongolia maintains diplomatic relations with 99 states and actively cooperates with many of them in the political, trade-economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and other spheres, which testifies to the further growth of the MPR's international authority.

Comrades,

A most important direction of the foreign policy activity the party and state is assisting in every possible way the cause of the strengthening of security on the Asian continent and the development of mutual understanding and cooperation between states of the region. The MPR advocates the continent being freed from sources of tension and conflicts.

Meanwhile a tense and at times even explosive situation continues in a number of parts of Asia. The military presence of the United States is being stepped up increasingly in this part of the world. It is setting as its goal conversion of the vast Asia-Pacific region into the second field after Europe of concentration of nuclear weapons targeted against world socialism and the peoples' national liberation movement. Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, and other accomplices of the United States are being pulled increasingly actively into the orbit of this dangerous policy.

The bloodshed in the Near East has lasted for almost 20 years. The "strategic cooperation" of the United States and Israel is aimed at turning the Near East into a military-political springboard against socialism and suppressing the forces of national and social liberation in the region.

The senseless war between Iran and Iraq is not only complicating the problem of a Near East settlement but also facilitating the imperialist presence in the Persian Gulf.

The cohesive actions of all Arab peoples, including the PLO, on an anti-imperialist basis are urgent under these conditions. The speediest and all-embracing settlement of the situation in the Near East should be achieved on the basis of exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the liberation of all occupied Arab territory, and recognition of the right of all states of the region to a secure existence.

The active, enterprising foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other Asian socialist countries aimed at a peaceful settlement of contentious problems and the elimination of centers of military conflicts on the continent is a decisive factor of peace and security throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Broad international support is enjoyed by the peace initiatives and active efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia pertaining to the normalization of the situation in Indochina and all of Southeast Asia and the development of political dialogue with the ASEAN countries for the purpose of establishing an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness and the conversion of this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The struggle of the Korean people and the constructive proposals and initiatives of the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government aimed at the peaceful, democratic unification of the motherland are contributing to the cause of strengthening all-Asian security.

We attach great significance to the traditionally friendly relations with the Republic of India. The realistic, peaceable policy of the Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi serves as an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. We support the Indian Government's efforts to secure national unity and the country's territorial integrity.

The present complex situation on our continent insistently demands that all Asian states, large and small, join actively in a joint quest for ways to ensure security and that they work in unison in the interests of a political settlement of crisis situations and urgent problems. No state and no politician can remain aloof from this noble cause, for the problem of halting the arms race, averting the threat of war, and ensuring reliable security affects the interests both of each individual country and all states of the continent together.

The idea advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev concerning a comprehensive approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia presupposes precisely the unification of the Asian states' efforts and a joint search for ways to consolidate the foundations of peace in the region. It serves as the basis of a solution of the continent's difficult problems in the interests of the peoples which inhabit it.

The proposal put forward by the MPR concerning the creation of a mechanism precluding the use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states is consonant with this approach. We will continue to make active efforts to promote our proposal in close connection with the constructive initiatives of other states of the region.

We proceed from the fact that the way toward firm and secure peace in Asia lies through the strengthening of mutual understanding, good-neighborliness and cooperation, the development of wide-ranging political dialogue, and the peaceful solution of contentious problems. The attempts being made by imperialism to knock together in the Asia-Pacific region military-political blocs or an exclusive community are contrary to the peoples' fundamental interests and their peaceful future.

Removal of the nuclear threat is a general concern. The Asian and Pacific states should strive by joint efforts for a halt to nuclear tests, promote a reduction in and the liquidation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation and actively support the initiatives pertaining to the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones. Declaring the South Pacific a nuclear weapons free zone merits approval in this connection.

In the business of averting the nuclear threat, a big role belongs to the political parties, parliaments, and various mass organizations of Asian countries, which are called on to contribute in every possible way to the expansion and stimulation of the antiwar movement on the continent and the enlistment of broad public strata of their countries in the struggle against the revival of militarism and the arms race. The results of international meetings of representatives of parliaments and trade union, youth, and women's organizations of Asian countries which have been held in our country in recent years correspond to this. We advocate an all-Asia forum for peace and cooperation with the participation of representatives of the broad public of Asian countries.

The MPR values highly the role and activity of the United Nations and attaches great significance to its increased efficiency and influence in ensuring international peace and security. Our activity in the United Nations and its bodies was stepped up considerably in the period under review. A number of important resolutions on problems of peace and disarmament, including the Declaration on the Peoples' Right to Peace, was passed on the initiative of the MPR.

Comrades,

The ranks of the international communist and workers movement continued to expand and its authority grew constantly in the years which have elapsed. The all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism are winning the minds and hearts of millions and millions of people throughout the world. The theory and practice of scientific communism reliably serve as the guiding star in the struggle of the communists and working people of the whole world for national freedom, democracy, and social progress and peace and the security of the peoples.

The most progressive and influential force of the present day -- the world communist movement -- and its national detachments are marching in the vanguard of the working class, working masses, and progressive forces in the struggle for peace and socialism, for averting the danger of thermonuclear war looming over mankind, and for curbing the arms race.

Our party unswervingly advocates a strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the permanent principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The MPRP's contacts with the communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and movements expanded in the period under review.

Our cooperation with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries was considerably enriched. It developed particularly intensively in the spheres of party-organizational and ideological work, the training and education of the personnel and party leadership of economic and cultural building and also in the sphere of international activity.

The MPRP's fraternal friendship and close interaction with the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community countries and the study and adoption of their wealth of experience are of great significance in tackling our party's program task pertaining to completion of the building of the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR.

The MPRP will continue to exert efforts for the development of ties to the communist and workers parties of the capitalist and developing countries for the purpose of supporting their struggle for the interests of the working class and working masses and the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

We express our ardent solidarity with communists, revolutionaries and patriots, who are conducting a selfless struggle for the fundamental interests of the working class and working masses and for peace, democracy, and social progress. Mongolian communists emphatically demand the release of all freedom fighters languishing in the torture chambers of reactionary, fascist regimes.

Our party attaches great significance to participation in the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, which performs an important role in the business of the exchange of experience of the activity of the communist and workers parties and illustration of the problems of the strategy and tactics of their struggle for peace and socialism.

Nontraditional parties and public movements have emerged and are strengthening in the capitalist countries currently as a manifestation of the ever-increasing protest of various public forces against the yoke of capital and its inhuman exploitation and injustice and against the unchecked arms race, nuclear particularly. In cooperation with the communists they can really make an appreciable contribution to the struggle for peace and against the nuclear arms race.

We express a readiness for a further expansion of our ties to the national-democratic, socialist, and social democratic parties and also other progressive parties and movements. Our party attaches particular significance to a broadening of cooperation with the communist and workers parties of Asian countries.

Practice shows that regional and broader international meetings of representatives of the communist and workers parties play a positive part in the exchange of experience and determination of the urgent tasks of our movement. At its 18th congress our party supported a proposal concerning a meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties of Asian countries on questions of ensuring peace and stability on the continent. The development of events in Asia convincingly confirms the insistent need for such a meeting. The MPRP expresses its readiness to participate actively in the preparation and realization of a meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties of countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

II. Basic Questions of the Party's Economic and Social Policy

Comrades,

The production of material assets is, as you know, the main front of socialist building. Striving for an increase in the country's economic potential, an unswerving growth of labor productivity and an improvement in quality and production efficiency, our party is invariably guided in its activity by the goals of a constant increase in the well-being and culture of the people.

Proceeding from this high-minded party policy, the draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 were drawn up. They have been actively discussed by the communists and all working people of our country and earned their unanimous approval, as a whole. The proposals, desires and observations received in the course of the discussion were taken into consideration at the time the document was put into final shape. There are also many proposals which the party, state, and business organizations in the center and locally should attentively study and take into consideration when working on the 5-year and annual plans. Inasmuch as a separate report on this draft will be presented to the congress I will dwell briefly merely on certain fundamental issues.

Main Results of the Seventh Five-Year Plan

As a result of the party's active political and organizing activity and our people's selfless creative labor in the name of the successful realization of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and also thanks to the fraternal assistance and support of the socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and all-around cooperation with them, our country scored new successes in socialist building in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Viewing the results of the Seventh Five-Year Plan as a whole, we note with complete justification the appreciable growth in the country's economic potential. The social production growth rate was relatively high. The people's material well-being and cultural level rose in line with the increase in social production.

The fixed capital of the economy increased by a factor of 1.7. Produced national income grew 37 percent. The scheduled task of securing approximately four-fifths of the increase in national income thanks to increased labor productivity was accomplished, in the main.

In the period under review questions of the development of agriculture were central in the party's economic policy. As a result of the measures adopted by the party and government average annual agricultural production grew 18 percent compared with the past 5-year plan. There was a marked increase in the production of grain, potatoes and vegetables. Nonetheless, the quotas outlined by the 18th party congress in the sphere of agriculture were not met in full.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the fixed capital of industry doubled, and the average annual increase in the gross product secured the rate outlined by the decisions of the 18th party congress.

Qualitative changes are under way in the sectoral structure of industry. The production capacity intended for strengthening the fuel-energy and raw material base of the economy, increasing its export resources, and improving the population's provision of food and consumer goods grew appreciably. The degree of processing of agricultural raw material is growing.

The design capacity of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works was assimilated and new capacity for the treatment of ore in the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" joint industrial association was created.

The amount of capital construction increased markedly in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Its industrial base was reinforced even further. Mongolian and Soviet construction workers put up a large amount of housing, industrial and agricultural complexes and social and cultural-everyday facilities.

Measures were adopted in transport and communications for an increase in capacity, the gradual replacement of the engineering stock in all forms of transport and an improvement in repairs and maintenance. Work continued on the creation of the country's uniform communications system. As a gift the Soviet Union built hundreds of kilometers of radio relay line from Ulaanbaatar in the direction of the cities of Olgiy and Choybalsan.

The Mongolian people are tackling the economic and social tasks of their country's development succesfully thanks to the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet Union. This truly internationist assistance has been and continues to be of decisive significance in the socialist industrialization of the MPR.

Despite certain difficulties, the party achieved the consistent accomplishment of the main tasks advanced at its 18th congress in the sphere of a rise in the people's living standard. Real income per capita grew 12 percent, which corresponds to the task set by the 18th party congress. Retail commodity turnover grew 24 percent. The volume of consumer services increased.

The housing conditions of the urban and rural populations are improving tha[illegible] fact that considerably more housing was built in the Se[illegible]h Five-Year Plan [illegible] the preceding 5-year plan. Nonetheless, the housing [illegible] remains acute.

The higher and secondary specialized educational institutions trained 48,000 specialists, and the vocational-technical schools trained [illegible] skilled workers. Our young people 30 years and under now have, in the main, education above the 8th grade, and this points to the pronounced growth of the educational level of the working people.

The Years of the Student conducted in our country in the last 3 years have contributed to an improvement in the quality of teaching-educational work in the high schools and a reinforcement of their physical plant. The scheduled tasks pertaining to a strengthening of the physical plant of the preschool establishments were accomplished successfully. However, the creation of children's establishments is, as before, among the urgent problems of the social sphere.

A number of large hospital complexes furnished with modern medical-diagnostic equipment has been erected in recent years. Some of them have already been commissioned. The network of medical establishments in the countryside has been expanded. The country now has 24 doctors and 111 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population.

Science, culture, art and literature developed successfully.

In a word, comrades, the economic and social tasks set by the 18th party congress were tackled successfully, as a whole. The results of the economy's development in the past 5-year period confirm the soundness and practicability of the party's economic strategy.

Permit me, from the high tribune of our congress, to warmly greet our glorious working class, cooperative herdsmen and working intelligentsia, whose labor in ensuring the progressive development of the country's economy and multiplying its material and spiritual values.

Comrades, there is no doubt of our successes. But this by no means signifies that all went smoothly here, without mistakes or shortcomings, and that everything that was intended and planned was accomplished. Evaluating the true state of affairs objectively, it has to be acknowledged that our successes would have been greater had we been able to make full use of the country's growing economic potential and completely ascertain and mobilize available potential. We did not succeed in making full use of the possibilities for an increase in quality and efficiency in each sector of the economy.

Mention should be made primarily of the fact that large-scale resources are being lost owing to oversights in management and organization and indiscipline and irresponsibility. Certain sectors and many production units and bays failed to fulfill the 5-year plans. As a consequence the planned balances in a number of components of the economy were disrupted and interruptions occurred in catering for the working people's need for certain commodities and services. It needs to be said particularly that in the main sector of our agriculture -- animal husbandry -- the plans for an increase in the numbers of livestock were not fulfilled. Certain improvements were observed in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in animal husbandry, but it was not possible to consolidate them. Big losses of livestock were allowed to occur particularly in 1983 and 1984, when many aymags, inadequately prepared for the winter, encountered weather and climatic difficulties 2 years running. Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bogi-Altay, Dornod, Dornogobi, Gobi, Dzabhan, Oborhangay, Omnogobi and Hentiy aymags were responsible for the predominant part of the disruption of the plan for the development of animal husbandry.

Granted all the positive changes, in capital construction the plans for the introduction of fixed capital were, however, unfulfilled, although capital investments in the 5-year period were appreciably in excess of the originally planned amounts. There was an increase in incomplete construction, and production and construction operations were insufficiently balanced.

Although capacity grew considerably and there was an increase in the manufacture of products in industry in the last 5-year plan, incomplete use was nonetheless made here of the available fixed production capital, the plans for the production of certain important types of product were disrupted, defective work was permitted, on which valuable physical and raw material resources were squandered, and labor and technological discipline was breached. Such serious oversights have continued to occur at certain enterprises of the ministries of fuel and power industry, forestry and wood-working industry and light and food industry, construction and construction materials industry, municipal services, and the service sphere. It should be noted that such unfinished business is encountered in other sectors also.

As has been said, retail commodity turnover increased in accordance with the plan. However serious shortcomings occurred, as a consequence of which interruptions are arising in the provision of the working people with certain important types of foodstuffs and consumer goods. An irresponsible attitude toward the study of demand and the compilation of requests for commodities and their allocation and sale has not disappeared and shortages and backlogs are allowed to occur in trade. The supply to the public of a broad selection of prepared foods with high culinary properties has not been organized. This is on the one hand, connected to a certain extent with the objective factor of production lagging behind the growing requirements of the market. But, on the other, it is explained mainly by the fact that the work and interaction of foreign and domestic trade establishments and light and food industry and public catering enterprises are organized unsatisfactorily, supervision and verification of performance have not been elevated to the due level and the personnel are not always selected or assigned correctly. It is essential to do away with such miscalculations in the work of organizations of industry, trade and public catering and radically improve the standard of service.

Both in the city and in the countryside municipal and consumer services lag behind the public's growing requirements. The main efforts should be channeled primarily into ensuring the accessibility, promptness, and quality of the priority types of the basic services for which all working people have a need, and their expansion thanks to new and really essential services would seem expedient, given due preparation.

It is appropriate to mention here that certain party and state organizations in the center and locally, confining themselves unduly to economic matters, are relegating to the background problems directly connected with service of the working people, that is, trade, public catering, everyday and cultural service, public transport, health care, the schools, kindergartens, nurseries, and residence schools. This, it has to be said, is a direct infringement of the working people's interests. It is necessary to draw from this fundamental conclusions and strive to ensure that the main thing in our work be concern for man and attention to him.

The measures to increase discipline, order, and organization, perfect the style of work, and strengthen socialist legality which were adopted at recent party Central Committee plenums and at worker meetings in the party Central Committee were aimed at overcoming the said shortcomings. They have produced the proper results and contributed to a certain change for the better in the country's socioeconomic development.

Consolidating the positive atmosphere which has emerged thanks to these measures and cardinally improving and largely reorganizing the forms and methods of work of the party, state, and social organizations -- such is our exceptionally important task today.

Main Tasks of Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990

Comrades,

The main task of the party's economic policy for the coming years was formulated by the MPRP Central Committee in the draft guidelines of the MPR's economic and social development in 1986-1990. It consists of ensuring the ongoing development of social production and its increased efficiency and the achievement on this basis of a further growth of the people's well-being. The main ways and means of its realization are outlined also.

In determining the economic and social tasks for the coming years the party Central Committee is oriented toward an intensification of economic development. The foundations for such an orientation have been laid in the course of the country's development.

Twenty years have elapsed since the adoption of the Fourth MPRP Program. Continuing to strengthen the fraternal friendship with the socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and extend and deepen all-around cooperation with them, in this time the MPR has scored major new successes in strengthening and developing the material-technical base of the economy and enhancing the well-being and culture of the people.

The process of the country's industrialization is intensifying. Besides Ulaanbaatar, such new industrial centers as Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baganuur, Bor Ondor, Hotol and others have arisen. Farming has developed rapidly. With the creation of mechanized dairy farmsteads and fattening and fodder farms the foundations are being laid for the application in animal husbandry of intensive methods.

Compared with 1960 the fixed capital of the national economy has increased by a factor of 10.5, production of the national income by a factor of 3.2, industrial output by a factor of 9.3 and social labor productivity by a factor of 2.8. National income per capita has grown by a factor of 1.6, although the population has practically doubled. Whereas in 1960 industry catered for 14.6 percent of the production of the national income, its share has now risen to 32.6 percent. The industrial product now predominates in the aggregate product of industry and agriculture.

Real income per capita and the consumption funds have grown by a factor of 2.2. Big successes have been scored in the sphere of training personnel for the national economy.

Socialist production relations based on state and cooperative ownership of the means of production have strengthened and developed unswervingly.

The people's state has strengthened, and socialist democracy has been further developed and deepened. Pronounced changes have occurred in the social structure of society. The working class has grown quantitatively and qualitatively, and its leading role in society has intensified. The alliance of the working class, cooperative herdsmen and people's intelligentsia has strengthened. The moral-political unity of society has been consolidated.

The international positions of the MPR have strengthened, and its authority on the world scene has grown.

These results bespeak the successful accomplishment in our country of the task of the creation of the material-technical base of socialism. On the other hand they show that there has been an appreciable growth of the economic and social possibilities for the more efficient realization of the party's program policy based on an acceleration of the country's development.

There is an urgent need today to evaluate the level of development which the country has reached objectively and concentrate the attention of the party and the people on the key problems and tasks which have to be tackled in the immediate future.

The country has scored big successes in socialist building, but, nonetheless, the level that it has reached in terms of production of the gross social product and per capita national income, labor productivity and other basic economic indicators is considerably below the level of the highly developed fraternal socialist countries. Despite the development of modern industry, in agriculture and, particularly, in animal husbandry extensive methods of management predominate and there is insufficiently broad application of extensive methods of labor. For the utmost reduction in the said difference in development levels it is extraordinarily important to accelerate the rate of socioeconomic progress and increase the efficiency of social production.

A process of the country's gradual conversion into an industrial-agrarian country is under way in the course of its socialist industrialization. However, neither the industrialization of the republic nor its conversion into an industrial-agrarian country are ends in themselves. They are subordinate to the goal of completion of the creation in the optimum complex of the material-technical base of socialism, that is, formation of the optimum sectoral and territorial structure of the economy determined in the MPRP Program. The Long-Term Program of the Development of the Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the MPR and the USSR up to the Year 2000 will contribute to the achievement of this goal.

In order to realize the party's program aims, it is necessary to boldly channel the creative energy of the working masses, fully mobilize the economy's intrinsic potential and participate actively in the international socialist division of labor. It is necessary to use the advantages inherent in socialism and contemporary scientific and techological progress as efficiently as possible. It is just as important to make rational use of the country's economic, spiritual, and personnel potential and its natural resources.

The party Central Committee took account of these demands, which are dictated by the course of the country's development, when determining the economic and social tasks of the Eigth 5-Year Plan.

Development of Agriculure -- Main Condition of Improvement in the Population's Food Supply.

The MPRP Central Committee 10th PLenum (1985) approved the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and Improvement of the Population's Food Supply as an integral part of our party's economic and social policy. It sets quite intensive, but perfectly feasible tasks. The Eighth 5-Year Plan which is just starting is to be a most important stage of realization of the program.

The essence of the party's agrarian policy consists of overcoming as quickly as possible the negative trend of a lag of agricultural production behind the growth of the population, which is proceeding at quite a fast pace, preventing a disproportion between the production of foodstuffs and the demand for them and improving the population's food supply. It is necessary to steadily increase agricultural production and unconditionally ensure the level of per capita production of meat, grain, milk, potatoes, vegetables, flour, grits, eggs and other basic foodstuffs outlined for 1990.

In order to tackle this task it is necessary to perfect more persistently the system of management, planning, and stimulation of agricultural production and strengthen economic independence and enhance the responsibility of the agricultural enterprises in te interests of achieving higher end results.

For the purpose of realization of the program the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important decrees. They determine specific measures pertaining to such central questions as improvement of the management and planning of agriculture, economic stimulation of the growth of production, the strengrhening of the farms' financial position and economic possibilities and an improvement in the housing conditions and cultural-everyday service of the rural population.

Thus as of 1986 substantial incentive additions to the basic procurement prices are being introduced for all types of agricultural product for an increase in production over and above the average annual level of the preceding 5 years. This will stimulate interest in the achievement of the steady growth of both the gross product and productiveness per unit of area and livestock. The purpose of such measures is to make material stimulation direcly dependent on the final results of the work and, particularly, on their qualitative indicators. On the other hand, this will enhance the responsibility of executives, specialists, and the labor collectives for the results of economic activity.

It is well known that it is on their assertiveness and creative initiative that successful work and its results largely depend. I shall cite an example. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the plans for an increase in livestock were fulfilled from year to year, the breeding herd grew 8.2 percent and the quotas for the state procurement of meat were notably exceeded in Hobsgol Aymag as a result of the persistent work of the stockbreeders and all working people and the great efforts of te party, state, and industrial organizations. The aymag coped successfully with the plan quotas in respect of other sectors also. As we can see, sound experience has been accumulated here. There is a totally different picture in neighboring Arhangay Aymag, where the natural and climatic conditions are similar and there were no particular complications of an objective nature. This aymag, as a consequence primarily of the complacency and weakness in political-organizing work of the party and state authorities and the leadership of economic building, not only failed to fulfill the plan quotas pertaining to the main sector of the economy -- animal husbandry -- but also permitted pronounced backsliding from the 1980 level. Such is the difference in the style of work and its results.

It is important to perfect the methods of management and the organization of production on the state farms and in the agricultural associations and strive for firm implementation of the principle of the profitability of management. It is necessary to struggle in every possible way against lax management and extravagance by way of an enhancement of the role of cost accounting. In the future it is necessary to stimulate in every possible way the best farms in identical natural and climatic conditions and restrict to the utmost such an unacceptable practice as lagging farms proving dependent on the state but obtaining great privileges many times over.

In this 5-year plan the emphasis will be put on utilizing the forces and resources allocated agriculture with the greatest returns. At the same time we need to make fuller use of the capacity of enterprises and farms which have already been built.

We must, as possibilities allow, introduce intensive methods in agricultural production. Together with the development of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration and a strengthening of the operating modern specialized forms new ones will be built. The level of mechanization and electrification of agricultural production will rise.

It is necessary to expand measures to perfect the techniques of pasture stockbreeding and improve the stock of livestock on the basis of the scientific organization of pedigree breeding. It is essential to continue to display concern for an improvement in management and organization and the increased efficiency of work on the expansion and reinforcement of animal husbandry's fodder base, the irrigation of the pasture, prevention of animal disease and its treatment.

The organization of labor in animal husbandry is not being improved quickly enough. The attention of the appropriate ministries and departments and local party and state authorities and also the state and cooperative agricultural enterprises should be concentrated on elaborating on a scientific basis and tackling this task in connection with an increase in the end results of production, the correct distribution and rational use of labor resources and an improvement in the rural workers' work and social conditions. The most fruitful path of an increase in end results in farming is an intensification of the struggle against wind erosion, an improvement in the operation of agricultural equipment, the development of irrigated farming and the mass application of those progressive agricultural technology methods whose introduction recently has commended itself in the shape of positive results.

We have accumulated certain experience of the development of virgin land. The development of virgin land will continue in the new 5-year period also. In this connection the Ministry of Agriculture and the appropriate aymags are obliged to avoid former mistakes and organize this serious work on the basis of the thorough analysis of feasibility studies and the prior preparation of the farm and training of personnel.

The way to realization of the agricultural and food program lies through an appreciable reduction in unproductive losses of livestock and an increase in the productiveness of the animals and the yield of the fields.

It is common knowledge that the rational use and waste-free storage and shipment of the products already produced have no less an effect than an increase in production. And, consequently, it is thus necessary to organize the work and interaction of the corresponding organizations and perfect the economic mechanism.

In this 5-year plan there will be an improvement in the provision of elevators and, for potatoes, vegetable repositories. We should support in every possible way the initiatives which have been developed in recent years of the aymags, cities, somons, farms, establishments, and citizens creating, thanks to the mobilization of their potential, the simplest stores and cellars for the storage of the quantity of potatoes and vegetables which they need.

The fate of the agricultural and food program is determined primarily by people, by whose labor it is realized. It is essential to improve considerably the quality of the training and retraining of specialists in various agricultural occupations and make better use of them according to their specialties. Attaching exceptional significance to the consistent implementation of the scheduled measures to improve the work and social conditions of those employed in agriculture, the party deems it necessary to concentrate on this the attention of the central and local party, state and industrial organizations. Despite all the difficulties concerning manpower, resources and materials, such measures must be fulfilled unswervingly. There simply is no other way.

The main thing in party policy pertaining to the development of socialist agriculture has always been the strengthening in every possible way of the economy of the state and cooperative agricultural enterprises and, primarily, ensuring the steady growth of the agricultural associations' public farm. And this policy will continue to be pursued unswervingly.

The overwhelming proportion of the agricultural product in our country is produced on the public farm. However, as statistics show, in certain agricultural associations and, more, in individual aymags the public herd is growing comparatively slowly. This cannot fail to cause concern. For this reason I would like to observe particularly that it is essential to considerably enhance the responsibility of the local party, state, and industrial organizations for an increase in the public herd, an improvement in the structure of the herd, and an increase in the productiveness of the animals.

The aymags, cities and somons must be oriented toward sulf-sufficiency in food. Private and subsidiary farms for raising hogs and poultry and the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes are an important source of an improvement in food supplies to the population. It is expedient to support and encourage in every possible way, the working people and also enterprises and establishments in the creation of such farms and to increase their output. It is important that the local party, state, and industrial organizations render due assistance in this useful cause in the established procedure and achieve tangible results.

Quality and Efficiency -- the Main Task

At the present stage of the building of the material-technical base of socialism, the main source of growth of social production efficiency is the rational use of capital investments, production potential, and available material and labor resources, and an increase in labor productivity. I believe that in the new 5-year plan we should put forward as the main problem of the party's economic policy the commissioning of major potential and possibilities in order to save material resources in all sectors of the economy, make efficient use of fixed and working capital, reduce prime costs and multiply profit and savings, improve the quality of the product, operations, and services, and increase labor productivity.

In posing the question thus the party Central Committee took account of the actual situation that has taken shape in the country's economy.

First, in the past several 5-year plans in our country capital investments have increased considerably and many new enterprises and farms have been built, and as a result the fixed production capital of the national economy has grown rapidly. It will continue to grow. However, we cannot fail to be disturbed by the low efficiency of the use of capital investments and fixed capital.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, channeling 24.7 billion tugriks of capital investments into the development of the economy and increasing fixed capital by a factor of approximately 1.5 is contemplated. The scheduled amounts of capital investments exceed the level of the preceding 5-year plan, although their growth rate will not increase but decline somewhat even. The party's fundamental policy in respect of capital investments is an increase in the returns from the invested capital. This formulation of the question would appear correct even in the light of the lessons of past years. Attention and efforts will be focused on an increment in the production of national income per tugrik of increased capital investments and an increase thereby in their efficiency. For this purpose we should orient ourselves toward an improvement in the reproduction and technological structure of capital investments.

The bulk of capital investments is concentrated at construction projects of the 5-year plan nearing completion, and there will simultaneously be marked increase compared with the preceding 5-year plan in the proportion of resources channeled into the expansion, modernization, and retooling of operating enterprises and farms.

However, instances of the unwarranted prolongation of the expansion and modernization times continue. The expansion and modernization of the Ministry of Forestry and Wood-Working Industry Tosontsengel Wood-Working Works, the date of whose introduction has been deferred for the third time until 1988 now, have been under way for almost 10 years. In the time that has elapsed the original estimated cost has risen by 20 million tugriks plus. This runs counter to the ultimate goal of expansion and modernization, which are being undertaken to economize on forces and resources, gain time and increase efficiency.

Better use of the production potential which has been created is a task of no less significance than a further increase therein. Consequently, it is essential to mobilize all possibilities in order to bring the machinery and equipment load to the design parameters, increase the shift-work factor of their operation, expand and modernize operating production on the basis of new equipment and technology, enhance the professional skill of the workers and provide production with intermediate products and raw materials without interruption.

Second, material-intensiveness is comparatively high in our social production. Utterly inadequate use is being made of the possibilities for increasing production and catering for the working people's growing requirements thanks to economies in material resources.

The resources which we squander to no purpose owing to remiss management and the power, heat, and water which are consumed uselessly at work or lost in everyday life are incalculable! So much brick, cement, glass, paint, metal, lumber, and other resources squandered in the construction organizations! How much timber is not transported from the felling areas and used at forestry and wood-working industry enterprises! How great the overconsumption of propellant, fuel, and lubricants and spares and how many various commodities and materials go to waste and scrap or are not made use of in industry, trade and public catering, transport and material-technical supply! How much in the way of labor and valuable material resources is taken from us by shoddy work in all sectors of the economy! And if we add here the unabating losses of livestock and animal husbandry and farming products? This means, after all, tremendous wealth and colossal resources. It is essential to advance economies in intermediate products, raw material and fuel, energy and other material resources, the use of secondary raw material and the application in production of waste-free technology as a major economic problem whose solution should be provided for detail in the 5-year period and the annual plans.

Third, the country's labor resources are growing from year to year and will continue to grow. But their distribution and use is largely irrational. The proper job training of the young people and the due conditions for retaining workers are not yet being catered for.

In all sectors of the economy there are tremendous opportunities for steadily raising labor productivity, but the majority of them are currently being let slip. An improvement in the use of labor resources and increased social labor productivity should be posed not only as an economic but also serious social problem.

Our policy in respect of labor resources should be geared to the rational distribution of the growing labor resources primarily in the most important sectors of material production and raising the cultural-technical level and vocational skills of the workers.

There is tremendous potential in the use of work time. Economies and thrift signify primarily saving time. "Gaining time means gaining everything," V.I. Lenin said, putting a high value on the time factor ("Complete Works," vol 44, p 50). But owing to losses of work time our national economy annually lets slip opportunities to produce a large quantity of products. This is connected for the most part with the organization and planning of labor and production, the supply of raw materials, and intermediate products and the provision of work and social conditions for the workers. It is connected equally with the organization of the work of the enterprise and farm administration and the party and social organizations under their auspices. In the light of what has been said an important task at all levels of management is striving for the better use of labor resources and work time.

Fourth, production efficiency depends directly on the quality of the product, operations, and services. Quality defects create obstacles in catering for the growing requirements of the economy and the population, hold back the expansion of exports, and ultimately do serious damage to the country's entire economy. For this reason we are obliged to regard an increase in quality as an important criterion of the development of the economy and a most important source of an increase in output.

It would seem correct in this connection to set the task such as to raise the qualitative indicators of the products of the most important sectors of our industry in order that they approximate the level of analogous enterprises of the socialist countries. We must simultaneously achieve a radical improvement in the quality of agricultural and other types of raw material. It is natural that in tackling these tasks we should rely on direct ties to the related ministries of the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and direct cooperation with these countries' enterprises and research establishments and make extensive use of their wealth of experience.

Fifth, the role of science in increasing production efficiency and the solving urgent problems in the social sphere is becoming even greater. We are building socialism in the era of the scientific and technological revolution, when no production or social problem may be solved if not connected with the use of scientific and technological achievements.

What is the conclusion ensuing from this? It means primarily that there is no way other than strengthening science's ties to production. It means the intelligent concentration of the powers of scientists and research establishments on the development and solution of the questions which life itself puts in the priority category. On the other hand, when elaborating and resolving questions of the development of this sector or the other our ministries, enterprises and farms must rely precisely on scientific and technological achievements. And this makes it incumbent upon them to maintain permanent business relations with scientists and research establishments.

The reasearch potential of academy and sectoral research institutes, planning organizations, and higher educational institutions has increased considerably in our country recently. Their experience and ability are being enriched, and there is a growing interest in the elaboration and solution of problems which are of both theoretical and practical use. This direction merits the utmost support.

But the same time, however, the results from the application to production of scientific and technological achievements and advanced experience are extremely few, although we talk about the business of pioneering a great deal.

In addition, certain ministries and departments are wresting sectoral research forces away from their main work, enlisting them in insignificant technical work in the petty interests of their personnel. This applies primarily to the ministries and departments which, while having research organizations at their disposal, have in practice achieved no tangible results.

The facilities for performing research work are also very inadequate in some institutions. I shall give just one example. The Ministry of Agriculture system has the J. Sambuu Stockbreeding Research Institute -- the biggest agricultural science establishment in our country. Through the tireless efforts of many scientists of this institute in recent years new, highly productive livestock breeds have been raised and needed veterinary resources and preparations and new fodder crop varieties have been created and are undergoing tests or being applied in production. But the institute still lacks its own farm, either experimental or base. The scientists and associates of the institute travel to study stockbreeding and pastures only on short assignments. This situation needs to be rectified. I believe that where the possibilities exist we should set up science-production associations, which are an efficient form of integrating science and production.

It is necessary to put a stop to the dispersal of forces and resources on a multitude of petty insignificant subjects and direct the planning and organization of research and the activities of the research personnel toward the comprehensive elaboration by collective efforts as quickly as possible of major economic problems awaiting priority solution and, applying in production the developments thus obtained, the achievement of the best end results.

It is necessary in the research organizations to hold the associates more accountable and make the just principle of their competitive selection the rule. Questions of the grades of the research associates and their material stimulation also must be decided in connection with the actual results of scientific research, the scientific and methodological growth of the scientists, and their interest in an increase in their erudition and capabilities.

We have to raise the returns from the great forces and opportunities of higher educational institution science, being guided on the one hand by the requirements of the economy and, on the other, by the goals of an improvement in teaching-educational work with the students and the inculcation in them of the skills of research work.

It is important to support and encourage in every possible way the creative movement of efficiency promoters and the development of the technical thinking of the youth. Sectoral ministries and departments should render this material assistance, and the research establishments should render theoretical and methodological assistance.

We need to remove the various barriers impeding the rapid application in production of the results of research and development and the organization of work on the creation and testing of new models, designs and techniques. The State Committee for Science and Technology should, in conjunction with the central economic authorities, elaborate and implement the necessary measures for improving management and the economic mechanism in order to increase the mutual interest and responsibility of the research and production organizations in performing such work.

Particular attention should be paid to the timely and in-depth study of scientific achievements and the latest modern equipment and technology of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and we must endeavor to employ them as efficiently as possible with regard for our conditions and possibilities.

For the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the economic and social development of our country and the accelerated upsurge of national science it is essential to creatively study the wealth of experience of the research establishments of the fraternal countries and expand and further intensify integration cooperation with them. It is important that our research organizations responsibly fulfill their commitments within the framework of the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress.

The problem of conservation of the natural environment is becoming increasingly acute. Soil, water, and air pollution are being permitted in places as a consequence of insufficiently strict compliance with current MPR legislation in this sphere, and there are instances of a callous attitude toward flora and fauna, which is fraught with the danger of disturbing the ecological balance. In eradicating such intolerable phenomena it is necessary to enhance the responsibility of the industrial organizations for fully implementing the planned measures to conserve the environment, in particular, to protect the waters and pastures, restore forest resources, and intensify supervision on the part of the party and state organizations and also the public.

Comrades,

The preferential development of the fuel-energy industry will, as before, be a subject of the party's particular attention in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is essential to unconditionally implement the planned measures pertaining to increasing the reliability of fuel and energy supplies to local consumers, particularly the electrification of agriculture. A certain proportion of the planned increase in consumption has to be secured thanks to economies in fuel-energy resources.

A set task is that of expanding and reinforcing the mining industry and increasing production. There will be an increase in the capacity of the Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works and also of the mining and treatment enterprises of the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" industrial association. Prospecting for various nonferrous metals, coal, phosphorites, construction materials, and other basic types of minerals will be extended.

Metal working and repair industry, the base of which has lagged in its development, has become the biggest bottleneck in our economy. For this reason, implementing measures to develop the most expedient forms of this industry is contemplated.

In the light and food industry the set task is that of increasing capacity, being oriented toward the extensive industrial processing of raw materials of stockbreeding origin, and manufacturing the finished product, broadening the selection of foodstuffs and consumer goods, and improving their quality and finish.

The development of our diversified economy depends directly on the state of affairs in capital construction. Together with the growth of capital investments in the development of the economy, the resources which will have to be assimilated by the forces of the national construction organizations will increase at a faster pace in this 5-year plan. This will make it incumbent upon them to introduce new fixed capital in a shorter time, concentrating forces and resources primarily at the construction projects which are of decisive significance for an increase in production of the national income, a rise in public well-being and an improvement in the provision of the population with food.

For all forms of transport and communications the task of catering more fully for the economy's growing need for freight and passenger transportation and other services of these sectors moves to the forefront. The introduction of scientific and technological achievements, the better maintenance and operation of the rolling stock and other engineering facilities, and an unswerving rise in the quality and efficiency of work will serve as the basis for its accomplishment. At the same time ruling out cross and parallel transportation, eliminating the underloading of means of transport and freight losses and spoilage and strictly complying with flight and traffic schedules and safety demand special attention and increased supervision.

It is essential to the extent possible to concentrate the motor vehicle fleet in motor pools specialized in terms of the nature and directions of the transportation and expand the sphere of service by general motor transport.

It would be expedient to draw up a master outline of the highways, specify the system of roads of state, local, and intrafarm significance and concentrate forces and resources on the installation and repair of the roads which are a prime necessity.

Work on the creation of a uniform communications network will proceed more vigorously in this 5-year plan. We have to extend the communications network between producton components of agriculture and introduce a semi-automatic long-distance telephone communications system. We must ensure the dependable operation of all means of communication.

New radio relay lines, which will expand considerably the opportunities for introducing the population to TV programs, will be built with the help of the Soviet Union.

Comrades,

All-round rapprochement and consolidation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is the arterial course by which our party invariably abides in the sphere of foreign economic relations.

Our relations with the fraternal countries are developing successfully on the principles of socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the basic documents of the top-level CEMA economic conference.

In our times, each socialist country is confronted with the task of achieving the maximum mobilization of internal efforts in order, combining them with use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor, to accelerate economic development and multiply thereby its contribution to the strengthening of socialism's international positions. This today is an important criterion for realizing the principles of socialist internationalism. Actively participating in socialist economic integration and expanding and intensifying economic cooperation with the fraternal countries, the MPR endeavors as far as possible to take more fully into consideration both the country's interests and the common interests of the socialist community.

The decisions of the top-level CEMA Economic Conference to the effect that the European socialist countries would, as before, assist in accelerating the MPR's development are regarded by our party as socialist internationalism in action and a manifestation of genuinely fraternal relations.

The Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the MPR and USSR up to the Year 2000 provides for a strengthening of the material base of agriculture, industry, and other sectors of the economy, an improvement in the structure of the economy, a buildup of production and its increased efficiency, a strengthening of operating and the creation of new joint enterprises, an extension of the training of personnel, and the fruitful development of scientific and technological cooperation in many sectors and fields.

On the basis of bilateral cooperation programs for the period up to the year 2000 the MPR will expand and intensify interaction with the other CEMA countries also.

It is essential to strive for even greater returns from the realization of the economic and technical assistance granted by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, completely fulfill the commitments assumed in accordance with bilateral and multilateral programs, agreements, and contracts and enhance the quality of export products. This is currently a task of growing importance requiring our daily attention.

Tasks of an Increase in Public Well-Being and Social Development.

The ultimate goal of the party's economic and social policy is a rise in the level of the people's material well-being and culture.

No social question connected with an improvement in people's work and social conditions and satisfaction of their spiritual requirements must be beyond the sphere of our concern of the party and government.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the social consumption funds will increase 20-25 percent, and the population's monetary income will increase 20-23 percent. You know, comrades, that the draft guidelines provide for measures to raise the salaries of certain categories of workers and the income of members of agricultural associations from the public and private farm and to increase their minimum pensions 30 percent. It is planned lowering by 25-30 percent for charge for the population's domestic power consumption.

Retail commodity turnover will grow to the same extent as the population's monetary income, and the stocks of various foodstuffs and industrial commodities will come to be supplied accordingly.

The sphere of consumer services will expand, and the volume of available services will increase. In particular, the material base of the services sphere will be reinforced, and there will be an increase in the number of service outlets and shops for the rural population, the stockbreeders particularly.

Approximately 1.2. million square meters of living space will be commissioned in the 5-year period. It is necessary to support in every possible way citizens' construction of individual housing. Yurt production will grow together with the increase in the construction of housing in the countryside.

Available housing is being supplemented step by step, but its upkeep and maintenance and repair and servicing are improving far more slowly. It would seem advisable in this connection to implement additional measures and improve the repair of housing and the provision of the cities and inhabited localities with amenities.

Public education is developing constantly. The party pays tribute to the people working in public education, who are making a contribution to the tuition and upbringing of the younger generation.

There is a logical demand for a more persistent improvement in the public education system in order that the students, while being introduced to scientific learning, acquire labor and industrial education and vocational training at the same time. It cannot be forgotten that it is a question of teaching and training people who will be living and working in the coming 21st century. This is an important, albeit both difficult and complex, task, on whose development and gradual accomplishment it is necessary to embark without losing time. It has to be observed that in the public education system as a whole the quality of teaching-educational work is lagging behind somewhat.

The party Central Committee has deemed it advisable to embark in the current 5-year plan even on the accomplishment of the task of the tuition in school of children who have reached the age of 7. Questions of an improvement in the educational process in the general schools are being studied in this connection. It is also important to implement in good time and in full the planned measures to reinforce the schools' physical plant.

In perfecting the public education system it is necessary first of all to correctly decide questions of strengthening tuition's ties to production. An entirely new problem is being raised in practice whose essence is familiarizing the students with the fundamentals of computer technology.

It is necessary to carefully study and resolve questions of the continuity and interconnection of teaching-educational work in the general schools, higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, and vocational-technical schools.

The activity of the public education authorities and the party, state, and public organizations should be channeled into ensuring that together with an improvement in the structure of the educational institutions active forms of teaching-educational work be employed as extensively as possible, the students be prepared for work and life more effectively and that they be given vocational guidance, the base enterprises and the public at large being enlisted better and more actively in this work.

It is essential in the light of the demands that are made to unite the efforts of the educational institutions, the family, the labor collectives and the entire community in the tuition and upbringing of the younger generation.

The role of the vocational-technical schools is growing increasingly.

It is the direct duty in this connection of the sectoral ministries and departments, party, and public organizations and enterprise and farm administrations to provide the educational institutions of this profile with knowledgeable, capable, and experienced skilled workers and lecturers, strengthen the teaching facilities in every possible way, strengthen tuition's ties to the production of the corresponding sector, provide the graduates with jobs and retain them on the job, creating the proper conditions for work and everyday life.

It is necessary to display particular concern for an increase in the standard of teaching of the social sciences in educational institutions of all levels in order to arm the students with a Marxist-Leninist scientific philosophy of life and foster in them communist beliefs. Teaching-educational work should be subordinated to raising the youth in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the people.

In the light of the important task of training highly skilled personnel it is necessary to raise to a new level teaching-educational and research work in the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, reinforcing their physical plant and improving the availability of lecturer personnel. The integration of science, education, and production must become more intensive.

The students and young people are obliged primarily to increase exactingness toward themselves, devoting their powers and capabilities to the acquisition of profound and firm scientific erudition and labor skills.

The planning of the need for highly skilled personnel and its training in accordance with contemporary scientific and technology progress need to be improved. Limiting the enthusiasm for quantitative indicators, it is essential to establish the rational correlation ok specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, correctly determine the economy's need for essential personnel and the future areas of their training and raise the vocational training, practical skills, and professional attributes of the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions to the level of today's demands. This is a very important task of the central economic authorities, the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the corresponding educational institutions and sectoral ministries and departments.

An important task of the social sphere in need of the party's daily concern has been and remains the protection and strengthening of the working people's health. The annual population growth in the republic currently amounts to 2.6 percent. Our country occupies one of the highest places in terms of population growth. This is an indisputable achievement of real socialism and an obvious indicator of a significant improvement in the people's life and health. Great credit in the protection of the population's health is due the people working in public health care.

But, nonetheless, there continue to be serious shortcomings and oversights in the work of the public health authorities. There is no pronounced reduction in morbidity from certain diseases. Because of this there is no reduction in the number of those temporarily unfit for work owing to illness. We cannot be reconciled to the oversights in the protection of the health of children, particularly infants. I consider it unjustified that the number of pediatricians and hospital beds per 10,000 children is considerably lower than such an indicator per the whole population.

It is essential to pay exclusive attention in the coming years to the expansion and improvement of medical services for the rural population.

Disease prevention is inadequately organized. Work on the gradual transition to the medical examination of the entire population and public health-hygiene propaganda is lagging behind. The treatment and care of patients and concern for them have not improved in all medical establishments. This situation is legitimately giving rise to the working people's complaints.

The most crucial task of the collectives of health service establishments, which are called on to permanently and vigilantly guard the health of their people, is to overcome the existing shortcomings as quickly as possible, enhance discipline and responsibility and worthily perform their duty, making effective use of the growing physical plant and applying in practice the achievements of modern medical science and advanced experience.

The population's health naturally depends to a large extent on work and social conditions. For this reason it is important that the local party, state, and industrial organizations display daily concern for an improvement in the working people's work and social conditions and their intelligent use of their leisure time.

The party attaches importance to introduction of broad strata of the working people to physical culture and sport, regarding this as an essential condition for people's fruitful labor and life and the strengthening of their health. As yet, however, physical culture and sport have not gone in our country beyond the confines of a circle of enthusiasts and assume at best the form of periodic temporary campaigns. It is necessary to rectify this and strive to ensure that physical culture and sport assume mass proportions and enjoy general and constant interest. It is necessary to make sporting-health improvement measures part of the plans of the social development of the enterprise and farm labor collectives and render financial and material assistance in their realization.

As before, the party attaches great significance to a broadening of the sphere of the extension to the population of the services of the culture and art establishments to ensure that they become increasingly accessible to the working people in accordance with their growing spiritual requirements. The physical plant of the cultural-educational establishments: clubs, libraries and motion picture outlets will be expanded and their provision with personnel will be improved.

Improvement of the Planning and Management of the Economy

Comrades,

The party displays constant concern to ensure the unity of political and economic leadership and perfect the methods of control and management, bringing them into line with the demands of the country's economic and social development.

On the basis of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress a master outline of the development and location of the country's productive forces for the period ending with the year 2000 was drawn up with the participation of scientists and research organizations of the Soviet Union. Other target programs pertaining to central questions of the development of the economy were prepared also.

Economic experiments on improving planning and the economic mechanism are being conducted in a number of material production sectors. Measures have been adopted for the purpose of introducing in the most important sectors of the economy, the brigade form of organizing and stimulating labor, improving planning in construction and agriculture and also introducing a differentiated practice of extending credit to enterprises and industrial organizations.

Nonetheless, it has to be said plainly that, owing to an oversight in management and organization, big potential for increasing production and its increased efficiency and improving consumer service is being lost.

Enterprises and farms have not yet rid themselves of outmoded approaches, preferring plan fulfillment at any price instead of correctly selecting and making skillful use of progressive methods of efficient and farsighted management. I believe it would be advisable to set as a practical task the transition to economic methods of management at all levels of the economy. Our planning work, the criteria and mechanisms of the evaluation of economic activity and the essence of the economic experiments being conducted currently should be geared to precisely this.

The choice of the most efficient methods and organizational forms of control must begin with the improvement and strengthening of centralized plan-oriented management.

It is necessary to expand the functions of the State Planning Commission and increase its responsibility for enhancing the role of the 5-year plans, improving the substantiation and balanced nature of the plans, the guaranteed interconnection of sectoral and territorial plans, and extending the sphere of application in planning of progressive quotas.

In strengthening centralized plan-based management it is important to combine it flexibly with an increase in the role of the sectoral and local authorities, a strengthening of enterprise and farm independence, a stimulation of the creative independent activity of the labor collectives, and their increased interest in the elaboration of counterplans and responsibility for their realization. It would be expedient to perfect the procedure of the planning and evaluation of the final results of the activity of ministries and departments, aymags and cities, production associations and enterprises and farms by taking as the reference point the streamlining of the range of indicators and reducing the number of those confirmed from above.

When drawing up and implementing plans it is necessary to struggle resolutely against all attempts to achieve a downgrading and adjustment of confirmed plans, to give preference to selfish departmental interests to the detriment of public and state interests and to obtain alleviated plans and fulfill them thanks to a surplus of material, financial, and labor resources. It is essential to tighten the discipline of planning and plan fulfillment.

When evaluating the activity of enterprises and farms it is necessary to accord preference to indicators of quality, product list, and efficiency, cutting short the chasing after gross figures in an endeavor to end up among those who have fulfilled the plans.

It is essential to increase the interest of ministries, departments, aymags, cities, enterprises and farms in the adoption and fulfillment of taut plans, increase the mutual responsibility and obligations of industrial organizations to one another and rationally combine public, group and personal interests. For this reason it is necessary, I believe, to collate the positive experience of the experiments being conducted currently and switch industry, construction, transport and communications, and also the service sphere to the new methods of management in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

It is essential to properly introduce in all production subdivisions and the service sphere the principles of financial autonomy as the tried and tested method of control of the economy.

It is important to continue to perfect prices, the finance-credit mechanism and distribution. Well-foundedly reflecting socially necessary expenditure, the system of wholesale prices and tariffs must ensure for the enterprises and farms the possibility of operating profitably under normal conditions and at the same time stimulate them economically to constantly lower production costs. Proceeding from these requirements, a reform of wholesale prices has been undertaken as of this year. Under the conditions of economically substantiated prices and tariffs, there should be no loss-making enterprises or farms relying on state assistance and budget resources.

Mobilizing intrinsic potential and possibilities, each enterprise and farm is obliged to strive not only for a growth in profits and savings and the complete satisfaction of its need for financial resources but also to unfailingly contribute to the centralized funds. It is essential for this purpose to perfect financial-credit levers in order that they be flexible, serve as a powerful factor for an increase in the end results of production and exert an active influence on a strengthening of financial autonomy.

It is no secret that our central economic authorities pay lipservice to the need for the independence of the enterprises' economic activity, but that as soon as the time comes to act practically, they attempt to take out insurance, strewing instructions and regulations with every conceivable impediment and reservation. It is necessary to emphatically abandon the rooted habit of the higher authorities exercising petty tutelage over the industrial organizations, attempting to determine and direct their activity in detail, and the lower authorities awaiting decisions and instructions from above, believing in their own helplessness. Naturally, this by no means signifies a slackening of supervision of the activity of the industrial organizations on the part of the higher authorities. The essence of the question is merely having a well-developed and adjusted economic system and financial mechanism.

The procedure of the distribution of profit and savings is in need of improvement. The point of departure here should be the principle of the evaluation and stimulation of the activity of the labor collectives with regard to their actual contribution to the increase in the production of national income and provision of the economy and the population with high-quality products of the appropriate product list. Stable and rational norms of the distribution of profit and the deduction of income into the budget should be established. It is important to apply just as stable norms in respect of the wage fund also. It is necessary to ensure unswerving observance of the economically essential demand for the production of the gross, including net, product to outpace the growth of the wage fund.

It is also necessary to continue to improve the system of socialist distribution, taking as a basis the principle of the dependence of the working people's well-being, particularly their wages and income, on the actual results and quality of work. It is necessary to encourage conscientious active and productive work in every possible way. Leveling in the distribution of wages and bonuses cannot be allowed. The socialist principle of distribution "from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor" must be firmly observed everywhere. Sueprvision of the extent of labor and the extent of consumption needs to be tightened up in this connection. Thought could also be given to an improvement in the use and distribution of the social consumption funds in close linkage with the task of an increase in the end results of work, discipline and responsibility. For the practice of our country's socialist building permanent significance is attached to Lenin's proposition that "...only the careful organization of accounting and control, only the strictest organization and labor discipline will lead us to socialism. There will be no socialism without this" ("Complete Works," vol 36, p 258).

The party Central Committee deems it important to spread more extensively the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor, having in mind the utmost invigoration of the working man and an increase in the collective interest in the final results of work. The creation of a creative, healthy atmosphere in the collective is a guarantee of success in the struggle for an increase in production, a rise in productiveness and a strengthening of discipline, responsibility and order.

An important place in the system of management and planning belongs to the business contract. The fulfillment of contractual commitments should obligatorily be taken into account upon an evaluation of the end results of the activity of enterprises and farms and their stimulation. The role of contract-orders should be higher in planning and the organization of plan fulfillment.

The main task of the material-technical supply authorities is an improvement in the substantiation of requests for and balances of supplies of industrial engineering products and prompt service of the consumers. It is essential to put a stop to the irresponsible transference of requests for commodities and materials through channels without due examination, which leads either to the piling up of costly equipment and materials in the guise of "surplus" or to their artificial shortage.

The material-technical supply organizations must introduce substantiated quotas for requests for industrial engineering products and consumption norms, strive for their undeviating observance, organize work on economies and thrift in the national economy and establish effective supervision thereof.

The requirements of certain industrial organizations and small-scale consumers could be satisfied via wholesale trade.

A considerable amount of time has elapsed since the system of quality control was established, but the quality of products, operations and services is only improving slowly. It is necessary in the future to improve quality control, raise the level of standards and specifications and perfect the product-quality certification procedure.

As before, the party attaches considerable significance to an improvement in accounting and accountability and official statistics. State accountability at all levels of management must correspond to the demands of optimum decision-making and be meaningful and analytical, prompt, concise and clear.

It is important to continue to strengthen sectoral management and bring it closer to production. The efforts of ministries and departments should be concentrated on the elaboration and implementation of a uniform technical policy with an orientation toward the future, the introduction of S&T achievements, the intensification of production and its increased efficiency. It is necessary subsequently also in all tiers of management to endeavor to improve the interconnectedness and coordination of work, ensure promptitude, reduce superfluous components, remove duplication and strive for the compact and economical nature of the administrative machinery.

Great significance for the efficient organization of production and maintenance is attached to the development of the proprietory thinking, initiative and enterprise of executives and engineering-technical personnel and the workers.

It is necessary to continue to expand the sphere of activity of the assemblies of people's deputies and increase their responsibility for the accomplishment of tasks of economic and social development, the full use of labor resources, an improvement in the supply of consumer goods, the guaranteed accessibility of all types of service and the mobilization of potential and opportunities.

The purpose of our party's economic policy and the basic function of the people's state has been and remains the utmost strengthening and multiplication of state and cooperative ownership as the very basis of the socialist society.

Proceeding from the fact that the role and significance of the contribution of the small works and self-help joint-labor brigades and groups are growing in satisfaction of public demand for foodstuffs and consumer goods, the party Central Committee considers it correct to consistently support useful initiatives in this sphere.

Today, when modern S&T progress, new equipment and consummate technology are dynamically becoming a part of production, it is vitally important to continuously raise the professional skills of all workmen, develop the creative thinking of the engineers and technicians, strengthen technological discipline and increase the competence of the management of production.

III. The Party

Comrades,

The Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Mongolian people -- the MPRP -- arrives at its 19th congress with the growing unity of its ranks and a further strengthening of the broad ties to the people.

Our country's working people are actively implementing party policy and fully support its political course and practical activity within the country and on the international scene. The people believe undividedly in the party, and the party relies on the people.

The precongress report meetings of the primary party organizations and the aymag and city party conferences demonstrated the communists' high political and social assertiveness. They were held in a new atmosphere of professionalism and under the conditions of a deepening of intraparty democracy and a strengthening of the collective nature of leadership. The communists sharply criticized the shortcomings and oversights in implemention of party policy and party decisions and expressed many valuable proposals. The main thing now is converting them into living practice.

The new tasks of the country's economic and social development advanced for the coming years demand a funamental improvement in the forms and methods of the party's organizing and ideological work.

After the correct policy line has been formulated and the priority tasks have been determined, success is decided by the personnel and party political-organizing and ideological work. It is on this that the congress' attention is being concentrated in the examination of questions of party life.

Perfecting the Style and Methods of Party Leadership, Enhancing its Efficiency

Our party is constantly growing and strengthening as a living organism. In the period under review the party ranks expanded considerably, and its qualitative composition improved. Today there are 88,150 communists in the party ranks, which is 15.6 percent more than on the eve of the preceding congress. Workers constitute 33.2 percent of the communists, members of agricultural associations 16.8 percent and employees and representatives of the intelligentsia 50 percent.

Women constitute 30.3 percent of the total composition of the party, which is more than at the time of the last congress. The decision of the 18th MPRP Congress on replenishment of the party ranks with the best representatives of the youth was fulfilled successfully. Almost 70 percent of those who joined the party were young people 30 years and younger. Approximately two-thirds of them were members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (MRYL).

The party ranks are strengthening, being supplemented by representatives of all strata of the working people. This is good. It is necessary here to firmly pursue a policy which prevents a weakening of the party's qualitative composition owing to undue enthusiasm for growth of its ranks. It is essential to put a stop to irresponsible instances of admitting people to the party who have not distinguished themselves in terms of their political, professional, and moral qualities.

The interests of ensuring communists' vanguard role make stricter demands on those being recommended for the party, the responsibility of party candidates and the molding and conditioning of the young communists' political, professional, and moral attributes.

Being a party member does not mean enjoying special rights or privileges, it means merely bearing greater responsibility for the cause of party and people. Life makes it incumbent upon party members to set an example always, and in all circumstances, to actively support the creation in the collective of an atmosphere of scrupulousness, professionalism, and creative questing and struggling against bureaucreatism, complacency, window-dressing, a dishonest attitude toward socialist property and labor, indiscipline, and other negative phenomena. Undeviating implementation of the principles of democratic centralism and the collective nature of leadership is the primary condition of an enhancement of the leading and organizing role of the Marxist-Leninist party and a sure guarantee of the prevention of shortcomings and blunders.

The party Central Committee has devoted much attention to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principles and rules of party life. An important place in this respect is occupied by the MPRP Central Committee Special Eighth Plenum (1984), which demonstrated the continuity of party policy and its firm unity and high sense of responsibility. The spirit of this plenum is materialized in the directions of subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the decisions of its Politburo and in a number of meetings of party and state executives organized by the party Central Committee. These decisions and measures embody the collective thought and collective efforts of the party Central Committee, which made a truthful and critical analysis of our work. They concentrate anew the attention of party members and the working people on unsolved and urgent problems, contributing to the unfolding of their assertiveness and initiative. Under present conditions, when complex new tasks of party leadership of social life have come to a head, it is insistently necessary to undertake a rebuilding of the party work style. This applies primarily to questions of intraparty relations, party leadership of economic building, work with personnel, and communication with the masses. It needs to be noted specially that for us inestimable significance is attached to the experience of the large-scale activity of the CPSU pertaining to the in-depth mastery of the Leninist style of party work and leadership of the state and industrial organizations and to the establishment of an innovative, creative, and businesslike approach and thinking.

The main direction of the rebuilding of work style in intraparty relations consists of the removal of cliches, bureaucratism, formalism, oversimplification, and other phenomena incompatible with the rules of party life. V.I. Lenin wrote that "neither stereotyping nor establishing uniformity from above have anything in common with democratic and socialist centralism. Unity in the basic, the fundamental and the essential is not disrupted but ensured by diversity in details, in local singularities, in methods of approach to business, and in the modes of exercising control..." ("Complete Works," vol 35, p 203). Consequently, it is important to afford the party organizations the possibility of displaying assertiveness and initiative and assuming responsibility for independently and professionally implementing the basic line and decisions of the executive party authorities. This means that it is necessary to put an end to excessive memo-writing engendered by endless trifling instructions from above and demands for unnecessary reports and information, and to abandon the bureaucratic practice of dispatching to the localities a succession of inspection boards. On the other hand, it is necessary in the lower party organizations to have done with a formal attitude toward matters expressed by waiting for instructions from above, ostentatious promises, superficial reports, and substituting bureaurcratic bustle and the elaboration of a multitutde of various measures for live organizing work on fulfilling directive decisions. The party organizations are obliged to themselves monitor the fulfillment of their adopted decisions and measures and evaluate their fulfillment in terms of specific results and improvements. The party Central Committee deems necessary reorganizing, in this spirit, the whole style of activity pertaining to leadership, evaluation, and supervision at all levels of party work.

Leadership of economic and cultural building is a primary task of the party organizations. As political leaders, they are called on to perform this responsible assignment by way of specific work with people. The party organizations must emphatically abandon the useless practice of substituting for and duplicating the state and industrial organizations in questions within their field of competence, which leads to a weakening of their leaders' responsibility. The activity of the party organizations should be geared to supporting and encouraging the assertiveness and initiative of the industrial organizations and culture establishments, enhancing their responsiblity for the fulfillment of plans and the realization of the party's socioeconomic policy, exercising supervision of the final results of their activity and opportunely ascertaining and removing the reasons for shortcomings and backsliding.

The 18th MPRP Congress set the task of perfecting, on the basis of the Leninist principles, the selection, assignment, and training of the personnel, the forms and methods of work therewith, and making upgraded demands on executives and striving for their retention.

It has to be said that certain shortcomings in implementing the party's personnel policy were permitted in the period that has elapsed. A superficial attitude toward work with the personnel leads both to frequent changes and transfers and the promotion of incidental people. This has happened in our practice. We must put an end to unscrupulous, narrow-departmental, localistic, and buddy approaches to personnel issues.

The measures pertaining to personnel issues adopted by the party Central Committee are aimed at eradicating such serious shortcomings. Many new workers have been promoted to executive positions recently. The party will continue to adhere to a policy of combining the experience of the senior workers with the energy of the young personnel. Having extended the rights of the aymag and city party committees and ministries and departments when deciding personnel questions, the party Central Committee adopted measures to enhance their role and responsibility. Women are being promoted to executive work on the basis of a special decree.

It is extraordinarily important today to adopt, on the basis of Leninist principles, a thoughtful approach to questions of the selection and promotion of personnel to executive work. Success in any sphere of party and state activity, the economy, and culture largely depends on the political and ideological maturity of the executive personnel and its competence, moral attitudes, feeling for the new and ability to communicate with people and listen to them.

For this reason we must pay particular attention to the professionalism of the executive personnel. The party organizations' work with the personnel must be geared to ensuring unity between a decision and its fulfillment and between word and deed. It is not inappropriate to mention here the big discrepancy between word and deed in certain leaders. Personnel must be evaluated in terms of final work results and the actual fulfillment of adopted decisions.

Today one out of every five persons working in our country has higher or secondary specialized education. This is tremendous potential for ensuring the skilled management of production and training executive party and state personnel. More extensive use should be made for promoting capable and gifted young workmen to executive work in all sectors and components of methods of certification.

In training personnel and improving party work style it is essential to make make full use of the proven weapon of criticism and self-criticism. V.I. Lenin regarded criticism and self-criticism as a permanent law of the life, activity, and development of a revolutionary party. He pointed out that criticism must be "comradely, direct, and free of diplomacy and trifling calculations" ("Complete Works," vol 15, p 245).

Where criticism and self-criticism have been closed off, manifestations contrary to the principles of socialism and the interests of the party and people are, as experience shows, encountered: abuse of office, arbitrariness and the holding back of honest people, nepotism, unscrupulousness, liberalism, concealment of shortcomings, and window-dressing. The party Central Committee and the party Control Committee recently adopted the appropriate measures in respect of a number of workers who had permitted such breaches of party and state discipline. Self-adulation and show engender indifference and passiveness, fetter the initiative of the labor collectives, and weaken discipline and organization.

It is the duty of all party organizations to draw strict conclusions from this and create normal conditions for the free development of criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below. Such an atmosphere is created by resolute struggle against all manifestations of resistance to just criticism, the exposure of anonymous letter writers and slanderers, and the prompt adoption of measures in the wake of criticism and notification of the masses of their results. The party will never retreat from its high-minded position of a responsive attitude toward criticism and self-criticism.

The significance of party information is growing. Abiding consistently by the principle of publicity in party work, the party Central Committee considers it important to promptly and comprehensively notify the communists and the body politic of questions of substance of the party's domestic and foreign policy and its activity. Intraparty information is an important means of enhancing the efficacy of party decisions and measures, perfecting the style of work, studying public opinion, and strengthening the party's ties to the masses. For this reason it is necessary to display particular concern for an improvement in information and its truthfulness, congency and timeliness.

An ever increasing number of letters and recommendations on many questions of party life and the work of the state organizations are received from the communists and working people. Warnings are also being received containing complaints and observations. This is a striking expression of the further strengthening of the connection of party and people. Our task is to promptly examine the letters and warnings, proposals and complaints and adopt substantial decisions in respect of them. Under no circumstances must the party organizations be reconciled to a negligent and inert attitude toward the working people's letters, proposals and requests. It is necessary to constantly be in the thick of the masses, and utilizing all channels and possibilties of communication with the working people, chat and consult with them and listen to their opinions and requirements. It would be advisable to disseminate the best experience of sociological studies conducted by some party organizations.

In the period under review the party organizations performed a considerable amount of work on an improvement in the content and perfection of the organization of party supervision and the verification of performance and the coordination and increased efficacy of the work of the party, state, and social organizations in this sphere. A number of inspections conducted along Party Control Committee lines was useful.

Recently the party adopted measures for strengthening party, state and labor discipline, order, and organization, strict observance of socialist legality and the increased responsibility and performance discipline of party, state and industrial personnel at all levels. But a great deal of work lies ahead in this field. Party control and the verification of performance should be directed primarily toward persistent struggle for conscious discipline. The party Central Committee performed a considerable amount of work to enhance the role of the primary party organizations.

Zonal meetings of primary party organization secretaries and party group organizers were held. Measures were adopted to strengthen party influence in the production units and for the rational assignment of party forces. An all-party review of the militancy of the primary party organizations was organized for the first time in 1984. It contributed to a large extent to an enrichment of the experience and methods of party work, the ascertainment and removal of shortcomings and oversights, and the creation of a new atmosphere in the practice of party work. Together with collective forms of work, personal meetings and conversations, which extended to 31 percent of party members, were conducted in the course of the review. It was significant that the review encompassed not only the party organizations; all labor collectives prepared for it in detail and took part in it.

The material and spiritual values of our socialist society are created in the labor collective. The personality and its positions in life and society are shaped here. A decisive role here belongs to the primary party organizations as the political leader of the labor collective.

I deem it expedient in this connection for the stimulation of the activity of the primary party organizations and the upsurge of their militancy to be advanced at the congress as a key all-party task.

The level of work of the party organization is largely determined by the role and professionalism of the party meeting and depends on its leaders, primarily the secretary, and on their knowledge and ability to assume responsibility and enterprise, innovation and executive efficiency. For the purpose of providing the primary party organizations with personnel with party-political education, the primary department of the Higher party School consisting of a 4-year term of tuition has been restored. The party Central Committee will continue to keep questions of the training and retraining of party organization executive personnel at the center of attention.

Proceeding from the current requirements of intraparty life, the party Central Committee deems it advisable to make certain changes to the party rules concerning admittance to the party and the imposition of penalties for violations of party discipline. It would seem correct to increase to 3 years the party probationary period of nominees and decide the question of admittance to the party by a two-thirds majority vote of party members present at the meeting. The question of the expulsion of a communist from the party ranks should also be decided by a majority of no less than two-thirds of party members present at the meeting.

Strengthening Socialist Democracy, Enhancing the Role of the State and Social Organizations

Comrades,

The working people's active participation in the development of socialist democracy and the control of social, state, and economic affairs is of paramount significance. In the period under review the MPRP displayed constant concern for the development of socialist democracy by way of an improvement in the work of the state and social organizations, thereby strengthening the political system of society. The party will continue to abide by this policy unswervingly.

The assemblies of people's deputies, which are the basis of our socialist stae, enlist the broad masses in matters pertaining to leadership of society and economic and cultural building and serve as the main connecting link between the party and the people. The activity of the MPRP People's Great Hural is aimed at perfecting socialist legislation and its observance, the elaboration and confirmation of plans of the development of the economy and the socio-cultural sphere and the implementation of other measures expressing the working people's fundamental interests.

Measures were implemented in the period under review to consolidate the legal principles of the organization and activity of the assemblies of all levels and their executive-administrative bodies. Laws were enacted on the aymag and city assemblies, the MPR Council of Ministers, and public education.

The law on the local assemblies broadened their powers in the settlement of multifaceted questions of economic, social and cultural building on territory under their jurisdiction. It also regulates relations between assemblies with enterprises and farms of a higher sectoral subordination located on territory under their jurisdiction and provides for their increased influence on the results of the work of these farms and enterprises.

Importance was attached to the first all-republic meeting of representatives of assembly executive committees of somons, horoos, rayons, and cities of local jurisdiction in 1983.

The local assemblies' field of activity in the domain of the solution locally of questions of the social sphere and a strengthening of discipline, order, and organization is expanding increasingly. The assembly executive authorities and the deputies must regularly render account to the working people and treat with the utmost attention and in businesslike manner the electorate's instructions, proposals, and desires.

Big efforts from the executive-administrative authorities of the assemblies of all levels are needed in order to ensure practical efficiency in the work of the assembly sessions and standing commissions. The assembly executive authorities must fulfill the decisions of the sessions more responsibly and study more carefully the recommendations of the standing commissions and the proposals of the deputies.

The party unswervingly demands of the assembly executive committees and ministries and departments and also the local components of the managerial machinery under their jurisdiction that they work efficiently and professionally and adopt a responsive attitude toward the working people's requirements and needs, maintaining close daily communications with them. Each official of every management body is obliged to firmly grasp the fact that in the working people's requirements and desires there are no trifling matters which may be overlooked. He must examine these questions free of red tape.

It is essential to mobilize and target the entire mechanism of socialist democracy toward a ruthless struggle against all manifestations of bureaucratism and complacency in the work of the machinery of state. The tasks of the people's contrôl authorities in the rational and skillful organization of state and social control and an improvement in its efficacy and fruitfulness are growing.

It is necessary to broaden in every possible way the working people's participation in the exercise of supervision and the verification of performance for this fosters in people the ability to approach any matter from the standpoints of state interests, is an important school of political conditioning and serves as a foundation of the development of democracy. The people's control authorities need to sharply improve the work of the people's control committees, groups, and posts, which are the main bulwarlk of their activity.

It would be expedient to exercise stricter supervision on the part of the party organizations of the unswerving observance of the provisions of the character of the agricultural associations to ensure that the principles of democratism with the emphasis on the assertiveness and initiative of the labor collective be implemented consistently in the management of cooperative production.

The MPR Armed Forces have been comprehensively reinforced. Under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation the party Central Committee has constantly paid unflagging attention to questions of strengthening the country's defense capability and a further improvement of military organizational development and consistently adopted the measures necessary for this.

It has to be noted with satisfaction that today the fighters of our armed forces, worthily performing, as before, their duty to the party and the people, are reliably standing guard of the motherland and participating actively in the country's socialist building.

It is the sacred task of the personnel of the armed forces to zealously study modern military science, constantly raise combat readiness, adroitly mastering modern arms and combat equipment, and irreprochably observe military discipline and exemplary order.

The political directorate and army political departments and party organizations must exert even greater efforts to ensure in the life and activity of the People's Army a growth of the role of political leadership and a strengthening of party influence and that the entire personnel be raised in a spirit of communist morality.

The long-standing class alliance of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, the combat community of their illustrious armed forces and the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet Union have been and will continue to be a reliable guarantee of our country's security.

Under the leadership of the MPRP and relying on the constant assistance and support of the people, the state security authorities are successfully performing their responsible duties to them.

The central task of the state security authorities should be the timely exposure and curtailment of the intrigues of hostile forces against our country. The party is sure that our security officers, border guard soldiers, and militia will continue to consciously, firmly, and vigilantly stand guard over the peaceful life and security of their people.

The strengthening of democracy is inseparably connected with unswerving observance of socialist legality. The party Central Committee has in recent years adopted the necessary measures pertaining to strict observance of socialist legality, having revealed a serious slackening of exactingness which had been allowed to occur in this sphere and which had caused the state and society considerable harm.

An urgent and important task is, without slackening the intensity of these measures, to perform work more efficiently on the prevention of crime and all violations of the laws and public order and increase the legal education of the working people, striving for profound recognition of the indivisible unity of the citizens' rights and duties. It is important to enlist the public more extensively in this work and increase the efficacy of the influence of the labor collectives.

It is necessary to raise even higher the responsibility of the law enforcement authorities for increased efforts to strengthen socialist legality and consistently protect the interests of society and citizens' rights and render them legal assistance. The militia authorities, prosecutor's office, judicial and other law enforcement establishments must direct the main attention toward stepping up the struggle against drunkeness, which is the most prevalent cause of offenses and crime, avoidance of socially useful labor and all attempts to derive unearned income. It is necessary to perform individual work with people who might relapse.

In accordance with their powers, the Mongolian trade unions made a considerable contribution in the period under review to the management of production, the stimulation of the labor collectives and the incorporation of broad strata of the working people in the accomplishment of social and cultural tasks. The party appreciates this contribution at its worth.

A most important task of the party is to strengthen in every possible way and raise even higher in the public-political life of the country the role of the trade union organizations, which possess the greatest opportunities for the development of democratic principles in the management of production and social affairs.

The tasks and responsibility of the trade union organizations are growing increasingly at the time of the elaboration, solution and realization of the most diverse problems affecting the vital interests of the labor collective and the worker. These are, in particular, active assistance in the fulfillment of plan quotas, dissemination of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor, the adoption of counterplans, a strengthening of discipline, increased labor productivity, the utmost stimulation of socialist competition, an improvement in people's living and work conditions and a broadening of the opportunities for fruitful and cultured recreation and leisure.

Executives of sectors of the economy, enterprises, and farms need to adopt an attitude of the utmost attentiveness to all the proposals and initiatives of the trade union organizations on these questions of social life and regard this as their most important duty.

It also has to be mentioned that in terms of the scale of today's requirements there is still much unutilized potential in the unions' activity. The forms and methods of work of the primary trade union organizations are in need of further improvement. They need to be geared more firmly to the successful accomplishment of the production and social tasks confronting the labor collective.

A quantitative approach still predominates, and formalism continues to exist in the organization of socialist competition. This, of course, needs to be rectified. Socialist competition must be oriented primarily toward the dissemination of progresive experience, the introduction of new equipment and technology, the use of potential, savings of time and reduced outlays, and the development of efficiency promotion.

Supervision of the undeviating observance of labor legislation on work safety and safety equipment must be stricter. It is important to strive for the greater professionalism of the worker meetings and production conferences and make stricter demands on the organization of the fulfillment of the decisions adopted threat.

Uniting in its ranks the most progressive part of our youth, the MRYL participates actively at the party's call in the socialist building of the motherland. It needs to be noted with satisfaction that in the years of implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress the MRYL assumed at its own initiative patronage of most important national economy construction projects and worked to reinforce the physical plant of animal husbandry. It fulfilled its obligations with honor, sending student-youth detachments to these construction sites.

The party endeavors to raise each young person as one who is boundlessly devoted to the cause of socialism, in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, industrious and educated, physically developed, and an honest and modest citizen of the socialist motherland. The mentors of the children and the youth, our older generation, are called upon to make, and are making, a major contribution to this most important matter.

The ideological-educational work of the MRYL and the activity of the mongolian pioneer organization which it leads should be directed in full toward the accomplishment of this task. The MRYL organizations are obliged to actively assist each young person right form the outset to choose his path in life and work correctly to determine his place in society. Their activity should be vital and specific, taking into consideration the interests of the young men and women and their aspirations to make and create.

A tremendous field of creative work for the good of the motherland awaits our illustrious youth today. There is much for it to do for realization of the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and an Improvment in the Population's Food Supply and for the development of industry and capital construction.

The party is convinced of the MRYL's capacity for raising and preparing a worthy young replacement shift for the older generations of workers and construction workers, stockbreeders and farmers. Roads for testing its powers and knowledge, gifts and capabilities in the field of science and technology have been opened to the youth. The MRYL must pay more attention to the development of the youth's creative thinking.

The MRYL is assigned an important role in ensuring that cultural-aesthetic requirements, sport, and physical culture become a need of the day-to-day life of a person of any occupation, and even more, of the young person.

The party will adhere invariably in its activity to the policy of enlisting the youth even more extensively in the control of society and the state.

The MPRP places large hopes in the youth. And this is understandable, they are after all, our future. The party has complete faith that our younger generation will honorably justify the confidence and hopes of the party, the people, and the older generation.

Measures were adopted in the period under review pertaining to the organizational strengthening of the organization of Mongolian Women. Our glorious women are making a great contribution to the Mongolian people's tremendous creative labor.

The Organization of Mongolian Women should direct its work toward implementation of party policy on the broad range of issues concerning the active enlistment of women in the country's social and political life, care of mother and child, the raising of the younger generation, and the spread of culture in everyday life. The party believes that this organization, having noticeably improved the style of its work in accordance with the new demands, will enterprisingly and broadly perform work which is all-embracing and necessary to society which corresponds to the desires and interests of our women.

The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society is an authoritative social organization which encompasses the broadest working people's strata and is making a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the traditional fraternal friendship of the people of two countries.

The society's noble mission is the continued strengthening of the inseparable bonds of friendship between the MPR and the USSR, inculcation in the working people of a spirit of internationalism, extensive propaganda of the magnificent achievements of the Soviet people and the Soviet state's Leninist policy and continued stimulation of its activity geared to assistance in the creative application of the Soviet experience.

We are sure that the friendship societies, peace and solidarity organizations, Veterans of the Revolutionary Struggle Committee, Defense Assistance Society and other social organizations will do much that is useful for the extensive enlistment of all strata of the working people in implementation of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

The Party's Ideological-Political and Educational Work at the Level of Current Requirements

Comrades,

The party's ideological work plays a determining part in realization of the MPRP's economic and social policy and the mobilization of the working masses for active socialist building.

The party has evolved a system of ideological influence composed of a large army of cadres and activists. The material conditions for poliical-educational work are being increasingly improved.

Under current conditions the scale and complexity of the tasks of socialist building are growing. The population's educational level is rising rapidly, people's spiritual requirements are growing, the urgency of timely practical application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress is increasing and the struggle between capitalism and socialism is intensifying in the world on all fronts. The need for a surge in the party's ideological work to a new level has risen acutely.

All means of ideological influence, be it propaganda, agitation, the press, radio and television, or literature and art, are designed to carry new knowledge to the masses, contribute to their spiritual enrichment, orient the working people correctly, and strive for their profound comprehension of the essence of party policy and the events occuring in the country and the world. They should actively influence people's minds and their labor and social activity.

In the period under review the party Central Committee adopted a number of important decisions for a further improvement of party training, the increased efficacy of political-mass work, and the cogency of mass media publications and broadcasts. Improvement in cultural service of the rural population and an intensification of foreign policy propaganda is also sought. It has to be noted that our ideological work was definitely reinvigorated in the course of implementation of these decisions.

However, it would be wrong to suppose that all is well on the ideological front and that there are no difficulties and shortcomings.

Our ideological, moral-educational work does not always have sufficient ability to penetrate to the thick of life, keep pace with social practice, win people's minds, and influence them. Many measures suffer from a hackneyed approach and a schematic nature and fail to reflect the new conditions and requirements. We have still not succeeded in ridding ourselves of formalism and pretentiousness.

It is necessary to reorganize the style of the party's ideological work in order to contribute to the formation of the political-ideological and moral-psychological conditions for the active realization of party policy.

The party believes that a central element is a strengthening of the scientific basis of educational work and the inculcation in the working people, primarily the youth and younger generation, of the spirit of the ideals of socialism and devotion to the cause of the party and the people.

It is essential to raise people and, particularly, the youth in a spirit of the best revolutionary, labor, and cultural-moral traditions of our people, and in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism. With a feeling of pride in his socialist motherland and its revolutionary gains each citizen should work honestly and conscientiously in the name of a multiplication of the achievements of real socialism in the MPR and the consolidation and growth of its prestige. A constant concern of the MPRP has been and will continue to be the raising of our people in a spirit of strong friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Questions of labor education remain at the center of the party's ideological work. The whole purpose thereof is to firmly inculcate in people a socialist attitude toward labor and strive for their clear recognition of the need for conscientious work for the common good. Life shows that where the collectives are imbued with a realization that the good life is created by good labor, and where it is known in practice how to create for people and make efficient use of favorable material, social, and spiritual conditions, high results are achieved. Consequently, it is extraordinarily important to ensure the unity of moral-educational work and actual practical activity. Socialist beliefs are formed by the results of practical work and not just by slogans and appeals.

Life demands the molding in members of society of the sense of a proprietory and zealous attitude toward all material and cultural values, national possessions and public property, affirmation of the socialist way of life, and undeviating observance of discipline, order, and organization. It has to be said that the squandering of public property, a dishonest attitude toward labor, parasitism, drunkenness, and other negative phenomena are connected not only with vestiges of the past but also in many instances with shortcomings and omissions in our work, including education.

For this reason ideological work must be closely combined with an uncompromising and aggressive struggle for the ascertainment and eradication of the causes of all kinds of negative phenomena which are impeding our forward progress.

Overcoming outdated habits of life and thinking demands painstaking work and constant efforts. This question cannot be solved by either short-term bursts of effort or superficial methods.

The MPRP attaches paramount significance in its ideological activity to the development of the party 's theoretical thought on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and its creative methodology.

Work on publication of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the theoretical elucidation of certain problems of socialist building, the organization of scientific-theoretical and practical conferences, and the elaboration of the history of the party and the state is contributing to a stimulation of theoretical thought in society and a rise in the level of socialist consciousness of the people's masses.

Nonetheless, the theoretical comprehension and collation of the practice of socialist building lags behind modern requirements. It would be no exaggeration to say that the development of social science in our country currently does not go beyond the framework of the simple propaganda of generally known truths.

It is necessary to approach in a new way questions of analysis and collation of the experience of socialist building and the elaboration and solution of many problems of the social, political, economic, and cultural sphere ensuing from the life of the country. The time has come to direct the efforts of social science scholars and establishments toward the transition to a more complex stage of creative scientific search. It is necessary to stimulate in scientific circles the method of creative discussion contributing to the finding of truth and inculcating of a taste for theory.

Particularly pertinent now is comprehensive study of central problems of the development of our society, particularly questions of the formation of the optimum structure of the economy, the interaction of the economic, social, and spiritual spheres of social life, the increased role of the human factor, the improvement of social relations, the economic mechanism, and the expansion and intensification of socialist democracy. The party awaits from the social scientists serious scientists serious scientific research which could contribute to the country's ongoing socioeconomic development. The party Central Committee emphasizes the importance of an improvement of the system of party political education and economic studies.

We have many propagandists of the first rank who have for many years devoted their knowledge and indefatigable efforts to propagandizing among party members and the working masses of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the party's domestic and foreign policy.

However, the system of party political education has not succeeded in ridding itself of passive methods of scholasticism and a hackeneyed approach. It is necessary in this sphere to increase the orientation toward the combination of studies and practice, and endeavor to increase its influence on the life, activity, and mentality of the students. Proceeding from this, the party organizations must concentrate on an elevation of the theoretical and practical training and methods skill of the propagandists. The extensive use of active methods of conducting political training classes and seminars: dialogue, free exchange of opinions, and discussion of issues from the life and activity of a given collective are a most important condition of their increased attractiveness and results.

The lecture propaganda conducted by the party and social organizations, including the Mongolian Society for the dissemination of knowledge contributes to a considerable extent to an explanation to different strata of the population of the essence of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state and the central problems of real socialism, and to the popularization among them of scientific and technological and cultural-aesthetic knowledge.

Only live information-packed and meaningful lectures and colloquia concerning the most important questions troubling a given audience are capable of enriching people's spiritual world and developing their assertiveness and initiative. It is these requirements which should determine the party organizations' approach to the performance of lecture propaganda.

Political-mass work, which extends to all strata of the population, is designed to serve as a means of strengthening the ties of the party and the people. It has an important place in the arsenal of the party's ideological activity.

Certain changes in our agitation-mass work are coming to light in connection with the party Central Committee decree concerning an improvement in the effectiveness of oral propaganda. Nonetheless, it is insufficiently current, flexible, and intelligible. Because of this, decisions and specific directions of the party descending through channels lose their intensity, and acquire the form of trite and hollow demlands. In many instances, precisely those with whom it is most necessary to work remain beyond the field of vision. State and industrial organization executives are as yet participating inadequately and formally in political-mass work among the population.

Skillfully and promptly conveying to each worker the party's truthful words and providing a convincing answer to questions of day-to-day life--such is the main demand made of agitators, political information workers, and rapporteurs. An important place should be occupied by the efficient organization of political-mass work among the rural workers, the stockbreeders particularly.

Under the conditions of the acute confrontation of the two systems our party is paying due attention to ensuring that within the framework of foreign policy propaganda we step up the struggle against bourgeois ideology, consistently reveal its antipopular essence, expose the mendacity and reactionary thrust of imperialism's "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries, and resolutely combat attempts to falsify history, incite nationalism and erode and split the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

A most important condition of success in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and morality is the inculcation in the working people, particularly the youth, of high political vigilance and an ability from class standpoints to evaluate social phenomena and champion our ideological convictions and socialist principles.

A current direction of foreign policy propaganda is to convey to the public of nonsocialist and, particularly, developing countries in an accessible and intelligible form, truthful information about the MPR, the achievements and experience of real socialism, its peaceable foreign policy, and the socialist way of life.

The mass information organs are a powerful medium of the party's daily communication with the people's masses on questions of party policy and activity pertaining to its implementation. Our press, radio, television, and journalists are called on to fittingly perform the honorable and responsible duties entrusted to them and give to this work all their knowledge and capabilities..

It may be said that we have today in our country per capita and per family a perfectly sufficient volume of printed products, broadcasts, and publications. Radio and television's coverage of the population expanded considerably in the last 5-year plan. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the majority of aymags and cities will be linked by radio relay line and together with this a new radio and television center will be commissioned. This expansion of the base of the information media demands an improvement in the quality and methods of work.

Each publication in the newspapers and journals and each radio and television broadcast must satisfy the aspiration of the readers, listeners, and viewers to grasp opportunely and in depth the key issues of the life of the country and the most important international events, supplement their political and scientific and technological knowledge and enrich themselves intellectually. It is the duty of our mass media to influence the formation of public opinion, a creative atmosphere in society and the individual's active position in life. They can perform these duties only by becoming a tribune which actively raises burning issues of life, organizes an exchange of opinions on them in a businesslike manner, and scrupulously sums up the results.

The mass media are a powerful instrument of publicity and social control. It is of fundamental importance that the newspapers, journals, radio and television persistently castigate on the basis of incontrovertible facts all that is impeding our advance. They must continue to display due concern for the end resuts of their protests. And the party, state, social, and industrial organizations must adopt a responsible attitude toward their duty, react opportunely and responsibely to the protests and criticism in the information organs, and organize work in the wake of them in a businesslike fashion.

The process of book publication, particularly the publication of political, economic and scientific and technological books, group works, and children's literature, is being held up through the fault of the Ministry of Culture Main Editorial Board and other concerned establishments. The capacity of the printing enterprises and their use, and the quality and appearance of the printed product are unsatisfactory.

It has to be said that for a variety of reasons periodical press and book products reach subscribers and readers only after a great delay, which is giving rise to the public's justified complaints. It is essential that the Ministry of Culture and the other corresponding establishments implement the outlined measures to update printing facilities and improve publishing and the delivery of book products to the readers.

The spiritual requirements of our society based on the development of artistic culture are growing from year to year. The rise in the ideological standard and artistic skill of works of literature and art is contributing to this.

The activity of the professional are establishments is expanding, and their repertoire is being enriched by national works and the works of world classics. The traditional nationwide art festival and the republic review of folklore creativity lend great impetus to the spread of amateur artistic activity and the use of the treasure house of folk art.

However, as a hole the level of accessibility of artistic culture is not yet satisfying the population's rapidly growing spiritual requirements.

The quality of works of artistic creativity, particularly literature, fine art, and motion pictures, is markedly lagging behind their quantity. Artistic creativity is penetrating the phenomena of life in insufficient depth, creating too few striking and typical impressive characters and suffering from shallowness of subject matter and a schematic and descriptive character. Such a situation demands a significant reinvigoration of artistic criticism, and literary and art criticism and a stimulation of the activity of the creative unions.

The party will continue to adopt a respectful attitude toward the activity of literature and art, and support their talent and search for what is new. But at the same time, however, the party expects from works literature and art on a contemporary ideological-aesthetic level.

The permanent party line in the sphere of literature and art remains an affirmation of the principle of socialist realism and the promotion on this basis of high moral content, party-mindedness, popular spirit. It is important to channel the efforts of our writers, artists, and all figures of art toward elevation and exaltation of our contemporary--the builder of the new society.

The Central Committee considers it important to adopt the appropriate measures to reinforce the material base and equipment sufficiency of the culture establishments and creative unions, provide them with qualified personnel and thoroughly improve cultural-mass work in the countryside, particularly among the stockbreeders.

It is necessary to approach questions of the development of culture with an understnading of its true purpose. We must emphatically change the rooted practice of work both in culture establishments and the planning and financial authorities of, considering monetary proceeds the most important thing, actually seriously weakening cultural service of the population.

In the light of the new wide-ranging tasks outlined by the party it is necessary to rebuild all ideological work on the basis of a comprehensive and professional approach. This demands new creative initiatives and efforts of the party organizations and all workers of the ideological front.

Comrades,

Such are the basic tasks of our ongoing development for the years to come which are submitted for examination by the 19th MPRP Congress. The tasks we have outlined are substantial and complex. Their accomplishment is designed to raise all aspects of the development of society to a new level.

Where does the practicality of the plans advanced by the party lie? In the fact that they are based on the country's increased economic and spiritual potential, and the advantages of the socialist system, which are being revealed increasingly extensively in our society. We are implementing our plans in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, relying on their wealth of experience and powerful support. Our conviction and resolve are based on the fact that party policy corresponds to the fundamental interests of the country's working people and enjoys their complete support.

In outlining the plans for the near future the party is profoundly aware of its high responsibility for the future of our socialist motherland and for its crossing the threshold of the 21st century in step with the countries which are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the building of a new society, and for lasting peace in the world.

Evaluating our achievements with a feeling of pride, our party and people are entering the latter half of the 1980's with optimism. We see clearly and know what we have to do. The accomplishment of all the scheduled tasks will require of us a new approach and persistent creative efforts.

The MPRP Central Committee expresses the firm belief that having rallied even more closely around their party, the working people of our country will, with great enthusiasm, devote their energy, knowledge, and labor to the cause of the successful fulfillment of the decisions which will be adopted by the 19th party congress and the great cause of building a socialist society on Mongolian soil.

(The MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th party congress delivered by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was listened to with great attention and received with tremendous enthusiasm by the congress' delegates and guests. Comrade J. Batmonh's report was repeatedly accompanied by lasting stormy applause and an ardent ovation.)

Central Auditing Commission Report

WA010010 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 86 p 8

[Report of R. Dagbadorj, chairman of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission, at 19th MPRP Congress on 28 May 1986]

[Text] Comrades!

The report of the MPRP Central Committee to the highest forum of Mongolian communists -- the 19th party congress -- just delivered by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, sums up the work on realization of the decisions of the 18th party congress and makes an in-depth, realistic and scrupulous evaluation of the present state of the country's socioeconomic development.

The leading and directing role of the party in the life of society is growing constantly, and practical activity to implement its policy line is being enriched with new content and a new approach. In ensuring the continuity of party policy and raising party leadership to a new level a particularly important part was played by the special MPRP Central Committee Eighth Plenum held in 1984.

The Central Committee report advanced large-scale tasks of the new 5-year plan to ensure the ongoing development of social production, enhance its efficiency and achieve on this basis a further growth of public well-being and precisely determined the main ways of tackling these tasks. It emphasizes that primarily essential for the accomplishment of the new tasks are an improvement in the style of leadership and the increased responsibility and discipline of the personnel, a strengthening of order and organization at work and a reorganization of the party's ideological and organizing work.

All this is a manifestation of the fact that the party evaluates the state of affairs objectively, always serves the interests of the people and inspires and organizes them for the accomplishment of the new tasks. This is the main essence of the party's political course and its practical activity.

The draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 determine the immediate tasks of our country's socialist building. The preparations for the congress and the entire course of nationwide discussion of the draft guidelines strikingly demonstrated once again that the communists of socialist Mongolia and all the country's working people fully support the country's domestic and foreign policy and have initiated great creative work with inspiration and high political and labor enthusiasm.

The 27th CPSU Congress formulated the strategy of acceleration of the development of Soviet society and the all-around and plan-oriented improvement of socialism and provided exhaustive answers to topical problems of the modern world. The political documents adopted at the congress, particularly the new version of the CPSU Program, represent a valuable contribution to the creative development of the theory of scientific communism.

The businesslike and creative spirit of the 27th congress of Soviet communists is of inestimable significance in the life and activity of our party and is for us an inspiring example.

Comrades,

In the period under review the MPRP Central Auditing Commission organized its activity guided by the provisions of the MPRP Rules and the decisions of the 18th party congress. The MPRP Central Auditing Commission regularly conducted a check of the rapidity and soundness of the conduct of business in the central party authorities and the coordination of the work of the machinery of the party Central Committee Secretariat. The Central Auditing Commission conducted checks on these questions in the party Central Committee machinery annually and in the bodies accountable to the Central Committee once every 2 years.

Permit me to report to the party congress that the machinery of the MPRP Central Committee -- the combat headquarters of our party -- is coping honorably with its duties pertaining to fulfillment of the instructions of the Politburo and Secretariat, the elaboration of draft party Central Committee documents on political, economic and social problems and also the solution of questions received from the local party, state, social and cooperative organizations.

The directions of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, issued at the start of 1985 at the meeting with party Central Committee workers served as new impetus in enhancing professionalism and promptitude in the work of the Central Committee machinery, raising the responsibility of its workers and developing their creative initiative and improving performance and discipline and now serve as a guide in the business of the continued stimulation of the activity of the party organizations in the center and locally.

The Central Auditing Commission paid particular attention to an improvement in the organization of work with the working people's letters received by the party Central Committee and the bodies accountable to it.

In the period under review the party Central Committee received more than 4,800 letters from the working people. 2,300 persons visited the party Central Committee Reception Room and shared their opinions and desires.

In the working people's letters and warnings an important place is occupied by proposals aimed at an improvement in the work of this sector of the economy and specific labor collective or the other, and also critical observations concerning instances of bureaucratism, red tape, indiscipline, irresponsibility and lax management and also the lagging of the methods and style of work of the leaders of individual party, state and industrial organizations; that is, everything impeding our forward progress. This is confirmation that the working masses are devotedly true to their party and rallied around it and that their social-political assertiveness is high.

A great deal of work is being performed by the party Central Committee machinery and the local party organizations for fulfillment of the provisions of the MPRP Central Committee decree on further improvement of work with the working people's letters which was adopted in 1978.

A uniform system of business correspondence and work with the working people's letters has been established for the party organizations of all levels.

The Central Committee machinery attentively studies the working people's letters and submissions and adopts measures to resolve the practical proposals and desires which they raise. With regard for the proposals from the communists and working people on such questions as a strengthening of labor discipline, an improvement in food supply and medical and public transport services, and an improvement in the pension system for members of the agricultural associations and teachers and lecturers, the party Central Committee has adopted special decrees.

Such forms of hearing and studying public opinion as the reports of executives at meetings of the working people, open-letter days on one specific issue or another and question-and-answer evenings are practiced in the work of many party organizations.

At the same time individual shortcomings in business correspondence and in the work with the working people's letters were ascertained at the time of the inspections conducted in the party Central Committee machinery and the organizations accountable to it. There are still instances of a formal, disdainful and bureaucratic attitude toward the working people's proposals and complaints.

It has to be mentioned that the proposals prepared by our commission on the basis of the results of the inspections were supported by the party Central Committee Secretariat and that specific measures have been adopted aimed at removing the causes of the shortcomings which were ascertained and perfecting the work of the machinery.

The central party newspaper and journal editorial offices also receive numerous letters from the working people. The bulk of the proposals and desires expressed therein is published in the press and prompt measures are adopted in the wake of them, which serves as a powerful lever of the removal of shortcomings and oversights in work. However, it has to be emphasized that the examination of readers' correspondence is sometimes delayed in the party newspaper and journal editorial offices, owing to which the urgency of the issues raised therein is lost. Together with this, the party press editorial offices are monitoring insufficiently the work performed by the appropriate organizations in the wake of press publications and failing to make the due demands of them.

It is essential to continue to enhance the level of work with the working people's letters in all party organizations. The voice of all those who have public interests and social justice at heart should be supported. Their practical proposals and justified requests must be studied attentively and resolved promptly.

Comrades,

The MPRP Central Auditing Commission annually inspected fulfillment of the party budget and the work of the party cashier's office. Financial-economic activity is being exercised correctly and properly in the party Central Committee and the organizations accountable to it. Party budget resources are being spent in accordance with the purposes established by the Central Committee. The proposals of the Central Auditing Commission were considered by the party Central Committee at the time of confirmation of the annual party budget.

The party's monetary resources increased 27.1 percent compared with the preceding accounting period, including a 25.4-percent increase in the proceeds from membership dues. The newspaper UNEN is constantly profitable. The party's budget expenditure increased 15.3 percent. A considerable part of the party budget goes on the financing of the party organizations.

There has been a considerable increase in expenditure in recent years connected with the measures adopted by the party Central Committee to improve the organization of the work on training and retraining party personnel, in particular, with the reorganization of the system of tuition in the Higher Party School.

I would like in this connection to mention with gratitude that the CPSU Central Committee constantly renders the MPRP Central Committee tremendous assistance in the training and improvement of our party and state executives.

As a result of a number of measures adopted by the Central Committee for the economical and rational use of party resources and the improved supervision of their expenditure, the annual economies in budget expenditure constituted 6.8-8.8 percent.

At the same time instances are encountered in certain aymag party committees of a breach of budget discipline and overexpenditure of the approved budget in certain items. Serious violations in the custody, safekeeping and expenditure of party resources were permitted owing to a slackening of vigilance and internal control in the Social Sciences Institute, the Higher Party School and the Bayan-Hongor Aymag Party Committee.

Enlisting members of the auditing commissions of the local party organizations and party militants, the Central Auditing Commission carried out inspections of the correct payment of membership dues. The inspections covered 77.7 percent of primary party organizations. The overwhelming majority of party members correctly pay their dues monthly and in the statutory amount. Work on receiving membership dues entirely in accordance with the instructions governing party membership dues is well organized in the party committees of Bayanhangay Somon of the Tob Aymag, Altanbulag Somon of Selenge Aymag and in many other primary party organizations.

However, the above-mentioned inspections ascertained that there was a shortfall in the primary party organizations in the payment of dues from supplementary earnings and other income of party members and candidates totaling over 160,000 tugriks. The payment shortfalls in membership dues which had been uncovered were paid into party funds. Deviations in the work on receiving membership dues were noted in the party organizations of Bulgan, Bayan-Olgiy, Dornogobi, Omnogobi and Suhbaatar aymags and of the border and internal forces.

The secretaries of some primary party organizations do not transfer to the cashier's offices the membership dues received from the communists for a long time, which is a serious breach of the instructions governing party membership dues. There are also party members who for no particular reason do not pay the membership dues on time. However, as the inspections showed, such breaches of party discipline are rarely examined by the corresponding party organizations.

It is essential that the aymag, city and district party committees draw the proper conclusion from the above-cited facts and adopt vigorous measures to step up control of strict observance of the statutory procedure of the payment of membership dues.

The high-minded and consistent struggle conducted by the party for the establishment in all walks of life of our society of conscious discipline and strict order must be embodied primarily in intraparty life.

Comrades,

The formation in 1984 of the Central Auditing Commission Bureau was an important measure aimed at ensuring promptitude in the commission's work and the increased efficacy of auditing work and responsibility of the commission members.

Permit me to report that in the period under review the Central Auditing Commission members, justifying the high trust placed in them, participated actively in the work of the commission.

The Central Auditing Commission, maintaining work contacts with the auditing commissions of the local party organizations, paid great attention to rendering them practical and methods assistance in their work. A conference-seminar of chairmen of the local party organization auditing commissions was organized and their work experience was exchanged with the direct participation of the party Central Committee.

The main criterion of the work of the auditing commissions consists not only of the ascertainment of shortcomings but also of ensuring the factors which gave rise to them be removed and the same shortcomings not be repeated and that each inspection be conducted fruitfully and contribute to an improvement in work. We realize that not every inspection conducted by the Central Auditing Commission corresponded to this requirement.

The MPRP Central Auditing Commission has strengthened its practical relations with the central auditing commissions of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and taken advantage in its activity of their work experience.

Comrades, the successful accomplishment of the major new tasks advanced by the 19th party congress demands of each party organization the maximum efficiency, high organization and purposefulness in work. This demand applies fully to the activity of the auditing commissions of all levels. Rendering the party organizations timely and effective assistance in realization of the congress' decisions is the direct duty and main task of the auditing commissions' work.

Permit me to express the confidence that each auditing commission and every communist elected thereto will lend all their powers to an improvement in the forms and methods of auditing work and a constant increase in their efficacy.

Sodnom Details 5-Year Plan

WA010008 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 86 pp 9, 10

[Report of D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at 19th MPRP Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

Dear Guests,

The 19th MPRP Congress is a major and important event in the life of our party and people.

The report on the MPRP Central Committee account and subsequent tasks has been delivered at the congress by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPRP People's Great Hural Presidium. The report made a Marxist-Leninist analysis and evaluation of the current state of the country's economic and social development. The guidelines of the activity of party and state for the immediate future have been determined in accordance with the tasks of building socialism. Our party's foreign policy course has also been formulated.

The draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 are, following their nationwide discussion and specification, being submitted by the MPRP Central Committee for examination by the congress.

More than 550,000 persons participated in discussion of the draft guidelines. The bulk of the working people's proposals pertains to problems of production, its increased efficiency, the mobilization and use of available potential, the application in production of scientific and technological achievements, perfection of planning and management, and also a strengthening of discipline, order and organization. The working people adopted a critical approach to existing shortcomings and advanced many material proposals aimed at improving the activity of ministries and departments, aymag and city executive committees, and other specific organizations. Having attentively studied the proposals, the central and local party, state, social, and industrial organizations are elaborating and promptly adopting the appropriate measures.

Mongolian communists and our entire body politic received the draft guidelines with warm approval and are unanimously expressing their firm resolve to accomplish the outlined tasks. This is convincing testimony to the monolithic cohesion and unity of the MPRP and our people's consistent support for party policy.

The discussion of the draft guidelines graphically demonstrates the assertiveness of the masses and their aspiration to approach the determination of the ways of tackling the tasks and urgent problems confronting the country in a new, creative way.

The 27th CPSU Congress and its historic decisions and the experience of organizing work on their implementation lend our party and people a new charge of energy and are exerting a salutory influence on a further upsurge of the political and social assertiveness of our country's working people.

Together with determination of the tasks of the new 5-year plan the draft guidelines sum up the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and also point to the existing shortcomings which need to be removed.

As a whole, the results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are convincing testimony that as a result of the creative labor of the working class, cooperative herdsmen and working intelligentsia our country took a further major step forward along the path of creation of the material-technical base of socialism.

I would like to mention particularly that friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and their all-around help and support played, as before, a decisive part in the accomplishment of the outlined tasks.

The conclusions and directions contained in Comrade J. Batmonh's report on the MPRP Central Committee account and subsequent tasks will be made the basis of the activity of all party, state, social and industrial organizations and labor collectives.

I. The Eighth Five-Year Plan -- Important Stage in Realization of the Party's Program Task Pertaining to Creation of the Material-Technical Base of Socialism in the MPR

Comrades,

The draft guidelines were drawn up in accordance with the party's strategic course toward creation of the material-technical base of socialism, an improvement in social relations and establishment of the socialist way of life.

Ensuring the ongoing development of social production and its increased efficiency and achieving on this basis a further upsurge of public well-being is advanced by the party as the main task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The average annual production of national income will increase by 1.7-1.8 billion tugriks compared with the past 5-year period. For securing the planned growth it is contemplated increasing average annual production of the gross agricultural product 18-20 percent compared with the preceding 5-year plan, and industrial production in the 5-year period 30-31 percent.

Together with the maximum mobilization of all potential and possibilities for an increase in social production efficiency, an important factor of securing a growth thereof at the present stage of the development of our country's economy is a further strengthening of the material-technical base of the economy. In this 5-year plan it is envisaged channeling approximately 35 percent of utilized national income into the formation of the accumulation fund. Some 24.7 billion tugriks of capital investments will be allocated for the expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of the economy. It is envisaged creating more than 80,000 jobs. The fixed capital of the national economy will increase by a factor of 1.5.

It is planned to channel into the development of the material production sectors 17 billion tugriks of capital investments. One-fourth thereof will be invested in agriculture, almost half in industry and one-fifth in the development of transport and communications.

In the new 5-year plan investment policy will be geared to the accomplishment of the priority tasks of the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and Improvement of the Population's Food Supply, an improvement in the country's energy supplies, a strengthening of the industrial engineering base of construction, an increase in production capacity for processing animal husbandry raw material, the creation of new metal-working and repair capacity, and also ensuring the proportional development of sectors of the production infrastructure.

The draft guidelines provide for a number of measures pertaining to the rational location of the productive forces.

The western part of the country will be switched in to the Soviet Union's power system. The construction of a meat-packing plant, brick works, cloth and sheepskin-fur coat factories and certain other facilities is planned for this area. An intensification of geological prospecting is envisaged. Virgin land will be developed in the Halhin Gol region. It is planned expanding the industrial complexes of Darhan, Erdenet, Baganuur and Bor-Ondor and developing their social infrastructure.

The structure of capital investments will improve, and their efficiency will increase. Whereas in the past 5-year plan 24 percent of capital investments was used for the expansion, modernization and retooling of operating enterprises and industrial organizations, in the new 5-year plan this proportion will increase to 35 percent. It is envisaged concentrating approximately 80 percent of total capital investments at facilities nearing completion and on the acquisition of equipment.

Provision of sectors of the national economy with skilled personnel will improve. It is planned in 1986-1990 to train and send into the national economy 52,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and 61,000 skilled workers.

As the country's economic potential grows, there is an increasingly insistent need to improve its use and strive for an increase in the end results of production. Social labor productivity in the new 5-year plan will grow no less than 10 percent. It is planned to secure no less than 80 percent of the increase in output thanks to increased labor productivity at operating enterprises. Upon determination of the level and growth of labor productivity account was taken of the need for the rational use of labor resources and provision of agriculture with manpower.

The draft guidelines advance important tasks pertaining to economies in material resources. In the new 5-year plan it is intended to economize on material resources to the extent of roughly half a billion tugriks or 1.7 times more than in the past 5-year period. It is planned having increased the volume of the industrial product made from the material thus saved by a factor of 2.2 by 1990 compared with 1985.

Decisive significance in the accomplishment of the tasks pertaining to economies in material resources will be attached to the application in production of waste-free and low-waste technology, an improvement in the primary processing and storage of raw materials, intermediate products, and product models, and improvement of styles, along with increasing quality and making the fullest use of secondary raw materials.

An improvement in product quality is an important source of satisfying social requirements, economizing on resources and also multiplying the national wealth. Production of products of the first quality category will increase by a factor of 1.4.

The manufacture of products failing to satisfy quality requirements leads to the loss of considerable potential and possibilities. I shall cite an example. The possibility of the production of approximately 1 million woolen sweaters and as many pairs of felt boots is let slip annually as a consequence of the procurement of yellowed and matted fleece. It is necessary in this connection to concentrate attention on preservation and improvement of the quality of products at all stages of their manufacture -- the procurement, processing, storage and shipment of raw material and finished products.

The production of high-quality products will be stimulated more strongly on the basis of correct use of the stimulating levers of a quality increase contained in the new wholesale prices which are being applied as of this year. Together with this it is necessary to step up the struggle to eliminate the shortcoming where fulfillment of the plan pertaining to quantity, given the manufacture of substandard products, makes it possible to obtain wages and bonuses in full.

The draft guidelines plan the realization in full of the priority measures of the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and Improvement of the Population's Food Supply.

Average annual production of the gross animal husbandry product will increase 10-12 percent and the production of meat (liveweight) in 1990 will have been raised to 530,000 tons, milk to 350 million liters and butter to 5,300 tons. It is planned to obtain the bulk of the scheduled growth of the animal husbandry product through a reduction in livestock losses, the raising of the breeding herd to 11.3-11.6 million head and the rearing of an annual 9-9.2 million head of young stock. This will require of us even more strenuous work.

An important condition of the growth of the animal husbandry product remains an increase in livestock productiveness based on an improvement in pedigree breeding. It is intended to have raised the number of heads of highly productive pureblood and crossbred livestock by the end of the 5-year plan to 2.2 million and having increased the numbers of the best offspring of local breeds by a factor of 1.5-1.6.

It is envisaged organizing new fattening yards, dairy farms, and farmsteads, making fuller use of their capacity and developing hog raising and poultry breeding. It is planned to expand the mechanized dairy farms and increasing their milk herd by a factor of 1.7. A considerable proportion of the increase in meat production will be secured thanks to an improvement of the buildup of the livestock on pasture and its intensive fattening and the development of hog raising. Egg production will increase by a factor of 2.3.

A further expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of animal husbandry are envisaged together with an improvement in its use. By the end of the 5-year plan small cattle will have been provided with 1.7 removable barns and horned cattle with 1.3. Ten million hectares of pasture will be irrigated additionally.

An improvement in the organization of animal husbandry production and the stockbreeders' work and social conditions is a basic question requiring immediate solution. Certain aymags and agricultural associations are adopting definitive measures for an improvement in the stockbreeders' work and social conditions and performance of as many basic production operations as possible by collective efforts based on the organization of stockbreeding groups and consolidated camps with the construction of bases for the acceptance and rearing of young stock and the fattening of livestock and other production-social facilities. Such undertakings and positive experience will be supported and disseminated to the utmost.

The production and procurement of fodder for the livestock will increase 30 percent, and the relative significance of fodder crops will rise. It is planned to raise the irrigable areas sown to fodder crops to 36,000 hectares. It is intended to create a number of new fodder farms and reequipping and expanding the capacity of the operating enterprises and shops. For the purpose of improving the shipment of fodder it is envisaged to considerably expand the pool of existing service stations and create a large-scale specialized service station in the western region.

The increased demand for fuller use of the existing possibilities of fodder procurement on their territory and self-sufficient in fodder and also the more efficient consumption of fodder resources will be made of all aymags and farms.

It is planned to implement measures to further strengthen the zoo-veterinary service and material-technical base of the agricultural research establishments.

The average annual farming product will grow 42-44 percent. The task being set here is that of securing no less than 40 percent of this increase through to increasing yield.

An important task of farming is creating the conditions for obtaining stable harvests based on the production of high-yield seeds of cereals, potatoes and vegetables, refining agricultural technology and improving in the use of irrigation systems and agricultural machinery and equipment, under the conditions of our country.

It is planned in the new 5-year plan to build irrigation systems on 30,000-plus hectares, of which the engineering type will be built on more than 20,000 hectares. We plan to assimilate over 120,000 hectares of virgin land. Supplies of mineral fertilizer will increase by a factor of 1.6 compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

Agriculture will be suppplied with 5,900 tractors and 1,800 combines. Together with the modernization, expansion and construction on the state farms of repair-tractor workshops and service centers it is planned to build in Darhan a large-scale plant for major repairs of tractors and agricultural machinery.

It is important to improve the degree of provision with repositories and reduce losses of agricultural products. Elevators and mechanized repositories with a total capacity of approximately 260,000 tons will be commissioned, improving the degree of provision of grain stores considerably. It is planned to build stores for commodity and seed potatoes and vegetables with a total capacity of approximately 40,000 tons. This is twice as much as in the past 5-year plan.

It is planned to invest 4 billion tugriks in agriculture. The high demand that aymag, and city executive committees, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture make rational use of the resources allocated to agriculture, commission the planned facilities in good time and ensure the assimilation of their capacity in full is being made.

In the course of discussion of the draft guidelines the working people put forward proposals concerning an increase in the resources allocated for the mintenance and replacement of animal husbandry premises using stronger materials, the repair of wells and the restoration and increased displacement and good working order of the shaft wells. It was also suggested that attention be paid to the optimum location of the animal husbandry premises and watering places and the rationalization of the plans thereof.

It is planned to adopt measures to improve the provision of the state farms and agricultural associations with stockbreeders, specialists and executive personnel, efficiently develop agricultural science and strengthen its ties to production and also perfect the organization of labor and its remuneration and stimulation systems.

In the new 5-year plan industry will develop at a fast pace, and its role in the country's economy will increase. By the end of the 5-year plan it will be producing 35 percent of the national income.

The gross industrial product will increase by 2 billion tugriks and will amount to 8.6 billion tugriks. Half of this increase will be secured thanks to the improved use of available capacity.

Some 8.3 billion tugriks will be invested in industry in the 5-year plan.

Fuel-energy industry will enjoy preferential development; it is contemplated channeling into this sector 44 percent of the resources allocated industry as a whole.

The new 5-year plan is designed to be an important stage in an appreciable increase in the country's power supply. In the 5-year plan power generation per capita will increase 20 percent. The sphere of centralized power supply will be extended. It is planned to expand and modernize major individual power stations, commission the Erdenet plant and embark on the construction of a major power station in Baganuur. The construction of 1,700 km in single-circuit terms of 110- and 220-kilovolt power lines and an increase by a factor of 3.2 compared with the preceding 5-year plan in the amount of work on the construction of 35-kilovolt power lines are envisaged.

It is planned to concentrate attention on ensuring the engineering readiness of the power stations and systems, saving fuel and energy and also ensuring the commissioning of the power lines under construction within the scheduled times.

Coal production will increase by a factor of 1.4, and the solid fuel requirement will be satisfied in full. The Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry is faced with the crucial task of eliminating the lag in stripping and fundamental and preparatory mine operations and ensuring the rhythmic nature of production at the Sharyn Gol strip mine and the Nalayh mine. Measures will be adopted to increase the capacity of the small local open pits and create and work new ones.

It is contemplated channeling 1.7-1.9 billion tugriks into the development of ore-mining industry. Measures will be adopted to expand the "Erdenet" Ore-Dressing Works and the concentration works in Bor-Ondour and develop certain new mineral deposits. The product of this sector will increase 17-20 percent.

An intensification of geological prospecting and the concentration of exploration in the zones of the operating ore-mining enterprises and in promising areas are planned.

The product of the metal-working and repair enterprises will increase 22-26 percent. It is envisaged increasing the volume of repair-restoration operations and the production of spares, broadening the range of consumer metal products, and improving the quality of repair work by way of extending the specialization and cooperation of the enterprises of this sector and improving the use of machinery and equipment capacity.

Together with the reinforcement of the repair base for agricultural equipment the capacity for the repair of equipment of the construction materials and fuel and power industry enterprises will be increased.

The light industry product will be increased by approximately 440 million tugriks. Conditions will be created for ensuring, in the main, the complete processing of animal husbandry raw materials by way of an expansion of capacity for the production of leather, fur and sheepskin-fur coat products, carpets, cloth, nonwoven materials, woolen cloth, knitwear, felt and felt footwear. It is planned to improve the quality, style and outward appearance of the products, ensuring the preferential rate of growth of the production of consumer goods in extra demand and also broadening their selection.

It is planned to increase food industry products 22-25 percent.

A meat-packing plant will be built in Ulaangom. Packing houses in Olgiy and Altay will be commissioned, and the construction, expansion and modernization of food-preparation plants is planned in certain aymags and cities. Food-preparation shops and also oil mills and shops will be built and reequipped in the somons.

Work will be performed on a broadening of the selection and an increase in the gustatory and nutritional properties of foodstuffs, an increase in the manufacture of packaging products and an improvement in the quality and outward appearance of packaging and wrapping. The manufacture of children's foods will increase, and their structure will be improved.

The production of construction materials will increase by a factor of 1.6-1.7. Provision of the planned construction program with materials will thereby be achieved. A number of new construction materials enterprises furnished with modern highly productive equipment has been built. Particular attention will be paid to the full use of their capacity on the basis of an improvement of the operation and maintenance of the machinery and equipment and timely provision with the necessary qualified personnel, materials and spares.

Capacity for the production of wall materials will increase by more than 60 million standard bricks. In addition to this it is planned expanding the production of wall materials by a simpler method based on local raw material resources.

There will be virtually no increase in the procurement of timber. However, it is planned here to increase the production of wood-processing industry products by a factor of 1.4 on the basis of an improvement in the use of materials and the quality of the product.

A wood-processing works in Erdenet will be commissioned.

It is planned to expand tree planting and afforestation and improve the conservation and protection of the forests against fires and pests and also tending the forest.

Wide-ranging measures are envisaged to strengthen the material-technical base of transport. The volume of transportation of freight will increase 32-34 percent and of passengers 37-40 percent. The task of enhancing the quality and efficiency of service based on the increased coordination of the operation of all forms of transport, the increased productivity of the rolling stock and the introduction of progressive freight-shipment methods is being set in addition to an increase in the fleet of transport facilities.

Some 2.5-2.6 billion tugriks will be channeled into the strengthening of the material-technical base of transport, which is more than 1 billion tugriks more than in the preceding 5-year plan. An integrated works for diesel engine motor vehicles, a passenger car service station and the first stage of a trolleybus line will be commissioned in Ulaanbaatar. A motor vehicle service station will be built in Darhan.

The carrying and traffic capacity of the railroad will increase. The stations of Darhan, Suhbaatar, Erdenet and Dzamyn-Ud will be expanded and the Ulaanbaatar junction and locomotive depot and the depot in Erdenet will be modernized.

In coordination with the task of ensuring the conditions for the normal funtioning of means of transport it is planned to increase the length of the hard-surface highways approximately 40 percent and of ferroconcrete bridges 25-27 percent and the capacity of fuel dumps by a factor of 2.5.

It is planned to continue implementation of measures pertaining to the creation of a uniform communications system.

As a gift to our people, the Soviet Union will build radio relay communication lines 1,200 km long. Radio relay communication lines will connect the cities of Suhbaatar, Saynshand, Mandalgobi and Dalandzadgad with Ulaanbaatar. The number of relay transmitters will increase. An important social task -- catering for the reception of television transmissions in all somon centers and inhabited localities of the country -- will have been accomplished, in the main, as a result of this.

Accomplishment of the scheduled tasks of economic and social development will largely depend on the state of affairs in capital construction.

As a result of the wide-ranging measures implemented with the assistance of the Soviet Union, the material-technical base of the construction organizations has strengthened and their provision of skilled personnel has improved. This is enabling us to increase construction-installation operations in accordance with social requirements. In the past 5-year plan alone the fixed production capital of the capital construction sector doubled. The aymag and city construction organizations have been provided, in the main, with the corresponding production facilities. The sector currently employs 34,000 persons, 4,200 of whom are engineering-technical personnel.

In the new 5-year plan total construction-installation work will increase by 3.1 billion tugriks. In connection with the appreciable expansion of large-panel housing construction and the construction of power supply networks, roads, bridges and fuel-lubricant dumps it is planned to increase by a factor of 1.7 the amount of work of the specialized construction organizations. The volume of rural construction will also increase rapidly in connection with the implementation of the priority measures of the agricultural and food program.

It is planned to invest 1.1 billion tugriks in the construction industry. Great attention will be paid to an improvement in the provision of construction organizations, primarily the specialized and rural organizations, with equipment. It is planned to create and re-equip 30 mobile construction-installation mechanized columns.

In the new 5-year plan it is contemplated to train 13,000 skilled construction workers.

The construction by the direct-labor method of facilities and accommodations of simplified designs using local materials will be supported in every possible way. Measures will be adopted to extend assistance on the part of the construction organizations in this sphere.

It is important to continue to improve construction. The amount of 2.1 billion tugriks or 11.6 percent over and above the planned volume of capital investments in the last 5-year plan was partially connected with the increase in foreign trade prices, but was caused mainly by the prolongation of the construction times and the fact that the optimum designs were not implemented.

A reduction in the length of time for construction of facilities based on an improvement in planning-estimates work and improved coordination of the activity of the clients, contractors, and foreign economic and supply organizations is an important condition of an increase in the efficiency of capital investments.

It would be expedient to study questions regarding the concentration of forces and resources at facilities of decisive significance for an acceleration of the country's economic and social development and bringing closer the time of the commissioning of new capacity and fixed capital to that indicated in the guidelines, elaborate proposals in connection with them and incorporate them in the measures pertaining to fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks of economic and social building will largely depend on the application in production of scientific and technological achievements and advanced experience.

It is planned to strengthen the pilot-experimental facilities and improve the degree of provision of the research establishments with qualified personnel. Particular attention will be paid to an enhancement of the role and responsibility, and an improvement in the coordination of the activity of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the industrial ministries and departments and the research organizations under their jurisdiction. It is necessary to improve their joint activity in the efficient performance of research work at a high level, the prompt application of scientific and technological achievements in production, and the development and implementation of a policy of technical progress.

II. Program of an Upsurge of Public Well-Being and Social Development

Comrades,

The draft guidelines provide for a system of measures pertaining to an unswerving rise in the well-being and cultural living standard of the people.

Particular attention will be paid in the new 5-year plan to an increase in the wages of those employed in agriculture, particularly members of the agricultural associations. The wage fund of the workmen of the agricultural cooperative organizations from public farming will increase 25-28 percent, and their average pay will increase 14-15 percent.

Together with this the income of members of the agricultural associations and citizens with private livestock will increase considerably thanks to the purchase of animal husbandry products from them at the new procurement prices introduced as of 1986.

The average wage of workers and employees will increase 3.5-5 percent.

It is necessary to increase the dependence of the population's main sources of monetary income -- the wages, pay and bonuses of workers, employees and agricultural workmen -- and their amounts on the contribution of the labor collective and each worker to an increase in production and its increased efficiency and also on labor productivity growth. Particular attention will be paid to the selection and establishment of the optimum system of indicators characterizing end work results and to the elaboration and application of the simplest and most comprehensible forms of pay and stimulation.

The draft guidelines plan the implementation of a number of additional measures aimed at an increase in the population's real income.

The pensions and benefits granted the population will increase by roughly 680 million tugriks in the 5-year plan.

The population's monetary income will increase 20-23 percent, and its purchasing power will rise. In coordination with this there will be an intensification of the demand for an improvement in the provision of the population with consumer goods.

In 1990 the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will have increased by approximately 850 million tugriks compared with 1985 and market allocations of consumer goods will have increased 21-24 percent, including an increase of no less than 23 percent in foodstuffs.

Retail prices will remain stable, in the main, under the 5-year plan. The proportion of alcoholic beverages in total commodity turnover will decline, as also will the volume of their per capita sales.

The structure of consumption will improve thanks to an increase in the sale of such types of foodstuffs as milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries and also ready-to-wear clothing, furniture and consumer durables.

The practice of deciding questions of the bulk, structure, outward appearance, style and dimensions of manufactured consumer goods in accordance with the requests of the trading organizations and business contracts concluded at wholesale fairs will be expanded.

A set of social measures is envisaged aimed at an improvement in the working people's living and work conditions, primarily at an expansion of the sphere of cultural, medical and consumer service, an improvement in the population's housing conditions, satisfaction of its effective demand, improvement of the public education system and the harmonious development of the personality.

In the 5-year period the resources allocated to finance socio-cultural measures will increase 22-26 percent or by approximately 2.2 billion tugriks compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

In the program of social development a significant place is assigned measures for an improvement in consumer service and the development of housing-municipal services. Some 5 billion tugriks of capital investments will be channeled to this end.

The material-technical base of consumer service will be reinforced. In the aymag and somon centers it is planned to build over 30 consumer service centers and outlets. Measures will be implemented also to strengthen the physical plant of the dry cleaning and laundry centers and household appliance and radio-television repair workshops.

Apartment houses with a living space of 1.1-1.2 million square meters will be commissioned with the resources of state and cooperative organizations, which is 30 percent more than in the preceding 5-year period. However, the need for housing will remain high.

The working people's initiative pertaining to the construction of individual and cooperative housing will be supported in every possible way, and measures to grant them preferential credit and sell them construction materials and also assistance to be rendered them on the part of their enterprises and farms will be expanded.

It is planned building thanks to state capital investments kindergarten and nurseries with 17,000-19,000 beds. Together with this there will be an expansion of the construction and organization of kindergartens and nurseries through the powers and resources of the enterprises, industrial organizations and establishments themselves. Measures will be implemented consistently to extend the operating hours of the children's preschool establishments attached to large-scale industrial enterprises and industrial organizations.

It is planned to build and commission more than 140 general schools for 60,000-62,000 students, of these more than 90 schools for almost 30,000 students in the countryside. The conditions will thereby be created for a lowering of the shift-work factor of classes in the general schools. The construction of residence schools will continue.

It is planned to increase the number of places in vocational-technical schools 14 percent and beds in the residence schools 17 percent, and strengthen the material-technical facilities of the secondary specialized educational institutions.

It is intended to commission educational blocks of the higher educational institutions for 2,300 students and student hostels with 1,800 beds.

A set task is that of reinforcing the physical plant of health care, improving the degree of provision with personnel and expanding the types of medical services. More than 60 facilities, in particular, medical posts, intersomon children's hospitals, maternity homes, infectious disease and specialized hospitals and clinics, will be commissioned in the new 5-year plan.

There will be an intensification of measures pertaining to the preventive treatment and clinical examination of the whole population and the expansion of specialized medical assistance for the rural population. Together with the reorganization of individual intersomon hospitals into clinics and the expansion of their servicing sphere there will be an improvement in the degree of provision of the medical establishments in the somons and inhabited localities with pediatricians, gynaecologists and dentists. The aymag hospitals, state specialized centers, specialized clinics and clinical hospitals will expand medical services to the rural workers at their place of residence. It is intended to increase the number of comprehensively equipped mobile out-patient clinics.

Particular attention will be paid to protection of the health of mother and child, and it is planned to draw up and begin the implementation of a special program in this sphere. The number of beds in children's specialized hospitals will increase 15-17 percent and the number of pediatricians 30 percent. There will be an increase in the number of children's medical sections and an expansion of the maternity departments in the aymags and cities.

Together with an improvement in the operation of sports installations there will be an expansion of the construction of sports halls and sports grounds of simplified design through the powers and resources of state, cooperative and social organizations. The construction of a sports complex in Ulaanbaatar will begin.

For the purpose of satisfying the population's growing intellectual requirements it is planned to reinforce the physical plant of the cultural-educational establishments, expand the sphere of their services, particularly in the countryside, and also improve the degree of provision with qualified personnel.

A set task is that of improving work on protection of the environment and expanding measures to safeguard water and forest resources and flora and fauna and protect the soil and pasture.

III. Improvement of Management and Planning and Their Enhanced Efficiency

Comrades,

A most important condition of the successful realization of the program of the country's economic and social development is improvement of the management and planning of the economy and their enhanced efficiency.

A considerable amount of work is being performed in this field in accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

The elaboration of a master outline of the development and location of the productive forces and the target programs of the development of individual sectors and also guidelines of the country's economic and social development for a 10-year period is contributing appreciably to an improvement in the substantiation of the state plan.

The 5-year plans have been coordinated with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, and cooperation with them in the planning sphere is expanding.

The party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a decree on questions of a refinement of the management and planning of agriculture. In accordance with this decree there has been a reduction in the number of plan indicators of agricultural production established for the aymags and farms. Such indicators as the volumes of the basic types of procured resources, capital investment and construction-installation work quotas, and stocks of machinery, equipment and other material resources allocated in centralized fashion are now determined for them. Together with a broadening of the economic rights of the state and cooperative agricultural organizations and the aymag and city executive administrations of the hurals of peoples' deputies, measures are being implemented on this basis aimed at an increase in their responsibility for the end results of production and at securing the conditions for independent work.

The procedure of the payment to the state and cooperative agricultural organizations of 50-200 percent additions to the procurement prices for animal husbandry and farming products supplied for state procurements and aymag needs over and above the average annual level of the preceding 5 years has been established also.

Measures have been adopted to improve the coordination of the activity of clients, contractors and the supply organizations and also to enhance the responsibility of the ministry, department and aymag and city executive committee clients for ensuring that the plan incorporate construction projects in respect of which the conditions have been created for their complete provision with planning-estimates documents, materials, equipment and financing.

Considering the need for the full reflection of expenditure and costs in prices, a reduction in the number of planned loss-making organizations and stabilization of the profitability level, a reform of wholesale prices was conducted, which has contributed to securing the conditions for strengthening financial autonomy in all sectors of the economy and increased economic stimulation.

An economic experiment is being conducted in organizations of the Ministry of Light and Food Industries and the Ministry of Communications systems to perfect planning and the economic mechanism. The experiment is aimed at the elaboration and implementation of measures to perfect the system of planning and the managerial and organizational structure of production, enhance the role of economic stimuli and levers, and ensure the labor collectives' active participation in the control of production activity.

According to the results of the first year of the experiment, it can be seen that a movement for the adoption of taut plans, the mobilization of potential, economies in the staff units and the wage fund, the economical consumption of intermediate products and raw material, an increase in the quality of the products and services and the better use of fixed capital has become widespread in organizations of the said ministries. Introduction of the brigade form of the organization of labor and pay is broadening. In the Ministry of Light and Food Industries system the labor productivity growth rate in 1985 was 1.2 points higher than the average annual growth rate in the preceding 4 years, production costs declined 1.2 percent compared with 1984 and the annual plan for accumulation was overfulfilled by more than 4 percent. The enterprises and industrial organizations operated rhythmically, contract discipline rose and output quality improved.

In the Ministry of Communications system, annual income increased 8.6 percent compared with the preceding year, and the 1985 plan targets for profit and labor productivity were appreciably overfulfilled. For these ministries as a whole, deductions from profit into the state budget and the enterprise and industrial organization stimulation funds increased considerably.

However, the work of perfecting the system of control and management methods is being performed within a limited framework, and the comprehensive nature of the current experiment has not been secured.

Rebuilding the system of control and management methods is becoming an important political issue requiring an improvement not only of economic relations but also social relations as a whole. Comrade J. Batmonh observed in the report delivered at this congress that shortcomings in management are holding back the realization of considerable potential in the increase of production and an improvement in service, and determined the specific directions of future work.

The decisions pertaining to an improvement in the system of the planning of agriculture and stimulation of the growth of its products will be implemented consistently. It is planned to establish a procedure of issuing to executive personnel, specialists, farmers and stockbreeders of the agricultural associations and state farms wages, extra payments and bonuses in close connection with the end results of production, an increase in the manufacture of products and their improved quality.

It is intended in the Eighth 5-Year Plan to transfer enterprises and organizations of industry, construction, transportation, communications and consumer service to the new methods of management. The interaction of all components of the economic mechanism will be checked out and developed, economic levers and methods will be perfected and the sphere of their application will be gradually expanded in the course of this work.

Questions demanding special attention arise at the time of introduction of new methods of management and planning.

Proceeding from the need to solve central problems of the country's economic and social development and ensure the proportional and balanced nature of the economy, we will have to strengthen and perfect centrally planned leadership of the economy and tighten plan discipline.

Measures will be adopted to perfect the system of plan indicators in the direction of an increase of the interest of ministries, departments, aymags, cities, enterprises and industrial organizations in the adoption of intensive plan quotas and also to extensively employ economic quotas in planning and ensure the stability of the established quotas throughout the 5-year plan.

Clearly, a change merely in the system of plan indicators and methods of evaluating their fulfillment will not accomplish the task of ensuring the independence of the industrial organizations, broadening their rights, or enhancing their responsibility. Measures will be stepped up in this connection together with the corresponding changes to current normative-economic enactments to perfect the style and methods of work and develop creative activity aimed at the bold and managerially enterprising solutions of urgent questions.

It is planned to expand the introduction of financial autonomy and on-farm accounting and step up the demand for paying one's own way and increasing savings. In addition, considerable attention will be paid to the creation of the financial, price and other economic-legal conditions for the exercise of enterprise and industrial organizational activity on a financially autonomous basis.

It is envisaged to increase economic stimulation for the achievement of high end results of production. The possibility of the creation of economic incentive funds based on stable norms will be expanded and measures will be adopted to develop production and solve questions of social development through to the resources of these funds.

It is essential to strive for the active and creative participation of the labor collectives in the elaboration and implementation of plans of economic and social development. It is planned in this connection to support and develop in every possible way the brigade form of the organization and stimulate labor.

Economic relations between enterprises and organizations will be perfected. It is planned to consistently introduce the procedure of the concluding business contracts between organizations with economic relations and also the evaluating and stimulating their activity with regard for the fulfillment of contractual commitments.

An inalienable part of an improvement in the system of management is refinement of the organizational structure and strengthening of sectoral management. Questions connected with the development of the specialization and cooperation of production, an improvement in the coordination of the activity of interconnected enterprises and farms, a cutback in and reduction of the costs of the managerial machinery, the removal of parallelism and the bringing closer of management to production will be studied and resolved. It is important to elaborate and apply measures pertaining to the creation of territorial and scientific-production complexes.

Measures are planned for the precise delineation of the functions, rights and duties of the management authorities on all levels. It would be advisable here to adhere to a direction ensuring that the efforts and attention of the ministries and departments be geared to the pursuit of a policy of long-term development of the sector, production, scientific and technological progress, the determination and realization of efficient paths for the fuller satisfaction of social requirements. Enterprises and industrial organizations should exercise their activity independently to the fullest extent and be responsible for their results.

On the other hand, the policy of enhancing the role and responsibility of the local management authorities in deciding questions of the region's economic and social development, the mobilization of potential and improving service of, and food supply to, the population will be pursued consistently.

The problem of a refinement of management methods demands an increase in the erudition and organizing capabilities of the personnel at all levels and an improvement in their style of work. It is first of all necessary to pay serious attention to an increase in economic learning and the development of economic thinking in managers and engineering-technical personnel. On the other hand, high demands will be made of personnel. It is important to render those who are boldly tackling urgent problems in the interests of society, skillfully organizing the collective and working decisively, fruitfully and enterprisingly all-around support. At the same time it is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance of passive and unenterprising personalities and those who fail to display a creative approach to questions whose solution is demanded by the interests of society and the collective.

IV. Foreign Economic Relations

Comrades,

Economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries will be further developed in accordance with the strategic line aimed at all-around rapprochement with them based on the decisions of the top-level CEMA Economic Conference and the long-term cooperation programs coordinated with the fraternal countries.

The Long-Term Program of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period ending in the year 2000 will be implemented consistently, which will be of decisive significance for our country's accelerated development.

Our country will participate actively in the realization of the comprehensive program of the CEMA Countries' scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000.

On the basis of cooperation with the CEMA countries it is envisaged in the new 5-year plan to implement wide-ranging measures aimed at the buildup of our country's production and export potential, the introduction of scientific and technological achievements, and an acceleration of social development.

The construction, expansion, and modernization of hundreds of important national economic facilities will be carried out with the technical-economic assistance of the Soviet Union. A considerable proportion of the construction-installation operations scheduled for the 5-year plan will be performed by the powers of the Soviet construction organizations operating in the MPR. The numbers of Mongolian workers working in these Soviet construction organizations will increase almost threefold. This will not only increase the efficiency of cooperation but also render real assistance in the national training of highly skilled construction workers.

The creation and development of joint enterprises and farms with individual CEMA countries is making an important contribution to the development of the country's industrial and export potential. Subsequently, together with the expansion of the activity and increased efficiency of the joint enterprises and farms, importance will be attached to direct relations along sectoral ministry, enterprise and industrial organization lines.

The country's foreign trade turnover in 1986-1990 will increase by 1.1. billion rubles compared with the preceding 5-year plan, including an increase of more than 940 million rubles in commodity turnover with the Soviet Union. Qualitative changes are occurring in the structure of our country's exports. In connection with the development of the ore-mining industry and the increased capacity for the processing of agricultural raw material there will be an increase in the proportion of finished industrial products in the country's exports. Measures are envisaged for increasing export resources and enhancing the quality of export commodities in accordance with foreign market demand and also for improving the use of imported commodities and substantiation of the requests for supplies thereof.

Economic, scientific and technological and cultural cooperation with other countries will develop on a mutually profitable and equal basis. Our country's economic and social development program is one of peaceful creation. The MPR will continue to consistently support the progressive forces' struggle for the preservation and strengthening of general peace.

The MPR wholly supports the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union on questions of vital importance for the fate of peace and aimed at delivering mankind from nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation by the year 2000, a halt to nuclear testing and a relaxation of tension on all continents, including Asia.

Comrade Delegates,

The tasks outlined by the draft guidelines of the country's economic and social development for the Eighth 5-Year Plan fully correspond to the fundamental interests of the Mongolian people and the program aims of the MPRP pertaining to a rise in public well-being based on the achievement of new frontiers in the buildup of the country's economic, scientific and technological and intellectual potential.

We express the firm belief that all party, state and industrial organizations and the labor collectives will exert the maximum efforts for implementation of the historic decisions of the 19th party congress.

(Comrade D. Sodnom's report was received by the congress' delegates and guests with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by stormy, prolonged applause)

Soviet Reportage on Congress

For Soviet media reportage on the 19th MPRP Congress, including M. Gorbachev's congratulations, and an address by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member V.I. Vorotnikov, see the Northeast Asia section of the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'Text' of Altangerel Speech

OW311451 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1415 GMT 29 May 86

["Full text" of speech by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee, at the 19th MPRP Congress -- date not given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 May (MONTSAME) -- Comrade delegates! Our party, in greeting its scheduled 19th Congress, has become even stronger organizationally; the unity of the party and the people has strengthened and the enterprising nature and creative character of the party work have been enhanced.

We have listened with great attention to the report of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, "The MPRP Central Committee account to the 19th MPRP Congress and future goals," and the report by J. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, on the main directions in the MPR's economic and social development for the period of 1986-90, and the Ulaanbaatar party organization delegation fully approves the conclusions drawn in them and the goals put forward.

Comrade J. Batmonh's report reflects a profound objective evaluation of the huge, multifaceted organizational and ideological work unfolded by the party's Central Committee during the period in question. The successes are a result of the tireless work of Communists and all the working people of our country. The ways and methods in overcoming shortcomings and solving actual problems, and the goals of socialist construction and the foreign policies of the party are clearly defined.

The decisions of the 8th and subsequent MPRP Central Committee plenums, which examined most important social and economic problems and put forward actual goals for raising the effectiveness of production and quality, mobilizing reserves, improving the methods and style of work, improving discipline, order, and self-discipline, have served as an important stimulus for achieving the goals of the 18th Party congress. They have received the full support of Communists and the working people.

The strengthening of the principles of collective leadership, the principled approach in working out and solving pressing problems of party life and national development, and the continued perfection of organizational and ideological work of the party are reflected in the activities of the party's Central Committee. All this contributes to raising the work enthusiasm of the local and primary party organizations, to perfecting the forms and methods of leadership in economy and culture, and to enhancing the influence and authority of the party in workers' collectives.

During the period under discussion, the authority of our party has risen in the international arena. Our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries have been enriched with new forms and contents. The party has successively fought for strengthening the unity of the communist movement and ensuring the peace and security of peoples.

Communists and all the working people of our country highly value the results of the successive meetings between comrade J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev and the signing of the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000, and view them as the beginning of a new stage in the development of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress was an event of world and historic significance. It enriched the treasury of Marxist-Leninist theory, and put forward the concept of accelerated development of Soviet society. It reflected the urgent need to achieve a radical change as demanded by life, determined the main principles for the creation of a universal system of security, and showed new prospects for the development of all mankind. The historic resolutions of the congress, its new, businesslike, and creative approach to problems, the very rich experience of the CPSU, and its devotion to Bolshevik traditions are an inspiring example and an inexhaustible source of knowledge and study for Mongolian Communists.

The MPRP, and the workers of our country, while summing up the results of every stage of development, deserve to be proud of their friendship with the great Soviet people -- a reliable guarantee of freedom, happiness, development, and prosperity for our country -- and consider it their sacred duty to preserve and strengthen this friendship.

From the bottom of our hearts we greet the CPSU delegation which is taking part in the work of our congress and express our sincere gratitude to V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, for his interesting address; to the CPSU and its Central Committee led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; to our tried friends, the Soviet people, for their solicitude and attention to the welfare of the Mongolian people and the development and prosperity of our country's capital.

Comrades: The capital's party organization has mobilized and guided the efforts of communists and workers in the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 18th party congress and of the 8th and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee. As a result, we overfulfilled the seventh 5-year plan for industrial production by more than 200 million tugriks. The average annual growth of production reached 8.4 percent. Labor productivity in various branches of industry increased by 13.1 percent; gross output increased by 49 percent. Expenses per 1 tugrik of commercial production dropped by 2.9 percent; the output of first-quality goods reached almost 30 percent of the total certified output.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period the state provided twice as much investment capital as in the preceding one for the development of Ulaanbaatar city. A considerable part of these funds were used for raising the technical level and the reconstruction of industrial enterprises, for the building of the city's socialist infrastructure, and the expansion of its service facilities. Housing construction is being expanded. Construction of a trolleybus line and a depot has begun. There has been an improvement in the supply of fuel, electricity, heat, and drinking water; sources and capacities have been increased and operations have become more reliable. Ulaanbaatar now accounts for almost half of the country's total industrial output and its Gross National Product.

On the basis of ideas expounded at the congress, where a creative and fighting spirit prevails, we reach the conclusion that if we had managed to fully mobilize production and technical, scientific, and cultural potential of the capital, made better use of the human factor, and reorganized work methods, our successes would have been considerably greater.

The capital's party organization will continue to focus its attention on ensuring the conscious participation of the workers in the implementation of party congress resolutions, and on actively instilling in all city residents such qualities as political orientation, professional skills, proper attitude toward work, collectivism, and proper behavior and observance of socialist morality in everyday life.

In the current 5-year plan period, it will be necessary to switch over to comprehensive planning and ensure the best possible matching of branch and territorial principles on the basis of the draft of the social-economic development of Ulaanbaatar up to the year 2000, which is an integral part of the general scheme of the development and relocation of productive forces, in addition to amending and concretizing the city's general development plan for the purpose of implementing the new law on local Hurals of people's deputies.

Comprehensive territorial planning will contribute to the proportional development of the city's economy, improvement of the social infrastructure, the best possible combination of civil engineering and service branches, better balancing of the labor force, funds, and materials, and efficient solving of social problems in the city.

This means transition to a qualitatively new level of management of economic and cultural construction in the city, and provides to city party and state organizations new opportunities for improving land use in the city, protecting the environment, increasing the effective use of investment capital, using labor resources efficiently, and limiting and controlling population growth in Ulaanbaatar.

In the long term, it is important that the planning organizations, ministries, and administrations adhere to the line of refraining from creating new educational establishments, enterprises, and economic organizations that have no direct relation to the capital.

Local party and state organizations must ensure strict observance of passport regulations, strictly implement the established rules on population migration, and sharply increase control over their implementation.

We are now building a great deal. Ensuring efficient and effective use of completed projects is a no less important problem. And it is precisely here that we have a considerable amount of unused reserves. It is necessary to create conditions for improving the use of completed projects and taking appropriate measures in good time.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of branch ministries which follow a single technological policy in providing enterprises with the necessary raw and other materials; in strengthening the material base of enterprises; in ensuring services, especially in the repair and operation of housing; in the training of qualified workers; and in the supply of machines and mechanisms. It is necessary to create, in Ulaanbaatar, regional organizations for city improvement and the use and repair of housing, and to increase their facilities in a planned manner.

Comrade J. Batmonh's report indicates the need to raise the role of science in socialist construction, in strengthening its ties with social production practice, and in introducing scientific and technical accomplishments and discoveries by integrating science and production. That is the demand of the day.

It is necessary to outline a national program for the development of science with clearly defined priorities in view of our country's limited manpower and material resources in order to implement the long-term comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress. It is necessary to pay attention to the introduction of scientific-technical accomplishments in the national economy, the intensive use of the human factor, and the rebuilding of equipment, technology, and methods of work and human thinking.

At the same time it is necessary to increase the role and yield of social sciences, improve the scientific-technical level of research, systematically and more deeply study the level of development of society and its basic characteristics; and to publicize the practical experiences gained in socialist construction in our country. In the field of raising the effectiveness of party work, especially ideological work, and improving its forms and methods, great attention must be paid to sociological research and the application of its results in practice.

It is necessary to raise the quality and the effectiveness of instructors' work, study more thoroughly the questions connected with the growth of the party organization itself, and perfect the methods and style of ideological and organizational work. We have to do away with excessive document writing in our work and the frequent yet scarcely effective checks and inspections.

It must be said that some central organs negligently examine problems submitted by lower organs before taking decisions on them. At times their help does not go beyond giving general instructions.

Local officials await effective help in their work; mainly they strive to improve their work on the basis of specific answers to problems they cannot solve themselves. There still are instances of checks and inspections being limited to defining defects without giving effective aid or adopting appropriate decisions for solving problems that have arisen.

It is necessary to eliminate decisively defects existing in work methods in the field of instruction, control, and verification, and give effective aid to the local officials in solving the acute issues worrying the masses, and to eliminate defects in mastering new work and ways of thinking.

The currently-operating economic mechanisms, norms, and legislation have been worked out for the purpose of using extensive methods of development. Quite understandably they orient the activities of organizations and collectives along extensive methods of economic management. Life however is changing quickly, the scale of economic activity is expanding, the role of intensive factors is growing and many new problems are arising. Naturally skill is required for working in a new fashion.

Because of imperfections in the economic mechanism, the new potential capable of producing maximum yield is used unsatisfactorily. At times work does not go beyond empty talk, some cadres, instead of solving problems on their own, push them aside, and sometimes the same problem is often examined by many departments, resulting in red tape. Most elementary problems that can be solved on the spot are criticized repeatedly. There are frequent instances where the replies from central organs are awaited to solve insignificant problems.

The major economic experiments conducted during the last few years at light and food industry enterprises and communications establishments have made it possible to considerably raise the activity and independence of the workers' collectives and the quality of work. The activity and the independence of working people have risen, efficiency and quality indicators have improved, the potential for solving the social problems of workers' collectives has grown, and the human factor has become more effective in places where the experiments have been conducted. At the same time, life insistently demands examination of results of the experiments and a fundamental study and effective solving of problems arising during the experiments. Most of the opportunities, that, with skillful mobilization of internal reserves and effective use of newly-created potential, could have produced better results than those achieved, have been missed because of our obsolete methods and style of work. For this reason, the party Central Committee recently set for the party, state, and public organizations the task of rebuilding their style and methods of work, paying special attention to increasing independence, responsibility, and initiative; tightening discipline, order, and organization everywhere; and perfecting planning, management, and the economic mechanism. This party line is of great significance for the socioeconomic development of the country.

The recently held [word indistinct] city party conference noted the successes of Ulaanbaatar communists and working people in constructive work. At the same time there was critical, busineslike, and frank discussion of tasks ahead and the need for qualitative changes in work in conformity with the requirements levied by the party. Ways for eliminating defects and omissions were indicated and future tasks were outlined.

The implementation of the tasks outlined by Comrade J. Batmonh at the city party conference is now the main focus of the activities of all the party, state, and public organizations and all the communists and working people of our capital. Active work has now been undertaken for rebuilding the style and methods of the work of the city and rayon party committees, the primary party organization, and state and public organizations; for fulfilling plans with quality indicators and improving city facilities and services for the population.

The industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and establishments serving the city overfulfilled this year's 5-month plan for gross production by 46 million tugriks; successfully fulfilled the plan for commissioning projects; carried out comprehensive improvements at 20 important projects; and saved 8 million tugriks' worth of raw and other materials, fuel, and power.

Strictly observing the party instructions that Ulaanbaatar city must have prestige and serve as an example in all respects, the party organization, the communists, and the working people of the capital will, through selfless labor, make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the party congress resolutions and will strive for more and more new labor successes.

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JOINT DUTY OFFICER HOLDS MEETING WITH PRESS

SK120536 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Our side's joint duty officer to the MAC met with reporters at Panmunjom. The officer met with reporters at noon on 11 July in connection with the UN Force's Refusal to accept the letter of the DPRK minister of people's armed forces, the first deputy of the KPA supreme commander which is addressed to the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea.

He said: At a meeting of the joint duty officers held at noon today, we handed over to the joint duty officer of the UN Forces side a second letter to William J. Livsey, commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, from the minister of people's armed forces of the DPRK, the first deputy of the KPA supreme commander, after the reminding him first of the fact that the letter from our side is a reply to the reply letter of the commander in chief of the UN Forces dated 21 June.

The joint duty officer of the UN Forces duly received our letter and then opened it, saying he was authorized to do so. However, he preposterously said he could not receive the letter, which he had already opened with his own hands, babbling about a matter concerning a signature. The joint duty officer of our side sternly held the opposite party accountable for this rude deed. After noting that it was not only unreasonable, but also unjust to say that he would not receive the letter which he had already taken and opened, babbling about the name of the sender, he said: In terms of names, the KPA supreme commander or his first deputy are the same.

Your side already received on 17 June the first letter signed by the first deputy of the KPA supreme commander, just like the current one, which is signed by exactly the same person. Now, you took the first letter and you refuse to receive it this time. It is an act that runs counter to reason and propriety.

As for the name of the sender of the letter, the letter can be sent in the name of the Supreme Commander or sometimes in the name of his first deputy, depending on the occasion. Also, the issue of in whose name the letter is signed is a problem to be decided by us, not a problem to be decided or intervened in by your side receiving the letter. Frankly speaking, our side can call your side's commander the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army or commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces [hanmi yonhapkun]. However, we went so far as to show your side our generosity in taking into consideration your views regarding the use of his official title. This notwithstanding, your act of refusing to accept the letter which you took here today and which you had even opened not only runs against international norms, but is also an impudent act of impropriety.

If you side does not receive the letter here, we will take measures to deliver the letter in different ways. As has alreadyt been related to the UN Forces side on 11 July, we will convey the text of this letter to the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea by way of airing it via broadcasts. I now make it clear that we will make known to the world your side's rude act of refusing to receive the letter.

After stating the above, our side's joint duty officer noted that this fact alone has once again clearly laid bare the bellicose stand of the U.S. side, which is not interested in easing tension on the Korean peninsula, in ensuring peace there, or in resuming the North-South dialogue, and that it is pursuing confrontation and war only.

In the meantime, the joint duty officer of our side mentioned the fact that the South Korean side also refused yesterday to receive the second letter from the DPRK minister of people's armed forces to the South Korean defense minister. Saying that on 10 July the South Korean side had already been served notice to receive the letter through the senior secretary of the UN Forces side, he noted: By refusing nevertheless to receive the letter at the scheduled time on 11 July, the South Korean side set for the first time a not-so-good precedent, unprecdented in North-South relations. He then noted that it is ludicrous that the South Korean ruling clique, which even refuses to receive the letter, should babble about dialogue and peace.

MAC SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON U.S. RESPONSE

SK130240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The spokesman of our side to the MAC issued the following statement in connection with the fact that the U.S. side, in turning down our proposal for holding talks among military authorities, is insisting, without justification, on discussing the problem of alleviating tension within the framework of the MAC. The statement by the spokesman of our side to the MAC is as follows:

The KPA Supreme Command has put forward an epochal proposal that talks among mililtary authorities be held to discuss pressing military steps needed in alleviating the acute tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula. Our new peace initiative on holding talks among the military authorities is a most reasonable and realistic proposal to prevent the danger of a thermonuclear war on the Korean peninsula and to open a breakthrough for the alleviation of tension there. This peace proposal calls for holding talks among those responsible authorities who hold real power in military affairs and who are capable of practically resolving the problem of alleviating tension. Great expectations and concern have been aroused among our people as well as the peace-loving people of the world.

To our regret, however, the U.S. side, turning down our proposal holding talks among military authorities, is insistiung that the problem of alleviating tension be discussed within the framework of the MAC. This insistence is incorrect, lacking feasibility or reasonableness [Tadangsong]. The authority and functons of the MAC are so limited that it cannot discuss or resolve general problems for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. As its name denotes, the MAC is an organ supervising the implementation of the Armistice Agreement.

Paragraph 24 stipulates that the general mission of the MAC shall be to supervise the implementation of the Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiotions any violatons of this Armistic Agreement. The Armistice Agreement provides no stipulations concerning important problems awaiting resolution in the military field, including the problem of reducing the number of troops and armanents that we want to discuss at talks among military authorities. It is evident, therefore, that the MAC cannot deal with problems which are outside its authority. At present, the MAC cannot discuss or resolve even problems related to the implementation of the Armistice Agreement much less problems outside its authority.

The U.S. side in June 1957 unilaterally abrogated paragraph 13-D of the Armistice Agreement, which prohibits the introduction from outside the Korean peninsula of operational equipment and weapons, and it has continuously introduced nuclear weapons and other new-type weapons. At meeting of the MAC, our side has repeatedly demanded the withdrawl of all new-type weapons and operational equipment illegally shipped into South Korea.

However, the U.S. side has refused to comply with this demand and has gone so far as to oppose the discussion of this problem at the MAC.

The fact that the MAC cannot smoothly discuss and resolve the problem of alleviating tension can be vividly proven by recent experiences. Through the MAC we have advanced a series of proposals to create conditions favorable for the alleviation of tension and dialogue. However, none of them has yet been realized. When our side advanced the proposal on restricting military exercises at the 431st MAC meeting on 6 December 1985, the U.S. side avoided discussion of the basic problem, claiming that it has nothing to do with the Armistice Agreement, and brought up the problem of prior notification for military exercises and an invitation for their observation in a bid to counter our proposal. At the same time, the U.S. side is laying artificial obstacles in connection with problems which can be easily settled at the MAC.

In an effort to prevent an armed conflict in the conference site area in Panmunjom and to find a clue to the alleviation of tension, we advanced a proposal on guaranteeing safety in the Headquarters area of the MAC and withdrawing arms from there at the 429th meeting on 29 July 1985, and a proposal on taking perfect measures for guaranteeing safety in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom at the 432d MAC meeting on 3 January 1986. Our overtures proposed that the two sides equally reduce the number of their security guards in the Headquarters area of the MAC in Panmunjom, which is only 2 square km, and in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom, which is less than 8,000 meters in diameter, restrict their arms in these areas, and remove their respective military facilities and guard posts from these areas. They called for taking these most basic and simplest measures.

However, the U.S. side turned down our proposals, claiming that it could not accept them in accordance with instructions from its higher organ and insisting that a joint check should be conducted first. This shows that due to the unwarranted attitude and stand of the U.S. side, the MAC is unable to resolve even simple problems that it could easily settle within its authority. Such being the situation, it is all too evident that our peace proposal containing questions outside the framework of the MAC cannot be resolved through the MAC. We cannot but express great doubt and surprise over the fact that the U.S. side is insisting on discussing the problem of alleviating tension on the entire Korean peninsula at the MAC, which has failed to resolve even the problem of taking measures on safety in such a confined area as the conference site area in Panmunjom.

Speaking of the so-called proposal for alleviating tension that the U.S. side is insisting on discussing at the MAC, its limitedness, unreasonableness, and unfeasibility were laid bare to the world long ago. This notwithstanding, the U.S. side is insisting that this problem should be discussed first at the MAC. This is nothing but a trick to shirk its responsibility for refusing to hold talks among military authorities and to mislead world public opinion by making it appear as if it were interested in the alleviation of tension.

Furthermore, we can hardly understand why the South Korean military authorities, which are not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and have no say at the MAC, are calling for discussion of the problem of alleviating tension at the MAC. All facts vividly show the justness and reasonableness of our proposal that those who hold real military power meet at one place and discuss the problem of alleviating tension. If the U.S. side truly desires the alleviation of tension and peace, it must positively respond to our proposal on holding talks among the military authorities.

[Dated] 12 July 1986, Kaesong

MINISTRY OF PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES ON TALKS

SK140614 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The Ministry of People's Armed Forces held a press conference on 14 July at the People's Palace of Culture for domestic and foreign reporters. A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of the press conference site. The press conference was participated in by reporters of NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, MINJU CHOSON, KPA newspaper, and other publication and news media organizations in Pyongyang, by foreign reporters, and by publication functionaries of many foreign embassies in our country. At the press conference, KPA Major General Yi Hong-sun spoke.

In connection with the unjust stand of the United States and the South Korean side which refused the proposal for talks between military authorities put forth by the KPA Supreme Command to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, and in connection with the unjust act which they committed by refusing to accept even the letters of our side on 11 July, he released a statement of the spokesman of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

In addition, with regard to the refusal, with various excuses, of our new peace proposal for talks between military authorities by the United States and the South Korean side and to the systematic hindrance of our delivery of letters, he fully disclosed the truth with specific information. The statement of the spokesman of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK:

Our sincere efforts for paving a way to detente and peace in our country are now facing a grave challenge due to the United States and the South Korean side. As has been already reported, after they adopted a negative stand toward our first letters for holding the talks between military authorities, the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean side have even refused to accept our second letters for taking practical measures for detente and peace.

This act of the U.S. Forces and the South Korean side, which runs counter to the ideal of peace and common sense, is now arousing great indignation and deep concern by all Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. In the name of all Korean people, we sternly denounce the act of the United States and the South Korean side opposing dialogue and peace.

Our new peace proposal for talks between military authorities is a rational and opportune measure to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, eliminate the state of tense military confrontation, and urgently provide an atmosphere for dialogue, which is now in a state of suspension, by all means. If the question of practically halting military exercises and military buildup on the Korean peninsula, the question of reducing troops and armaments, and the question of honoring the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by its original content are settled through the realization of our proposal for talks between military authorities, this will undoubtedly turn the situation on the Korean peninsula, which is approaching a dangerous phase of war, toward the direction of detente and peace. This will create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue as well.

This is precisely why our new peace proposal has earned active support and welcome from the entire nation and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Nevertheless, from the beginning, the United States and the South Korean side have adopted extremely irresponsible and insincere attitudes toward our constructive peace initiative. When it received our first telephone message for the acceptance of our letter of a new peace proposal, the U.S. Forces side made various excuses in vainly attempting not to accept the letter. However, when it had become unable to retreat anymore before our patient efforts and generous stand, it helplessly accepted the letter after 10 days.

The wrong attitude of the U.S. Forces and the South Korean side toward our proposal for talks between military authorities has been more clearly disclosed by the reply letters they sent. The U.S. Forces side has extremely distorted the fact, as if our proposal were a matter pertaining only to North-South relations. Moreover, it said that the question of alleviating military tension should be discussed by the Military Armistice Commission, thus avoiding talks between military authorities.

Meanwhile, the South Korean side has defamed our peace proposal as a propaganda-oriented one, and has adopted a stand of refusing talks of military authorities in the same voice as the U.S. Forces.

The remarks by the U.S. Forces aide that our proposal was a matter only pertaining to North-South relations are shameless sophism to shirk the responsibility as the ringleader of aggravating the situation through the illegal occupation of South Korea and to refuse to discuss the question of alleviating tension and the question of peace. The remarks by the U.S. forces and the South Korean side that the question of alleviating military tension should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission are also a wanton assertion which is entirely unrealistic and illegal.

It is a stark reality, undeniable even by the U.S. side, that the existing MAC has not been able to solve even basic problems involving the guarantee of security in the joint security area in Panmunjon, let alone problems concerning the observation of the armistice agreement in our country. The preposterous assertions by the United States and the South Korean side are nothing but a poor excuse for refusing talks among military authorities.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have brazen-facedly schemed to avoid talks among military authorities at all costs. In the end, they committed the outrageous act of refusing to even accept our second letter this time. By doggedly refusing to accept our proposal for holding talks among military authorities, the United States and the ruling clique in South Korea have laid bare for the whole world that their babbling about detente [wanhwa], dialogue, and peace is false and that they pursue only confrontation and war.

The act of the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea who have refused our new peace proposal has once again clearly demonstrated that the advertisement about the so-called threat of southward invasion which they brandish is only a falsehood and that it is nothing but a production of a machination designed to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops for aggression and to bring the internal crisis under control by intimidating the South Korean people.

All facts show as clearly as day that what the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea want now are not detente and peace, but confrontation and war. Not once has the United States hoped for peace on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists have consistently pursued aggression and war in South Korea and their extremely adventurous military acts have in recent years reached a graver stage.

While systematically increasing the means of war of various descriptions -- including nuclear weapons -- and troops, and endlessly conducting provocative military exercises in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are even attempting a preemptive strike against us. Not only is the South Korean ruling clique strengthening antinational war maneuvers following the U.S. imperialists' reckless policy of confrontation while crying anticommunism and the annihilation of communism, they are also trying to bring the current political crisis under control by harshly suppresing South Korean youths, students, and people who call for the anti-U.S. cause for independence and the antifascist cause for democratization, linking them to us.

The U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea, however, are making a miscalculation. They should know that those who challenge the people's desires and aspirations while whetting swords of aggression and war will consequently find themselves in traps of their own making. We will never allow the rivers and mountains of our fatherland to be turned into a nuclear battlefield by outside forces, not will we allow our people to be made the victims of the aggressors' policy of confrontation.

The United States should abandon its policy of aggression and war in South Korea without condition and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all of the aggressive forces, including U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, all after abandoning its bellicose stand of opposing both tripartite talks and talks among military authorities.

The persons in authority in South Korea should abandon their dispositions of running dogs bent on living indefinitely in the bosom of the United States as well as their criminal maneuvers for controntation and war through which they are attempting, in union with outside forces, to plunge their fellow countrymen into the calamities of war. The dark clouds of war should be eliminated from the Korean peninsula and a new phase of peace should be unfolded without fail. Today's grave development in our country urgently requires that all of the country to join in the pan-national struggle to eliminate the danger of war and to defend peace in unity.

We express our firm conviction that the people of all walks of life in South Korea, including workers, peasants, youths, students, and intellectuals, will actively join, together with compatriots and brethren in the northern half, in a patriotic struggle to resolutely oppose the aggressive and traitorous maneuvers to provoke a war of a U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique and in a patriotic struggle, to turn our country into a nuclear-free zone of peace. Peace in Korea is immediately linked to peace in Asia and the world. We express our expectations that all governments and people in all countries in Asia and the world will pay deep attention to the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula and will continuously lend firm solidarity with our people in their just struggle for detente and peace.

[Dated] 14 July 1986, Pyongyang

WPK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF LE DUAN

SK111045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of condolence on July 11 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Noting that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea expresses deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Communsit Party of Vietnam, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietram and the Vietnamese people upon hearing the sad news of the death of Comrade Le Kuan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the message says: We ask you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

Kang Song-san Sends Condolences

SK120519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san sent a message of condolence to Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, passed away, I express deep condolences to you, the Council of Ministers of Vietnam and the bereaved family of the deceased, the message said.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of condolence to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

HENG SAMRIN LEAVES FOR HANOI LE DUAN FUNERAL

BK131156 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 13 -- A high-level Kampuchean party and state delegation headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, left here today for Hanoi, Vietnam, to attend the funeral of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

President Heng Samrin was accompanied by Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of its commission for external relations.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, premier and foreign minister; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and defence minister; Math Ly, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; Men Sam-An, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of its Commission for Organization; and other Kampuchean party and state officials.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, Lao Ambassador Pheli Khunlaleuk, and members of diplomatic corps to Kampucha were also on hand.,

Heng Samrin Condolence Message

BK111225 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Text" of Condolence Message from KPRP Central Committee and PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin -- date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council, we would like to express deepest condolences over the demise of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. In his nearly 60 years of activities, Comrade Le Duan was always loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the interests of his fatherland and people. He sacrificed all his life to the cause of national liberation, national reunification, and the socialist construction in Vietnam.

A splendid and loyal son of the Vietnamese People, a brilliant student of the late President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding leader of the Vietnamese people, and an architect of the special ties of militant solidarity between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, Comrade Le Duan made noble contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people. He was a valiant fighter of the international communist and workers movment and of the national liberation movement. His glorious name will be deeply engraved in the hearts of the entire Cambodian people.

Comrade Le Duan's demise is a great loss not only for the fraternal party and people of Vietnam but also for the Cambodian party and people who have always considered him their closest and best comrade-in-arms as well as for the international communist and workers movement.

We are all determined to follow the noble heroism of Comrade Le Duan, carry forward his noble revolutionary ideal, and incessantly develop and strengthen the special ties of immortal militant solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

We would like to express our deepest condolences to the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Armed Forces, and the entire fraternal people of Vietnam as well as the bereaved family.

Leaders at SRV Embassy

BK131250 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 13 -- A Kampuchean party and state delegation paid homage to the late Vietnamese party leader Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh Sunday morning.

The delegation, led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and State Council president, included all Politburo members of the party Central Committee.

Its wreath bore the inscription: Profound Grief Over the Death of Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, a Great Friend of the Kampuchean people."

President Heng Samrin wrote in the mourners book: We share profound grief with the party, the State Council, the Front and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, over the death of comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam."

Comrade Le Duan was a splendid son of the Vietnamese people, a brilliant student of President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding leader of the Vietnamese people, who sacrificed all his life for the cause of the national liberation, the national reunification and the national construction on the path of socialism who was a valiant fighter of the international communinsts and workers movement, and an architect of the special ties of militant solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

He made noble contributions to the revolution of the three Indochinese people.

His merits will remain for ever. We follow his bright examples to further consolidate the special ties of solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos."

In the same morning delegations of the National Assembly, the government, the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland, the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, and various ministeries also paid last respects to Comrade Le Duan.

Bou Thang Message

BK140230 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] After learning the sad news that Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, had passed away on 10 July at the age of 79 following a serious illness, Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, sent a message of condolence to Comrade General Van Tieng Dong, minister of national defense of the SRV. The message reads:

Dear Comrade General: I am very distressed to learn of the demise of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on 10 July 1986. Comrade General Secretary Le Duan was a prominent figure of the CPV and a valiant fighter of the international communist movement, of the workers movement, and of the national liberation movement in the world. He fought tirelessly and braved all hardships against the French colonialists and dedicated his entire life to the struggle against the U.S. imperialists in the cause of national liberation, national reunification, and socialist construction in Vietnam. Although he has left this world, his rare and precious example of heroism is engraved forever in our hearts, for he made great moral and ideological contributions to the liberation of the entire Cambodian people from the genocidal regime.

On behalf of the central Army party committee and all combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to express deepest condolences to the party, government, people, and People's Army of Vietnam and the bereaved family over the loss of an outstanding leader as we consider this loss as one for our own.

Dear comrade minister, please accept our sincerest regards.

PRACHEACHON on 'Great Loss'

BK140339 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Eternally Lament the Loss of Comrade Le Duan, Close Friend of the Cambodian People"]

[Text] The entire Cambodian party, army, and people boundlessly lament the loss of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, outstanding disciple of President Ho Chi Minh, famous leader of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam, valiant fighter of the international communist and workers movements and national liberation movement, and closest friend of the Cambodian people. The death of Comrade Le Duan is a great loss for the Vietnamese Communist Party and people and a loss for all communists, the working class, and the progressive people of the world. Our entire party, army, and people express most grievous condolences to the fraternal Vietnamese Communists and people over this great loss.

Born out of a worker's family, well known for his sense of patriotism, for nearly 60 years very much active in revolutionary endeavors, unquestionably loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and ever-fighting for the interest of the fatherland and people, Comrade Le Duan sacrificed all his life for national liberation, national reunification, and socialist construction in Vietnam. A famnous and close student of the late President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan was a theorecitician ful of lively and all-sided skills in ingeunity. He was generous and humble.

During the decades as the paramount leader of the party and nation, Comrade Le Duan together with the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the party mapped out a line of independence and self-reliance while attracting assistance and solidarity from foreign countries, wisely leading the people and the revolutionary armed forces throughout the country toward achieving victory over the U.S. aggressors and lackeys, liberating the south, reunifying the fatherland, and setting the whole country on the road toward socialism. Afterwards, they mastered socialist collectivism in the political, economic, cultural, and social fields and won two wars of national defense against the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and lackeys at the southwestern and northern borders, firmly protecting the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

United around the party Central Committee with Comrade Le Duan as the paramount leader, the fraternal Vietnamese people recorded important achievements in economic and cultural restoration, modification, and development. Comrade Le Duan made great contributions to the founding and strengthening of the special militant solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos as he stressed in his speech at the Fifth KPRP Congress in October 1985 that the CPV pledges to make every effort to shoulder the bonds of great solidarity and friendship among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos and to fulfill its noble internationalist obligations toward the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples in the cause of national reconstruction and defense.

Comrade Le Duan also made important contributions to strengthening and expanding comprehensive cooperation and fraternal friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community in preserving the authenticity and purity of Marxism-Leninism and enhancing militant solidarity within the international communist and workers movement and national liberation movement. Comrade Le Duan achieved his noble mission and left us forever. But his image and his ideal live forever in the glorious cause of the entire Vietnamese party and people. His hopes and aspirations to build a prosperous socialist Vietnam and to give the people a plentiful and happy existence will certainly come true.

On this most sorrowful day, the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee appealed to the entire Vietnamese people and army to transform this deep grief into revolutionary activities, to enhance solidarity and unity under the Central Committee of the party, to spare no efforts to successfully build socialism, to firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and with the entire party to make best preparations for the Sixth Party Congress.

Deeply lamenting the loss of Comrade Le Duan, our party, army, and people express most sincere condolences to the fraternal Vietnamese Communist Party, government, and people and the bereaved family. Our people firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese people will surely turn this current national grief into revolutionary will and achieve more and greater successes in the reconstruction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Longing for and engraving forever in their hearts all the great and far-reaching services of Comrade Le Duan and the Vietnamese Government and people, the entire Cambodian party, army, and people pledge to spare no efforts to further strengthen and expand the militant solidarity and comprehensive fraternal cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam and among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the three countries and the revolutionary cause of each country.

VONADK REPORTS CURFEW IN PHNOM PENH AFTER ATTACK

BK130008 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: On the night of 25 June, our commandos lobbed grenades into a Vietnamese restaurant in Kbal Thnal, south of Phnom Penh. We killed four and wounded five Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a house. Following our grenade attack, the Vietnamese enemy has imposed a curfew in Phnom Penh. [passage omitted]

VONADK REPORTS ATTACK ON SRV BATTALION POSITION

BK130152 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] North Sisophon battlefield: On 3 July our national army launched a 3-pronged attack to dismantle the Vietnamese administrative network in Preah commune, Preah Net Preah District [Battambang Province]. The first prong attack the Vietnamese battalion position at Preah Not Preah monastery; the second attacked the Preah Net Preah commune office; and the third attacked Vietnamese tanks positioned along Route 6 between Chhuk and Preah Net Preah.

After a 15-minute battle, we killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and liberated four villages: Kaoh Chas, Kandal, Choeng Vat, and Svay Tbong. We destroyed three AK's, an RPD gun, a Soviet tank, a commune office, and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN LEAVES FOR LE DUAN FUNERAL

BK130518 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] On the morning of 13 July our party and state delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, left Vientiane by a special plane for Hanoi, capital of the SRV, to attend the funeral ceremony of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who passed away at 0330 on 10 July. The ceremony will be held on 15 July in Hanoi.

The party-state delegation also includes Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPDR Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; Inpong Khai-gnavong, deputy chief of the party Central Committee's foreign relations board and deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Khamfeuan Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

On hand to see Comrade general Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and his party off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; and other comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat and of the party Central Committee, ministers, and members of the SPC.

Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador plenipotentiary to Laos, and senior cadres of the embassy were present at the airport.

Leadership Organs' Communique

BK111241 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 11 Jul 86

[11 July communique on the death of Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary, issued by the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the LPDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] The LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the LPDR Council of Ministers wish, with utmost grief, to inform cadres, party members, combatants, and people of all ethnic minorities throughout the country that Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, passed away at 0330 on 10 July in Hanoi. Comrade Le Duan was an outstanding leader of the CPV, a beloved son and valuable nephew of the Vietnamese people, a loyal successor of the great cause of President Ho Chi Minh, a staunch fighter of the international communist and workers' movement and the national independence movement, and a tireless activist for peace, friendship, and international cooperation.

Comrade Le Duan was a great and most intimate friend of the Lao people. He always paid attention to nurturing, strengthening, and building the great friendship, special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

The death of Comrade Le Duan is a heavy loss for the Vietnamese party, state, and people; for the communists of various socialist countries; and for all progressive mankind throughout the world. It is also a great loss for the Lao communists and people. Comrade Le Duan's name and fame will always remain in the minds of the Lao people of all ethnic minorities forever.

Vientiane, 11 July 1986

Leaders' Condolence Message

BK111229 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 11 Jul 86

[11 July message of condolences on the death of Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary, from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, to the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee]

[Text] Beloved comrades, we are extremely grieved after learning of the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, and all Lao people, we express profound sorrow to the comrades, communists, and fraternal people of Vietnam.

Comrade Le Duan was an outstanding leader of the CPV; a valuable son of the Vietnamese people; a successor who was loyal to the great President Ho Chi Minh's honorable and glorious revolutionary cause; a staunch and persistent fighter of the international communist movement, the workers' movement, and the national independence movement; and a determined activist for peace and friendship among nations. For nearly 6 decades Comrade Le Duan dedicated his pysical and spiritual strength, intelligence, knowledge, and capability to the national liberation cause, unifying the country and leading all of Vietnam toward socialism. Throughout his revolutionary activities, regardless of the conditions of the difficult and hard struggle, during which he was arrested and imprisoned by the enemy and during the period of shouldering the party's lofty tasks, Comrade Le Duan always clearly demonstrated his staunch revolutionary perseverance and absolute loyalty to the party and the interests of the nation and people.

Comrade Le Duan was a leader of the CPV, who made a very important contribution to outlining the strategy and policy of the Vietnamese revolution and, together with the CPV Central Committee, led the Vietnamese people to win great victories of profound historic and epochal significance in the resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. Comrade Le Duan was a creative theoretician. He always resolutely struggled to preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism and strengthen the might of socialism and the militant solidarity of various revolutionary forces in the world.

Comrade Le Duan was a great, intimate, and loyal friend of the Lao people. He always paid close attention to supporting and assisting the Lao revolution and made very important contributions to nurturing, strengthening, and building the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. This has become a fundamental factor deciding the successes of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The Lao party, state, and people will remember forever the great meritorious deeds of Comrade Le Duan.

While mourning the death of Comrade Le Duan, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, and all Lao people, we express grief and share the sorrow with comrades and the family and relatives of the deceased Comrade Le Duan. We are convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, will translate this sorrow into material strength in order to jointly advance to win new, greater victories in the cause of building socialism and defending their beloved socialist fatherland and to score outstanding achievements to welcome the forthcoming sixth CPV Congress.

Vientiane, 11 July 1986

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers

Souphanouvong, president of the LPRD and chairman of the SPC and of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction

Decree on Mourning Arrangements

BK111308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 11 Jul 86

[11 July Decree issued by the LPRP Central Committee, SPC, and LPDR Council of Ministers on the death of Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary]

[Text] With utmost grief over the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, to express profound respect and affection and the grief of our party, state, and people of all ethnic minorities for Comrade Le Duan, who was our great and most intimate friend;

Sharing sorrow with the fraternal Vietnamese people, to remind us of Comrade Le Duan's great meritorious deeds for the Lao revolution, the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the LPDR Council of Ministers decide to:

1. Organize national mourning for Comrade Le Duan;

2. Instruct all offices and organizations of the party and state and mass organizations throughout the country and Lao embassies and representational offices in foreign countries to fly the flag at half mast for 5 days from 11 to 15 July;

3. Suspend all artistic and literary activities and all entertainment for the same period of 5 days.

On this mournful occasion, let the entire party, army, and people strengthen their unity; strengthen the great friendship, special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation with the SRV and other fraternal socialist countries; heighten vigilance, resolutely smash all enemy's sabotage and divisive schemes; turn this sorrow and grief into revolutionary action; positively strive to fulfill all tasks of our party and state; and score achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth LPRP congress and the sixth CPV congress.

Vientiane, 11 July 1986

PASASON Editorial

BK121310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[12 July PASASON editorial: "With Loving Affection and Gratitude to Comrade Le Duan, the Lao People Share deep Sorrow with the Fraternal Vietnamese People"]

[Text] On 11 July the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the LPDR Council of Ministers, with the utmost sorrow, announced to cadres, party members, combatants, and peoples of all ethnic groups throughout the country that Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, passed away at 0330 on 10 July in Hanoi. The Lao people of all ethnic groups are overwhelmingly grieved over the loss of Comrade Le Duan, a most intimate friend who performed numerous meritorious deeds for the Lao communists, our country's revolutionary cause, and our people. With this boundless loving affection, the Lao people of all ethnic groups wish to share the grief with the fraternal Vietnamese people and the family of Comrade Le Duan.

Comrade Le Duan was an outstanding student of President Ho Chi Minh, an eminent leader of the CPV, a beloved son and valuable nephew of the Vietnamese people, a loyal successor of President Ho Chi Minh's great cause, a staunch fighter of the international communist and workers movement and the national independence movement, and a tireless activist for peace, friendship, and international cooperation.

To our country, Comrade Le Duan was a great and most intimate friend of the Lao people. He always paid attention to nurturing and building the great friendship, special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos. Therefore, the death of Comrade Le Duan is not only a heavy loss to the Vietnamese party, state, and people, but also a great loss to the Lao communists and people, to the communists of various socialist countries, and to all progressive mankind throughout the world.

During his life, particularly over the nearly 60 years of his revolutionary activities, with absolute loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to the interests of the country and people, Comrade Le Duan devoted all his life to the national liberation cause, from the days he joined a revolutionary youth association in 1928 and from the days he became a member of the first group of members of the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930 until 1957 when the party Central Committee appointed him to lead the party's overall tasks side by side with President Ho Chi Minh.

Despite the fact that he was twice arrested by the enemy and tortured at various prisons in Hanoi, Son La, and Con Dao, nothing could shake his fighting spirit. While in prison, he led struggles against cruel imprisonment systems and organized political study. After being released, Comrade Le Duan continued to persistently lead the struggle.

At the third party congress in 1960, representing the party Central Committee, Comrade Le Duan read a political report outlining two revolutionary strategies -- that is, to carry out the socialist revolution in northern Vietnam, fulfill the popular national-democratic revolution in the south, coordinate the revolutions in both parts of the country with the overall objective of fulfilling the national liberation and carrying out the unification of the fatherland. At this congress Comrade Le Duan was elected to the party Central Committee Political Bureau, assuming the posts of first secretary of the former Vietnam Workers Party or the present Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

Throughout his 15 years in these posts, Comrade Le Duan displayed his ability. Together with other comrade leaders of Vietnam, he fulfilled the cause of liberating the southern part of Vietnam, unifying the Vietnamese fatherland, and advancing toward socialism.

In the past 10 years alone, uniting around the party Central Committee led by Comrade Le Duan, the Vietnamese people and army won victories in defending the country and heroically resisting the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys at the southwestern and northern borders and accomplished important successes in restoring, transforming, and developing the economy and in developing the culture in accordance with socialism.

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and a great and most intimate friend of the Lao people, has left us. Nevertheless, his fame and name will remain in the hearts and minds of the Lao people of all ethnic groups forever.

At this moment of grief, let our party, army, and people strengthen our unity and the great friendship, special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation with the SRV and other fraternal socialist countries, heighten vigilance, resolutely smash all the enemy's sabotage and divisive schemes, turn the grief into revolutionary action, positively carry out and fulfill all party and state tasks, and score new, greater achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth LPRP congress and the sixth CPV congress.

Wreath-Laying at SRV Embassy

BK140352 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] On the morning of 13 July, our party and state leaders led by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, laid a wreath at the SRV Embassy in Vientiane to mourn for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who passed away in Hanoi at 0330 on 10 July 1986.

Accompanying Comrade Souphanouvong to lay the wreath to mourn for Comrade Le Duan were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister; Comrade General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the party committee of Vientiane municipality; Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee's Party and State Control Commission; Comrade Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; and several members of the SPC Standing Committee.

At the wreath-laying ceremony, after our party and state leaders bowed their heads to express their profound and fond memory and affection before the portrait of Ccmrade Le Duan as a Vietnamese mounring song was played, Comrade Souphanouvong wrote in and signed the gilded condolence book, saying: The Lao party, state, and people of all tribes are boundlessly grieved by the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding disciple of the great President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding leader and creative theoretician of the CPV, and a determined and steadfast fighter for communist ideals, who was absolutely loyal to the interests of the country and people. Comrade Le Duan was the gallant combatant of the international communist and workers movements and the movements struggling for national independence. He always fought resolutely to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community and the militant solidarity of all revolutionary and peace forces in the world.

The condolence message reaffirmed that Comrade Le Duan always enchanced the pure proletarian spirit and was concerned with, followed, and assisted the Lao revolution at all times. The comrade paid attention to educating and guiding the entire Vietnamese party and people resolutely to defend and strengthen the special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, which were diligently nurtured by the great President Ho Chi Minh. The name of Comrade Le Duan will remain in the hearts of the Lao communists and people of all tribes.

On the same day, representatives of various organizations, ministries, equivalent organizations, and of various groups of people in Vientiane municipality also laid wreaths to mourn for Comrade Le Duan at the SRV Embassy. The SRV Embassy has organized a ceremony to lay wreaths to mourn for Comrade Le Duan for 2 days on 13 and 14 July 1986 to allow Lao party cadres and members, combatants, and people, together with overseas Vietnamese living in Vientiane and members of the diplomatic corps in Laos, to express their condolence on the death of Comrade Le Duan.

PASASON REBUTS PRASONG STATEMENT ON RADIO

BK051357 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[PASASON 4 July commentary: "The Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries' Groundless Allegations Against Other People Can No Longer Fool Anyone"]

[Text] The THAI RAT newspaper on 21 June carried a statement by Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council [NSC] of Thailand, alleging that Lao authorities had set up a Clandestine radio station in Paris to make slanderous propaganda campaigns against Thailand on the problem of the three villages and to convince Lao refugees and Thai residents in France that the 17 provinces in the northeast belong to Laos.

The statement of this high-ranking Thai official is just one of the cunning and deceitful tricks by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and the NSC with Prasong Sunsiri himself as chief representative to slander Laos and divert world public attention from the crimes and notorious acts committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries against Laos. The Thai people, like people in this region and all over the world, are fully aware that the Lao people have never created any problems for the Thai people or used force to aggress against and intrude into Thailand, especially since the founding of the LPDR more than 10 years ago.

The current deterioration of the fine, time-honored relations between the peoples of Thailand and Laos has been caused by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. Over the past 10 years, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have committed provocative acts against the LPDR along the Lao-Thai border. They have constantly attempted to sabotage and obstruct the advancement of the Lao revolution in many fields -- political, economic, and military -- including sending spies and commandos into Laos to create disturbances among the Lao people and using Thai regular forces to nibble at certain localities in Laos. For example, they declared that an estimated 270 categories of goods would not be allowed to be exported to Laos. Prasong Sunsiri himself personally announced this.

With regard to the problem of the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, everyone knows full well that it is the Thai side that has refused to discuss the reasonable proposal advanced by the Lao side to normalize Thai-Lao relations. While refusing to discuss the sincere proposal of the Lao side and paying no heed to the demand of the Lao people and local residents of the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have continued to wage slanderous campaigns and to systematically make groundless allegations against Laos, including creating some slanderous incidents and throwing the blame on the Lao side. For example, they recently created the Ban Huai Pong village incident and subsequently accused the Lao side of committing it, including sending a protest note to the United Nations. Justice, however, always wins over injustice.

The allegations against Laos by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, either with the pretext of the Ban Huai Pong village farce or any other groundless campaigns, have only served to expose more clearly their dirty nature, thus further isolating them from the international community and eroding the Thai people's faith in them. This can learly be seen from a seminar on the Thai-Lao relations held at the mass communications department's meeting hall at Chulalongkon University on 21 June 1986 and from the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Manila in late June, where the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' dream of drawing support for their slanderous campaigns against Laos was shamefully dashed.

Reality shows that the groundless allegation against Laos made by Prasong Sunsiri in the THAI RAT newspaper on 21 June will not only fail to fool world public opinion but will further tarnish the image of Thailand and isolate it from the world community.

The allegation made by the secretary general of the NSC against Laos is not only an act of slander against Laos, but also a direct encroachment on the sovereignty of France which is an independent country and which will never allow any foreigners to use its territory to threaten a third country. The NSC and Thailand -- a temporary member of the UN Security Council -- must be fully aware of this fact. As for the 17 provinces in the northeast, the border boundary between the two countries was clearly fixed in the historic maps jointly prepared by France and Siam in 1904 and 1907. The LPDR is also a UN member and always respects international law. Particularly in dealing with the Kimgdom of Thailand, the Lao side always firmly adheres to the contents and spirit of the joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao communiques signed between the governments of the two countries in 1979. The Thai and Lao peoples, who have maintained fine brotherly relations since ancient times have no other urgent desire but to normalize Thai-Lao and Lao-Thai relations as soon as possible in the interest of the two countries and of genuine peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

SITTHI COMMENTS ON LE DUAN, SRV POLICY

BK131243 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAD in Chinese 13 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] According to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila, Thailand will not send delegates to attend Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan's funeral because Vietnam has only invited socialist countries.

ACM Sitthi also pointed out that Vietnam's economy is facing difficulties and hardships. According to news reports, Hanoi has allowed the provinces to send only five representatives each to attend the funeral.

Asked who will take over Le Duan's post, ACM Sitthi said that it is meaningless to talk about it now. We will know only when Vietnam opens its party congress in November and announces its policy. However, Le Duan's death will have no effect on Vietnam's policy because the old members of its highest decision-making bodies remain. The death of one person has no effect.

ACM Sitthi said that if Vietnam stubbornly persists in its warlike policy, its economy will worsen and will be difficult to cure. China is developing quickly and its economy has taken a step forward. I told Nguyen Co Thach that other countries have developed a great deal already. Vietnam was engaged in war for 40 years, but if it does not change its policy there is no way it can develop its shattered homeland.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS SRV LEADERSHIP CHANGES

BK120225 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Jul 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry yesterday expressed the hope that the new leadership in Hanoi will be "more flexible and pragmatic" for the benefit of the Vietnamese people and the region as a whole.

Commenting on the death of Vietnamese Communist Party chief Le Duan, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri, said that Thailand hopes the new leadership will be less doctrinaire and less strict adherence to orthodox Marxist-Leninist theory.

Diplomats here say the death of Le Duan, a durable revolutionary who fought in three wars and led that country's ruling Communist Party for 17 years, could open the way for party reformists and changes in Hanoi's policies toward the West and the eight-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

But Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday that he believed Le Duan's death would not lead to any change in Hanoi's policy toward Thailand and the Kampuchean conflict.

Prasong told reporters that Vietnam might adjust some of its strategy "but you should not expect them to soften their stand." [passage omitted]

THAILAND TO ISSUE NO STATEMENT ON LE DUAN DEATH

BK110349 Hong Kong AFP in English 0342 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 (AFP) -- Thailand will issue no official statement concerning the death Thursday of Vietnamese Communist Party Secretary General Le Duan since this is only done for heads of state or government, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said Friday. He added that flags in Thailand would not be flown at half mast to mark Mr. Le Duan's death since this also was done only for heads of state or government.

He said the Thai Government had not been informed officially of the death of Mr. Le Duan, who died at the age of 79 after a long illness.

"If the Vietnamese Government sends a letter to us informing of his death then we'll send our condolence to them," Mr. Arun said. But "there will be no issuance of public statement concerning his death," Mr Arun said.

He added: "We knew long time ago that Le Duan had been suffering from illness and we had been following the news closely when he went to Moscow to receive treatment."

Mr. Arun said: "What we have to do now is to watch for the expected reshuffle among Vietnamese leades during the party congress scheduled late this year."

SITTHI CITES SRV LEADERS ON CAMBODIA

BK031723 Hong Kong AFP in English 1720 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Bangkok, July 3 (AFP) -- Vietnamese leaders have said that they would not discuss peace proposals in Cambodia until non-communist countries in Southeast Asia considered Indochinese offers, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Thursday.

Mr Sitthi was briefing reporters after a meeting here with visiting United Nations Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs Rafiudin Ahmed, who arrived here Wednesday after a two-day visit to Hanoi where he met Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Mr. Ahmed was told in Hanoi that if the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) "does not listen to the Indochinese proposals," then "Vietnam will not consider the eight-point proposal" for a political settlement put forward by the Cambodian resistance in April, Mr. Sitthi said.

The Cambodian resistance proposal, supported by ASEAN and China, provides for a two-phase withdrawal of the estimated 150,000-troops Hanoi maintains in Cambodia, and the formation of a national reconciliation government in Phnom Penh with the pro-Hanoi regime joining the tri-partite resistance.

Vietnam had earlier this year proposed that domestic aspects of the Cambodian issue be discussed by the four Cambodian factions while international aspects should be discussed with other countries. Both sides in the nearly eight-year-old Cambodian conflict have rejected offers from the other.

Mr. Sitthi said he told Mr. Ahmed the United States and the Soviet Union should reach a compromise to put an end to regional conflicts such as the Cambodian war.

"If they reached a compromise, then Vietnam would run short of war supplies and would stop its aggression," Mr. Sitthi added.

Mr. Ahmed later met Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong who blamed Hanoi's absence of flexibility, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri told reporters.

The U.N. official was due to meet Thailand's chief security official Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, Friday before leaving for Jakarta Saturday.

MINISTER ON EFFORTS TO COUNTER JENKINS BILL

BK090715 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya yesterday called for joint efforts by the Government, the private sector and the mass media to fight against the possible revival of the U.S. Jenkins Bill which goes back to Congress next month.

The bill was approved in the U.S. House of Representatives on December 3 last year with a 255-161 vote after winning Senate approval with a 60-39 vote on November 13. Both margins were less than a two-thirds majority needed to override a veto by President Ronald Reagan.

Reagan vetoed the protectionist legislation on December 18.

The bill goes back to Congress on August 6 and it needs two-thirds of the votes to override the presidential veto.

The bill was designed to curb textile, apparel and shoe imports into the United States. Thailand's textile industry will be seriously affected if the presidential veto is overridden and the bill becomes law.

Dr Chirayu said there is now a strong support for the bill. However, the Reagan Administration fully realises that approval of the bill would damage the country in the long run, and it had tried hard to prevent its passage, he said.

The minister said from now until August 6 Thailand and other countries to be affected by the Jenkins Bill must send signals and various reasons to the U.S. about the adverse effects of the bill on developing countries.

As for Thailand, the Foreign Ministry, Commerce Ministry and himself are doing everything to block the bill's passage, Dr Chirayu said, adding that the mass media should take part in the campaign.

When a team of U.S. Congressmen and high-level authorities arrives next week, Thailand will again explain to them the bill's adverse effects on our textile industry, he said.

PRASONG SCORES AMNESTY ON TORTURE CHARGES

BK090155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Secretary-General of the National Security Council [NSC] hit out strongly at Amnesty International for "trying to intervene in Thai internal affairs and in matters concerned with Thailand's sovereign authority."

He also said that, in making groundless charges about Thai soldiers "torturing" three Khmers, Amnesty was "also trying to take the side of robbers instead of protecting the human rights of those who have been robbed and injured by them." In arresting the three Khmers, the Thai soldiers were protecting the lives and property of Khmer refugees.

Commenting on a statement issued by Amnesty claiming "confirmation" of charges it previously made that three Khmers had been "tortured" by Task Force 80 officials on March 21, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri warned Amnesty that since formal charges had been filed against these persons for robbery and assault it was interfering in Thailand's process of justice.

He recalled that when Amnesty first made the allegation he ordered an investigation which produced documentary evidence and personal witnesses testifying that no such "torture" had taken place and, in the face of such testimony, the three Khmers signed a confession. As a result, he issued public denial of Amnesty's allegation.

He noted that the three Khmers -- Nuon Sareuan, Kaev Mayoura and Kaev Channa -- had illegally entered Thailand and led to Khao I-Dang camp a gang of criminals who robbed the refugees there on March 5 and 18. Thai soldiers arrested them on March 21, after they had killed one soldier and wounded several soldiers and refugees.

The investigation, according to Sqdr Ldr Prasong, showed that the conduct of the Thai soldiers in the case had been correct, proper and within their legal authority and responsibility, and they had not been involved in any torture.

The duty of the Thai soldiers is to maintain peace in Khao I-Dang camp and provide security for the refugees, the NSC chief pointed out. "This is for the benefit of the Khmer refugees in whose human rights Amnesty should be more interested than in trying to protect from justice the three Khmers who had been robbing the refugees."

He explained: "The three Khmers have violated Thai law and they are being given a proper trial. They have confessed when confronted with witnesses and documentary testimony. The Thai Government has the sovereign right and authority to bring this case to court. The law has to be administered equally to everyone.

"Amnesty has no right or authority whatsoever to interfere in this or other court cases. It has tried to supersede the power of Thai courts by trying to obtain, through making all sorts of accusations, the release of some persons already properly convicted of communist and other crimes. We cannot allow such intervention which affects Thailand's national sovereignty.

"All of this can only lead to the conclusion that Amnesty International lacks good intentions towards Thailand.

"It is a fine thing to fight for human rights. While trying to protect persons who have robbed the refugees, Amnesty has forgotten about the human rights of those who have suffered from the violence of these persons. [no closing quotation marks as received]

WIFE OF SRV DIPLOMAT ARRESTED FOR OVERSTAYING

BK100149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The wife of a Vietnamese diplomat formerly based in Bangkok has been detained in Yasothon Province for overstaying in Thailand and abusing diplomatic privilege, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

Interior Ministry sources said Mrs Nguyen Thi Taut was arrested by Muang District police on Tuesday morning while she was visiting her parents, who are Dien Bien Phu refugees, in the provincial town.

Mrs Taut's husband, third secretary Do Cam Toung, returned to Vietnam on January 17 last year.

A Foreign Ministry source said Mrs Taut remained in Thailand without notifying authoroities and visited her parents without permission.

The source said Mrs Taut's movements violated regulations and could be regarded as a threat to national security.

The sources said Mrs Taut was arrested because officials thought she may have been a refugee who had escaped from a camp.

After she was arrested Mrs Taut, who immediately presented her diplomatic credentials, was detained in a room at the police station.

The sources, said Mrs Taut, 40, was born in Thailand and repatriated to Vietnam in 1961, but returned in September 1982 when her husband took up his embassy post in Bangkok.

The sources said Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Quang Co met Thep Thewakun, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's political department, to seek her release but there had so far been no response.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL SAYS SUPREME COMMAND TO STAY

BK101236 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Caretaker Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said that the Supreme Command headquarters will not be dissolved nor would the post of supreme commander be abolished as it was reported earlier, However, he said that the Supreme Command had proposed some improvements to the Defense Ministry, and the proposal was sent back to it for appropriate revision. The Supreme Command has not yet resubmitted the issue to the Defense Ministry.

ACM Phaniang said: "At first, it was proposed that the passage of the law for the improvement, not dissolution, of the Supreme Command headquarters be speeded up. The details of this matter are confidential."

Asked if the improvement was designed to prevent commanders of the armed forces from concurrently serving as the supreme commander, ACM Phaniang said that this matter has not yet been considered but the reduction of the Supreme Command staff was discussed. He noted: "It is unlikely that the present government would be able to pass that law because the parliament was dissolved."

GEN CHAWALIT SAYS NO EARLY MILITARY RESHUFFLE

BK100825 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The annual military reshuffle will be announced as in previous years, no sooner, Army Commander-in-chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this morning.

Gen Chawalit, whose disclosure shot down earlier reports that the list would be released sooner than usual, and nodded his head in affirmation when pressed if this meant that it would be made known according to normal procedures.

The general spoke to reporters after attending a ceremony at the Army Training Command Department marking the opening of a training course for staff officers of the three armed forces.

His disclosure indicated that the new military appointments would be announced, as in most previous years, around September, in time for the posts to be taken up by the start of the new fiscal year on October 1.

In an earlier report, Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat said the new list might be pushed through before July 20. Other military sources also spoke of an early release of the annual change of guard in the armed forces.

In a separate interview this morning, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said the proposed restructuring of the Supreme Command was only under study at this stage, with no changes envisaged for the time being.

He said it was a "turning point" question and any changes would involve amendments of laws.

ARMY RADIO STRESSES NEED FOR WAR STOCKPILE

BK301455 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Sayamanusati" program]

[Excerpts] Good morning, dear listeners. Everyone knows that national security depends on four factors: social power, economic power, military power, and political power. The four are inseparable. They are also complementary. The government, or national leadership, must know in what manner a budgetary structure should be made under a given situation and what should be the line of priorities to follow. [passage omitted]

Under the current situation and present-day developments, we realize to what extent Thailand needs to be prepared and needs to have the war reserve stockpile. Before going into detail on this, this program would like to consider some relatedfactors. First, military relations between the United States and Thailand are long-standing -- they date back more than three decades. Thai-U.S. relations have been strengthened as times go by under the 1954 Manila Treaty and the preceding ones [as heard]. The U.S. and Thai Armed Forces regularly conduct joint exercises. The latest was the 1986 Joint Logistic Exercise on 19-22 May. This is because the United States realizes how serious is the danger facing Thailand.

Secondly, generally speaking the Thai people seem to realize how important Thai-U.S. relations are for the national defense of Thailand. Thailand at present is threatened by about 140,000 Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Cambodia which is on the eastern border of Thailand. This is a factor which prompted Thailand to hold talks with the United States to improve Thailand's military capability for quick retaliation in case of aggression by the other side.

Third, concerning criticism by neighboring countries and several Thai politicians that such a proposal constitutes a violation of Thailand's sovereignty, a threat to Thailand's relations with the communist bloc of countries in Indochina, and can lead to a reactivation of U.S. military bases in Thailand, we must reason from the facts that Thailand is a peaceful country, and that it is currently threatened by Vietnamese soldiers. We also recognize which country is supporting Vietnam. Therefore, we should not pay more attention to the question of relations with neighbors than to the need for Thailand to be prepared to defend itself.

Fourth, the war reserve stockpile, or depot, means a stockpile of weapons and hardware for use during war. As Thailand has no funds to purchase such weapons, we need to let them store weapons in our country that will be available for our use immediately if we need them for whatever reason. It is not easy for a country to manufacture war weapons and market them. If we want to buy such weapons, it will be years before we receive them. Without the reserve stockpile, we would be like a house without a fence or a boat without an oar.

Fifth, many fear that the presence of the war reserve stockpile in Thailand would turn Thailand into a military base. On this, the interior minister made clear that the war depot to be setup by the United States will not turn thailand into a military or missile base or huge weapons depot. It will only enable us to have a reserve of weapons to guarantee our security.

Dear listeners, the various factors outlined show us that the war reserve stockpile, or the Thai-U.S. weapons depot, is of great importance for thailand. Anyway, some people have suggested that such a war stockpile should be under the complete control of the Thai Army and that no American official should be allowed to have any role in it with the exception of experts to train Thai officials on the use of those weapons. Thailand, meanwhile, should be allowed immediate access to those weapons in time of need. The United States should shoulder the burden of maintaining those weapons.

Dear listeners. With all those reasons, we think the program is good if it is feasible. [passge omitted]

Dear listeners, the problem in setting up the war reservce stockpile rests with the United States -- whether their law can be amended to make it possible for the United States to set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand which has no U.S. military base. It also depends on the Thai Army's budget and several legal aspects. Anyway, we would like to stress here again that our country is a developing country. We already have to carry out several necessary projects to improve the welfare of the people as well as to ensure the country 's survival. It is therefore better for us to be prepared, or take precautionary measures, to cope with threats from outside. That is, we will be free from fear from such threats if we have a war reserve stsockpile in our country.

'FIRST EVER' OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAN

BK200521 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] The Thai Government has entered an agreement to buy 80,000 tons of light crude from Iran under a deal described by Thai officials as unexpectedly attractive.

The accord, which marks the first-ever crude oil deal between Thailand and Iran, was signed earlier this week in Tehran by Thai trade mission leader Danai Dulalampha and Iranian National Oil Corp.

The Thai trade team also signed a "record of meeting" under which Tehran confirmed its intention to buy another 110,000 tons of Thai rice, in addition to 90,000 tons it already bought under the counter-trade pact signed earlier this year.

Foreign Trade Department Deputy Director-General yesterday [as published] said the Thai team was successful in negotiating for attractive terms for the oil deal which was essentially based on the price on Omani light crude.

He said Iranian officials had promised to buy more Thai rice as soon as Thailand started taking delivery of the Iranian oil in August.

The Thai team was sent to Tehran to remove the differences hindering the implementation of the counter-trade agreement signed earlier this year by Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon. The accord calls for the exchange of 80,000 tons of Iranian crude with 200,000 tons of Thai rice.

A member of the Thai mission was a senior official of the state-run Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) which acts as the buying agency for the Iranian crude and sell it to Thai Oil Co, the oil refinery of which PTT has 49 percent ownership.

TRUONG CHINH ELECTED SRV-CR HEAD 14 JULY

TASS Makes Announcement

LD140818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0803 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Jul (TASS) — SRV State Council Chairman Truong Chinh has been elected Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee general secretary at an extraordinary VCP Central Committee plenum which took place today.

Hanoi Domestic Announcement

OW141203 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jul 86

[14 July notice of CPV Central Committee special meeting on election of Le Duan's replacement]

[Text] On 14 July 1986, the Central Committee of the CPV held a special meeting to elect the general secretary to replace the just deceased comrade Le Duan. Amid a solemn and emotional atmosphere, the conferees observed a minute of silence in commemoration of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, an eminent leader of our party and people. The conferees observed a minute of silence in commemoration of comrade Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee, general, and deputy defense minister.

On behalf of the Politiccal Bureau, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau, introduced Comrade Truong Chinh as general secretary. The Central Committee meeting unanimously elected Comrade Truong Chinh as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed thanks for the trust of the party Central Committee and called on the entire party, people, and army to strengthen their solidarity and singlemindedness around the party Central Committee to ensure successful implementation of the important and urgent tasks for the immediate future and to continuously advance our country's revolutionary undertaking toward new successes.

Truong Chinh Speech

OW141307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Speech by Comrade Truong Chinh at a Special Meeting of the Fifth CPV Central Committee, held in Hanoi on 14 Jul 1986 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: Venerated and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has passed away. Out Party Central Committee is holding this special plenum to elect someone to continue his work. May I express my sincere thanks to the Party Central Committee for entrusting me with the heavy responsibility of general secretary, replacing Comrade Le Duan. I pledge to devote all my strength, together with the comrades in the Political Bureau and the Party Central Committee, to leading our entire party, armed forces, and people to properly implement the party's line and policies set forth at the Fourth and Fifth Party Congresses and in the resolution of the Fifth Party Central Committee's plenums and the political bureau.

Comrades, not much time is available between now and the Sixth Party Congress, but the work that our party Central Committee has to settle remains very great and pressing. On the one hand, we must concentrate on making good preparations for the Sixth National Party Congress as regards the content of the party's political tasks and the personnel of the new party Central Committee, while properly leading congresses of delegates of party organizations held at all levels. On the other hand we must lead the proper settlement of urgent socioeconomic problems raised by the 10th Plenum of the party Central Committee; satisfactorily implement the tasks concerning national defense and security and external affairs; whip up a seething emulation movement of the entire party, people, and armed forces to score practical achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress; and create an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence to begin the congress.

Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's death was a great loss for our party and people. Out party and state are currently organizing a solemn funeral for him at a high level to manifest our entire party's and people's respect amd affection for and profound gratitude to him.

More than ever before, our party Central Committee must turn sorrow into strength, tighten its ranks, steadily observe party discipline, intensify its solidarity and singlemindedness based on Marxism-leninism and the line of the Fourth and Fifth Party Congresses, as well as on the resolutions of the party Central Commitee and the principles governing our party's organization and activities, in order to create a solid basis for strengthening the unity of the entire party, people, and armed forces; ensuring the proper implementation of important and pressing tasks in the immediate future; and continuously advancing the revolutionary undertaking of our party and people.

Thank you comrades. I wish the comades in the party Central Committee good health and many new successes.

LEADERS PAY HOMAGE TO LE DUAN AT 13 JUL CEREMONY

BK130829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A grand ceremony was held at the BA Dinh conference hall in Hanoi this morning, 13 July 1986, to pay homage to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

The Ba Dinh conference hall had a sepulchral atmosphere, with sad but imposing music. The hall was filled with wreaths. The party banner and national flag lined with mourning ribbons was hung above the dais. The mourning ribbons bore the inscription: Deeply grieve for Comrade Secretary General Le Duan. The fragrance of sandalwood incenses permeated the air from a brass incense urn. Placed next to the brass incense urn were two red velvet-covered boxes containing distinguished medals presented to the comade by our party and state and by various fraternal socialist countries for his outstanding contributions during his revolutionary life.

The remains of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan rested on a red velvet cloth inside a transparent glass coffin. Two rows of honor guards in ceremonial white uniforms and with rifles on their shoulders stood at attention on either side of his coffin. Seated next to the coffin were the comrade's close relatives and a wreath bearing the inscription: Eternal regret from the family and the nation.

At 0700 sharp, the solemn ceremony to pay homage to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan began. A military band played the dirge. In a quiet and mournful atmosphere, various delegations took turns paying their last respects to the comrade general secretary. Leading was the CPV Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State. Its wreath bore the inscription: "Boundless grief for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan."

The delegation of the National Assembly and the Council of State was headed by Chairmen Truong Chinh and Nguyen Huu Tho. The delegation of the Council of Ministers was led by Chairman Pham Van Dong. The delegation of the VFF Central Committee was headed by Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, VFF honorary chairman, and Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium. The delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee was led by its general secretary, Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem. The delegation of the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee was led by its general secretary, Comrade Nguyen Xien. The delegation of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense was headed by Minister Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau. The delegation of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] was led by Comrade Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the party Central Committee and acting president of the VCTU. The delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] Central Committee was headed by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the VWU. The delegation of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] was led by Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee. The delegation of the Hanoi capital was headed by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee. The delegation of Binh Tri Thien, the native province of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, was headed by Comrade Vu Thang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Binh Thien Provincial central committee.

Next came the delegations of the various central organs, sectors, and ministries which took turns paying homage to the late comrade general secretary. All the delegations laid their wreaths, bowed in memory of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, and expressed their grief to the members of his family.

Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, and Van Tien Dung kept vigil beside the coffin of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. After them, many comrade leaders of our party, state, and army took turns keeping vigil beside the comrade general secretary's coffin. The ceremony to pay homage to the late comrade general secretary will continue this afternoon and tomorrow.

Hanoi English Report

BK131244 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The 1st day of the wreath-laying ceremony for General Secretary Le Duan has been solemnly conducted in Hanoi on Sunday, 13 July. High-ranking leaders of the party and the State of Vietnam are present at the ceremony and have been taking turn to hold a vigil beside the deceased leader's coffin.

At dawn Sunday, the delegation were present at the Ba Dinh Hall, opposite the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum. General Secretary Le Duan lies in state in a glass coffin placed on a dais.

On behind, against a velvet background are two large flags, the party and the national flags, with black mourning ribbons. Another black band with the white inscription "Boundless Grief Over the Passing Away of Comrade Le Duan" is hung against the velvet background. Down under is an incense burner that embalms the place with the fragrance of burning sandalwood and incense.

At 0700, the ceremony begin. To the solemn music of a brass band, the delegation of the Central Committee of the CPV led by Mr Truong Chinh paid the last tribut to General Secretary Le Duan, the late beloved comrade. The delegation includes, Mr Pham Van Dong, Mr Le Duc Tho, and others in the Central Committee and the Secretariat of the party. The delegation's wreath is banded with an inscription that reads: Boundless Grief Over the Passing Away of Comrade Le Duan.

Next comes the delegation of the National Assembly and the State Council led by President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, and the delegation of the Council of Ministers led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Having observed a minute of silent respect and proceeded slowly around Comrade Le Duan's coffin, the leaders of the party and the state came to share the grief with relatives of the deceased general secretary and express their condolences over passing away of Comrade Le Duan, an eminent leader of the party and the state and an outstanding disciple of the late President Ho Chi Minh.

The delegation of the Central Party Commission for the VPA and Ministry of Defense headed by General Van Tien Dung consists of many generals who many years fought by the side of Comrade Le Duan when he was in the post of secretary of the Central Paty Commission of the VPA.

Next come the delegation of the Central Committee of the VFF led by honorary chairman Hoang Guoc Viet and other delegations of the Vietnam Democratic Party, the Vietnam Socialist Party, trade union organizations, the women's union, youth union, and central branches and services. Also present at the wreath-laying ceremony are delegations of the capital city of Hanoi; the central province of Binh Tri Thien, the native land of Comrade Le Duan; and ministries, general departmenst affiliated to the Council of Ministers.

Delegations of the diplomatic corps and foreign guests also pay floral tribute to Comrade Le Duan. Soviet Charge d'affaires Myakotnykh, Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom, Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henh, and many other ambassadors and charge d'affaires with their delegations pay respect to General Secretary Le Duan.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Erich Honecker, and Chairman of the National Assembly of Albania Ramiz Alia sent wreaths to pay their last respect. Representatives of several foreign communist parties present in Hanoi; of the UN organizations such as UNICEF, FAO, and UNDP; representatives of the European Economic Community; Indian and Japanese businessmen; and foreign guests in Hanoi also come to lay wreaths.

Pham Hung Absent

BK130544 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, July 13 (AFP) -- Vietnamese leaders Sunday filed past the remains of Le Duan, the secretary general of the ruling Communist Party who died Thursday at the age of 79.

Chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh, 79, and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, 80, began the procession which was to last all day and continue Monday. The two veteran leaders, comrades of Mr. Le Duan's for more than 50 years, appeared distressed and had to be helped from the hall of the state building in central Hanoi where Mr. Le Duan's body is on view.

The ceremony included tributes read from delegations representing the Army, the State Council, other political bodies and mass organizations.

Observers noted the absence of Pham Hung, the party's third-in-command after Mr. Truong Chinh and Mr. Pham Van Dong. Unconfirmed reports said the minister of interior was currently in Moscow.

Ordinary citizens have not been involved in the official mourning activities, but on Tuesday they will be asked to line the streets during the funeral procession.

Meanwhile, the government of Laos has declared a five-day period of national mourning to mark the death of the Vietnamese leader, the Vietnam NEWS AGENCY (VNA) said Sunday. The agency also said that Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihan had sent a letter of condolences to Vietname saying that Mr. Le Duan was "a close friend of the Laotian people." The other Indochinese country, Cambodia, had already declared a similar period of national mourning. Delegations from Laos and Cambodia are expected to arrive here Sunday for Mr Le Duan's funeral along with a Soviet delegation headed by Prime minister Nikolai Zhkov.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR LE DUAN FUNERAL

Ryzhkov Leads Soviets

BK131510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, arrived in Hanoi on 13 July 1986 to attend the funeral of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

The delegation includes Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet deputy foreign minister; and Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department.

Welcoming the delegation on its arrival were Comrades Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers: Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Hoang Bich Son, Vietnamese vice foreign minister; and many other comrades.

Also present to welcome the delegation was Myakotnykh, Soviet charge d'affaires in Vietnam.

Heng Samrin, PRK Delegation

OW131551 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the State Council, arrived here today to attend the funeral of party General Secretary Le Duan. It was met on its arrival by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of Council of Ministers; and other high-ranking Vietnamese officials.

Lao Delegation

OW131554 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- A party and state delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Kaysone Phomvihan general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here today for the funeral of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, who died on July 10 of serious illness.

The delegation was met on its arrival by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other high-ranking Vietnamese officials.

Other Foreign Delegations

BK140614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] This morning, 14 July, the solemn ceremony held to pay homage to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan continued at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi.

The comrade leaders of our party and state continued to take turns keeping vigil beside Comrade Le Duan's coffin.

To the strains of solemn and moving music, delegations from various provinces and cities throughout the country -- from Minh Hai, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, and Ho Chi Minh City to Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son -- and of different religious organizations continued to lay wreaths in memory of Comrade Le Duan.

The party and government delegations of the Soviet Union, the LPDR, and the PRK, currently in our country to attend Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's funeral, laid wreaths and paid their last respects to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. The Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, paid floral tribute to Comrade Le Duan, laying a wreath that bore the inscription: The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Pay Homage to Comrade Le Duan, an Outstanding Son of the Vietnamese People.

The LPDR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid tribute to Comrade Le Duan with a wreath bearing the inscription: Boundless Grief Over the Passing Away of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Extremely moved, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan stood for a very long moment close to Comrade Le Duan's coffin.

The Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Comrade Hen Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State laid a wreath in memory of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. The wreath, taller than the tallest funeral wreath dictated by Cambodian tradition, bore the inscription: Boundless Grief Over the Passing Away of Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the CPV, and the Greatest Friend of the Cambodian People.

Next came the delegations of various provinces and cities throughout our country, which continued to lay wreaths and pay their last respects to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

LE DUAN CONDOLENCES FROM FOREIGN LEADERS REPORTED

BK140853 Hanoi VNA in English 0619 GMT 14 Jul 86

["Condolences From Abroad" -- VNA Headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 - Party leaders in socialist countries have sent their condolences to the Communist Party of Vietnam over the death of General Secretary Le Duan.

The message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, said: "Over the past quarter-century, in his post as general secretary of the party, with his exemplary modesty and his abundant experiences accumulated in his life he is an eloquent symbol of wonderful revolutionary virtues...[no closing quote as received]

"The revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people and of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam to which Comrade Le Duan has dedicated all his life is immortal".

The message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, said: "Comrade Le Duan will forever be remembered as a disciple and a successor of the great President Ho Chi Minh and as an organizer of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national liberation and socialism. He was a dauntless fighter for the cooperation in internationalism and friendship among the fraternal parties and among the people in the socialist countries".

The message from Erich Honecker general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the G.D.R., said: "Together with the Vietnamese people we mourn an outstanding party activist, an ardent patriot, a Marxist-Leninist, a tested internationalist, a loyal continuator of the cause of President Ho Chi Minh, a respected leader, highly valued by the first worker-peasant state of Germany. His activities in his post of leader of the Communist Party of Vietnam are associated with the victory of the Vietnamese people's heroic fight against U.S. aggression."

The message from Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said: "Comrade Le Duan's merits will never fade in the building and development of Socialist Vietnam. The H.S.W.P. Central Committee values highly Comrade Le Duan's outstanding activities aimed at promoting cooperation between the two parties, and fostering the friendship between the peoples of our two countries."

The message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said: "In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, we know Comrade Le Duan as a close disciple and a successor of the immortal Ho Chi Minh, as an outstanding party and state activist, a patriot and an internationalist who has made big contributions to the consolidation of the solidarity and unity of the countries in the socialist community, for the victory of the socialist ideal, of peace and progress all over the world."

The message from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia, said: "Comrade Le Duan was a staunch Marxist-Leninist, an indomitable internationalist, and an unflinching combatant for the unification and unity of the international communist and workers' movement for the cause of socialism and peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

The message from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said: "Comrade Le Duan's personality and activities are very well known in the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement, in the national and social liberation struggle, for the defense of the independence and sovereignty of his motherland, and the building of socialism in Vietnam".

The message from the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of Albania, said: "In his capacity as party leader for many years now, Comrade Le Duan made considerable effort and valuable contributions to the restoration and comprehensive development of the country, building a new life, defending and intensifying the strength of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea has also sent its condolences.

LE DUAN MEMORIAL, FUNERAL SERVICES ANNOUNCED

OW121433 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The State Funeral Committee wishes to inform all cadres, party members, combatants, and compatriots countrywide of the following funeral service program for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan:

The ceremony to pay last respects will be solemnly held on 13 and 14 July at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Tribute can be made from 0700 to 1130 in the morning and from 1330 to 1800 in the afternoon. Delegations coming to pay tribute will be guided by the State Funeral Committee.

The memorial service for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan will be held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall at 0630 on the morning of 15 July. The burial service for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan will then be held at the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi.

[Signed] The State Funeral Committee.

RADIO CARRIES TASS ARTICLE PRAISING LE DUAN

BK121330 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Under the title "An outstanding son of the Vietnamese people," the Soviet news agency TASS on 10 July released an article on Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The article says: Sad news has come from Hanoi: Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding son of the Vietnamese people, a staunch internationalist communist, a well-known activist of the communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement, and a great friend of the Soviet people, has passed away.

The life of Comrade Le Duan, who since his youth had engaged in the struggle for national liberation, is a bright example of total devotion to the cause of the party and people. He joined the Communist Party of Vietnam when it came into being in 1930.

Comrade Le Duan had undergone the great and glorious path of a staunch fighter for the people's happiness and the success of socialism in Vietnam. The colonialists' chase and the jailers' brutality did not subdue him, but on the contrary only strengthened his revolutionary will, heightened his noble morale and political virtues, and made him a popular leader. The victory of the August Revolution in 1945 brought about freedom to the Vietnamese people. But the colonialists would not resign themselves; they started a savage war against the young republic. Comrade Le Duan, a close comrade-in-arms of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Vietnamese people, was in those years the secretary of the party Central Commission for the south, was active in efforts aimed at counterattacking the foreign aggressors and the local reactionaries.

In 1945, after the victory [over] the French colonialists, peace was restored in Indochina, and North Vietnam embarked on building socialism. Comrade Le Duna devoted all his capacity to the struggle for reunifying the country, which was divided by the imperialists, and builiding the material and technical bases for socialism. In September 1960, at the third party congress, Comrade Le Duan was elected first secretary of the party Central Committee. Since then to the end of his life, he was the beloved leader of the Vietnamese Communists.

In the mid-60's, the U.S. imperialists conducted brutal aggression against the Vietnamese people. Comrade Le Duan, together with President Ho Chi Minh, led the national resistance, and became the soul of the people's struggle against aggression. Thanks to the courageous spirit and heroism of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party. The strong support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and people of goodwill, the aggression of the U.S. imperialists was defeated in humiliation.

After the liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country, the Vietnamese began to build the bases for socialism, nowadays on the whole of Vietnam. That was the period of seeking solutions to complicated problems. It was necessary to heal the wounds caused by the destructive war, take the country's economy to the road of peace, restore production forces and production relations in South Vietnam. Comrade Le Duan had devoted all his will and his rich life's experience to that important cause. Comrade Le Duan had made a great contribution to working out the strategies and tactics for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage of development and to settle new issues concerning the period of transition to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. In his writings and speeches, he deeply analyzed the situation in the country and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism and the multifarious experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties in socialist construction to the conditions of Vietnam.

Speaking at the fifth national congress of the CPV and in March 1982, Comrade Le Duan declared that in the past years, the Vietnamese people recorded outstanding achievements in building socialism. This is thanks to the leadership of our party, which is founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh and abosolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The name Le Duan is closely connected to the mapping out and successful implemenation of the party's foreign policy. In the political report of the party Central Committee delivered at the Third Congress of the CPV, he pointed particularly to the need to constantly consolidate the militant solidarity and expand comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, and other brotherly socialist countries, constantly support the struggle of nations and all countries against imperialism and international reactionaries, for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

That was the internationalist duty of the Vietnamese people and at the same time a task of strategic importance to the vital interests of independence, freedom, and socialism in Vietnam and the Indochina peninsula, and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

In the Soviet Union and all over the world, everybody knows well and deeply respects Comrade Le Duan as a consistent combatant for the success of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, for the consolidation of the solidarity among socialist countries and the unity of the communist and national liberation movements and of all revolutionary forces of our time. The Soviet people have been highly valuing the role it played by Comrade Le Duan in the consolidation of brotherly ties between the CPSU and the CPV, between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the basis of unchangeable principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, consolidated by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The speech made by Comrade Le Duan at the 27th Congress of the CPSU was imbued with a firm conviction in the unalterableness of the Soviet-Vietnam cooperation. This principled view was reaffirmed several times by Comrade Le Duan during his talks with Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU.

Comrade Le Duan was awarded the Lenin Order, the highest distinction of the Soviet Union, for his great contribution to the revolutionary movement, his active contribution to the promotion of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This demonstrates the deep respect of the communists and people to the glorious son of Vietnam.

Memories of Comrade Le Duan will live forever in the hearts of the Soviet people.

HANOI MOI EDITORIAL MOURNS LE DUAN'S DEATH

OW122100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's HANOI MOI published an editorial entitled: "Remember Comrade Le Duan Through Practical, Revolutionary Actions." The editorial reads in part:

Esteemed and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has departed from us forever. Together with the entire people, our entire party organization and people of all strata in the capital city are extremely sorrowful over this great loss and the departure of a brilliant son of the nation, an outstanding disciple of President Ho Chi Minh, an eminent leader of our party and people who dedicated his whole life to the cause of national liberation and socialist construction in our country, and a stalwart combatant of the international communist movement, workers' movement, and the movement for national independence. This loss is indeed very great and this sorrow is truly profound. However, with the spirit of revolutionaries, we will convert this loss into strength and this sorrow into action.

10 NUNS, U.S. MISSIONARY KIDNAPPED IN MINDANAO

HK140529 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 July 86

[Text] Armed men kidnapped 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns from a hilltop convent and an American Protestant missionary from a dormitory in separate kidnapping incidents in the Muslim city of Marawi. The deputy chief of the southern command in charge of the area, Brigadier General Pedro Balbanero, said the nuns were abducted from their convent last Friday night. The American, identified as Brian Lawrence, was taken from his room about 2 miles from the convent. No group immediately claimed responsibiliity for the kidnapping. Military authorities in Zamboanga said they did not have enough information to indicate if there was a connection between the two incidents.

ANTIRIOT POLICE DISPERSE MARCOS LOYALISTS

HK140633 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A mid-afternoon heavy downpour yesterday [13 July] helped disperse some 1,000 loyalist supporters of deposed president Marcos who were planning to converge at the Quirino grandstand at the Luneta for their weekly protest march and rally against the Aquino government. About 100 loyalists, led by lawyer Oliver Lozano, were earlier dispersed by antiriot policemen but they regrouped at the Rizal Park at 2:30 p.m. The group later grew [words indistinct] and reached to about 1,000. The 100 rallyists tried to march to the grandstand but antiriot policemen blocked their paths.

Police Arrest Four

HK130816 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 13 (AFP) -- Four people were arrested Sunday as riot police prevented supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos from staging an illegal rally in a central Manila park, police and eyewitnesses said.

The four were arrested as they went to Rizal Park in the late morning, while about 1,000 riot police, armed with clubs, later drove away some 2,000 Marcos suppoters trying to gather at the park's grandstand, witnesses said.

The protestors heckled the policemen and chanted "Cory, Communist" and "Cory, Ignorant." But there were no placards or streamers, besides a Philippine flag on which was written: "Sarrat, the birthplace of President Marcos." Absent were Arturo Tolentino, Mr Marcos' running mate in February's general election, and other leaders of his abortive attempt to stage a coup here last Sunday. The failed coup bid prompted President Corazon Aquino to ban all pro-Marcos rallies.

A pro-Marcos spokesman, Annie Ferrer, complained to Manila Deputy Police Chief Col Edgardo Dula Torres about Sunday's four arrests, saying that the gathering was meant to be a "picnic." But the policeman replied that they were being held for attempting an illegal rally.

REAGAN LETTER TO AQUINO ON COUP ATTEMPT CITED

HK110545 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan hailed President Aquino for her sober and peaceful approach in scuttling Sunday's attempt of former Senator Arturo Tolentino to set up a rebel government. Reagan's message was transmitted to Mrs Aquino by Philip Kaplan, charge d'affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Manila, and released by Malacanang deputy spokesperson Alice Villadolid.

MINISTRY ISSUES LIST OF BARRED MARCOS LOYALISTS

HK101353 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 86 p 28

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino yesterday required former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino, who led last Sunday's foiled coup, and other military and civilian leaders to swear allegiance to her Freedom Constitution.

The President also banned rallies and demonstrations by supporters of ousted president Ferdinand Marcos and barred leaders of the Tolentino revolt from leaving the country.

The President decided to take these steps after meeting her Cabinet yesterday in Malacanang.

Mrs Aquino, however, did not spell out her options should Tolentino and company refuse to make loyalty pledge.

The President created a board of inquiry to be chaired by Health Minister Alfredo Bengzon which will look into the extent of military involvement in the "Manila Hotel incident." Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos is also pursuing a parallel effort. Ramos ordered the creation of an AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] special investigating committee to gather facts on military and police involvement in the short-lived coup attempt.

The committee, to be chaired by Brig. Gen. Fidel Singson, deputy chief of Constabulary, will use the facts gathered as a basis for further action regarding the incident and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future with regards to intelligence collection, dissemination and coordination.

The chief of staff also directed Brig. Gen. Romeo David, acting commander of Regional Unified Command 3, to investigate the unauthorized movement of vehicles and personnel from Central Luzon to Manila at the height of the loyalists coup attempt.

Ramos denied having pardoned officers, soldiers and policemen who took part in the manila Hotel incident. "Some media reporters misunderstood the doing of 30 push-ups by the returning soldiers," Ramos said. "I know fully well that the granting of pardon is the prerogative solely of the President."

"The push-ups were done mainly to relieve the tension, reestablish rapport among all the AFP members present, and emphasize unity among those in uniform," Ramos said.

In banning pro-Marcos rallies, Mrs Aquino said these rallies would further the "rebel cause."

She did not use the word revolt or coup, describing the takeover of the Manila Hotel by pro-Marcos forces and the proclamation of a new government as an "illegal act of defiance."

In a statement read to the press, Mrs Aquino said options discussed by the Cabinet regarding the loyalists' act of defiance "were almost evenly divided between those who want to treat the incident with the contempt it deserves and those who want to make an example of those who perpetrated it."

Presidential spokesperson Alice Villadolid said the Cabinet discussed three other options: forget the incident, file charges against civilian leaders and grant amnesty to the military officers and soldiers, and file civil instead of criminal charges against the civilian leaders for the damage done to the hotel.

"But this would entail trials which loyalists may make mileage of," Villadolid said. She added that one Cabinet minister advocated "hitting them where it hurts most -- their pockets."

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo explained that the pledge of loyalty to the constitution is "essential for the preservation of the constitutional system" since the loyalists are working within the frame of the 1973 constitution.

He expects them to "abandon claims to dual government" after their pledge of loyalty.

Asked what they will do should Tolentino and company refuse to comply, Arroyo replied, "We will take appropriate action if they refuse..." But there will be no punishment meted out if they obey the President's order, he added.

However, Arroyo said this does not preclude the chief of staff from adopting "administrative remedies" on the loyalist military officers and soldiers.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales is tasked to meet with Tolentino and company to inform them of this move and its mechanics. Gonzales will also determine who will take their pledge of loyalty. No time limit has yet been set.

President Aquino urged the public to "put this affair behind us." She made assurance that "I shall not allow anything like this to happen again."

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the list of Marcos loyalists who are barred from leaving the country.

In addition to Tolentino, the list includes 24 others who participated in the Manila Hotel foiled coup. They are: former Budget Minister Manuel S. Alba, former Supreme Court Justice Serafin Cuevas, former Metrocom chief Maj. Gen. Prospero D. Olivas (Ret.), former Philippine Navy chief Rear Admiral Briliiate Ochoco, former southeasternl Regional Unified Commander Brig. Gen. Jaime Echeverria, former Philippine Military Academy superintendent Brig. Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel, former western Police district chief Brig. Gen. Narciso Cabrera; former Aviation Security Command chief Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, former Army Fifth Infantry Division commander Brig. Gen. Antonig Palafox, former Ilocos Regional Unified commander Brig. Gen Tomas Dumpit, former Metrocom Intelligence chief Col. Rolando Abadilla, Col. Levy Macasiano, Col. Jose Mendoza, former Lanao del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo;

Former MP Gerry Espina, former San Juan Mayor Joseph Estrada, former Batasan speaker Nicanor Yniguez, former Mp Edilberto del Vale, former Senator Rodolfo Guanzon, former Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes, former Riazl Gov. Isidoro Rodriguez, former Mp Rafael Recto, former Education Deputy Minister Salvador Britanico and former Mp Ronaldo Zamora.

In a message to all AFP units, Ramos also gave two "vital" reasons for the failure of the Tolentino attempt.

He said the military support of the entire armed forces was not acquired inasmuch as it "is truly a vanguard of democracy and recognizes the Aquino government as legitimate."

The second reason, Ramos noted, is that people support, "which is the very foundation of claiming the legitimacy of leadership was not attained."

ENRILE DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN FAILED COUP

HK111013 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 11 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Friday denied any involvement in this week's aborted coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino, saying he could have seized power earlier if he wanted to. "If Juan Ponce Enrile could be stupid enough, insane enough or insane enough to do anything, then he does not need Mr Tolentino, with due respect to him, to help him," he said at a forum taped here for broadcast Saturday. Mr Enrile was replying to a question about the possibility of a connection between the coup and his differences with other officials close to Mrs Aquino.

Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino proclaimed himself "acting president" Sunday while Mrs Aquino was on an overnight visit to a southern city. He offered Mr Enrile the premiership and defense portfolio in a new government. Mr Enrile, who led the February revolt that swept Mrs Aquino to power, rejected the offer and led operations against the 300-400 rebel troops holed up at the Manila Hotel until Mrs Aquino arrived here Monday.

Some Filipinos have questioned Mr Enrile's conduct during the coup effort, saying his rejection of the offer took too long. They have also criticized his alleged coddling of the troops involved by refusing to punish them. Mrs Aquino's executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, has said the government had no information about Mr Enrile's rumored involvement in the coup attempt.

Mr Enrile said Friday that during the February uprising against Ferdinand Marcos, "We could have taken over the government and run the country ourselves" but instead supported opposition presidential candidate Mrs Aquino. The February revolt, which erupted amid disputes over the results of the Marcos-Aquino election contest, earmed Mr Enrile the reputation as a "Kingmaker." Mr Tolentino, Mr Marcos's running mate, insists they won the fraud-marred poll and said he was taking over until Mr Marcos could return from U.S. exile.

Mr Enrile stressed Friday that all steps he took during and after the coup attempt, iuncluding pardoning the troops who agreed to abandon Mr Tolentino, had been cleared with Mrs Aquino.

He disclosed that the military had a plan to use cannons, mortars, rockets and room-to-room combat against the participants at what he called the "Manila Hotel Incident."

He said the plan was to use a conciliatory approach "within a certain time frame, beyond which we will use cannons and mortars and rockets if we must."

Asked about the deadline for the rebels to give up, Mr Enrile said: "The president asked me what my opinion was of the time frame. I said three days, 72 hours, after that the options are open to use more lethal weapons."

"We had a plan to dislodge these people from the Manila Hotel, and we could have dislodged them even to the point of conducting a room-to-room combat."

Mrs Aquino Monday gave the rebels 24 hours, ending shortly after Tuesday noon, to vacate Manila Hotel. They left before dawn.

MARCOS' LAWYER REFUSES TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

HK110719 Quezon City Radyo ng bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] One of the leaders of the aborted coup dared President Aquino to file sedition charges against him because he refuses to pledge allegiance to the freedom constitution. Rafael Recto, lawyer of former President Marcos, [words indistinct] the soldiers who supported the Tolentino group in their bid to take over the Manila Hotel.

Speaking on television and in the presence of Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Recto said he was not prepared to pledge allegiance to the temporary constitution as demanded by the president. When asked if Recto will have to face charges, Gonzales said it was the inevitable conclusion.

BUSINESS DAY EXAMINES 'MANILA HOTEL INCIDENT"

HK110232 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 86 p 28

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The attacks on the Aquino government from Marcos loyalist force and the underground left dramatize the difficulty President Corazon C. Aquino, a centrist figure, faces in leading an informal coalition government.

The loyalists' act of defiance brought up conflicting approaches to a problem.

On one hand, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said Tuesday the President instructed the filing of sedition charges against Arturo Tolentino and the civilian leaders of the loyalist forces. On the other, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile absolved the loyalist generals and soldiers and has adopted a policy of "no recrimination, no reprisals."

The net effect is a compromise decision -- that Tolentino and other civilian and military leaders pledge their loyalty to the Freedom Constitution. Such a compromise, does not give any guarantees that they will not abandon their plans to undermine the government, some said. It is also an effort to balance and please the forces in the President's Coalition Cabinet, they added.

The leniency with which the military treated the loyalists who held out in Manila Hotel demonstrated where their sentiments lie.

Enrile's chief security officer, Col. Greg Honasan, told BUSINESS DAY, "They (loyalists) are not our enemies. The communists are....We did not want to attack because others would be happy to see us fight each other."

A senior military officer at the Defense Ministry said: "They (loyalists) were just expressing the disenchantment most of us feel." Another senior officer said the lenient treatment of the loyalists is consistent with Mrs. Aquino's treatment of the rebels.

The thinking among some in the Defense Ministry is that the rebels are spared from human rights investigation while they are not; top leftist leaders are released from prison; and the soft approach in counterinsurgency is encouraged, starting with the President's advocacy of the holding of ceasefire talks, while they are left out of it.

Enrile earlier said they used the "calibrated approach," starting with the shutting off of radio stations used for disinformation, disconnection of communication lines of the hotel, and negotiations. "We sought solidarity among soliders," he said.

In the ceasefire talks with the rebels, civilian government has showed support for the President's move. Some in the Armed Forces and the Defense Ministry, including Enrile, are lukewarm about it and have expressed their reservations about the policy's chances of success.

Observers say the President has to wield effective control of these diverse forces in her government before both the right and the left succeed in dividing it.

Francisco Nemenzo Jr., University of the Philippines political science professor, said there is a growing perception that the left and the right are unintentionally helping each other in dividing the government.

From indications, the left would like to have President Aquino and progressive government forces on their side against the armed forces and the conservative elements in government; the loyalists, on the other hand, are ready to link arms with the military against some in the civilian government who they think are left-leaning. The loyalists and the military made this clear in the recent Manila Hotel takeover.

For some in the Defense Mininstry, the loyalists' failed takeover brought positive lessons. Said Col. Greg Honasan, "It showed that the Defense Minister and Gen. Ramos enjoy the support of the military."

Another senior officer said: "Some in Malacanang should, by now, see the value of the military. They need Enrile and Ramos."

Col. Eduardo Kapunan, MND [Ministry of National Defense] intelligence officer, sees the loyalists becoming more sophisticated in the future. "But they will not be able to use the military anymore," he added, explaining that the soliders will no longer be duped.

LOYALISTS VOW TO CONTINUE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

HK100130 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Marcos loyalists vowed yesterday to continue the fight for a "constitutional and demoratic government."

Lawyer Oliver O. Lozano, spokesman of the Philippines, also assailed the gross suppression of dissent and gross violations of human rights on the part of the Aquino administration.

He said that the oathtaking of former MP Arturo Tolentino as acting president of the Republic of the Philippines was marred by supppression of radio broadcast and black propaganda by the Aquino propaganda bureau while food supplies were cut off by police and ATOM [August 21 Movement] barricades.

Lozano made the following clarifications:

-- President Marcos has nothing to do with the oathtaking of Tolentino yesterday. It was a surprise move to preempt communist takeover of government.

-- Tolentino merely responded to the sovereign people's wil since the legitimacy of a government is according to the revolutionary Supreme Court, a matter subject to the people's verdict.

-- The soldiers (officers and men) merely did their duty of preserving the peace although the performance of that duty carried with it opposition to a revolutionary and communist government.

-- The freedom fighters and loyalists fighting for the restoration of a constitutional and democratic government merely exercised their right to free dissent and peaceful assembly in protest of a vindictive and revolutionary government. Hence, they have done their duty to God, country and people.

-- The freedom fighters could have annihilated any force opposed to a democratic way of life, but a tactful withdrawal was made to avert a civil war.

CPP ISSUES STATEMENT ON MARCOS LOYALISTS

HK110718 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The Manila Hotel incident was merely "the first of a series of armed challenges" Marcos loyalists will make, the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] said in a statement Tuesday

"It is not likely that the Manila Hotel incident is the best and final move that the Marcos loyalists are capable of," the CPP Central Committee warned.

The CPP claimed that "there is a framework of encouragement for the Marcos loyalists to continue challenging the Aquino government. The U.S. wishes to use the Marcos threat to pressure the Aquino government into submitting to U.S. demands."

Condemning former MP Arturo Tolentino's declaring himself president as well as the mutiny of loyalist soldiers, the CPP reiterated its support for the Aquino government "so long as it retains the bourgeois-liberal tendency and is receptive to the progressive suggestions of the revolutionary movement."

The CPP also revealed that during the incident, "the revolutionary forces were all alerted to unite and cooperate with all antifascist forces and the entire people against the restoration of fascism."

The CPP urged the Aquino government to attend to the problems of "U.S. imperialism feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism." It said that allowing these problems to continue "will eventually bring discredit to (the Aquino government)."

Although "the people rejected not only Tolentino's pretension" but also "the use of anti-communism as a pretext for the restoration of fascism and for shameless servility to U.S. imperialism and to the worst reactionary interests," the CPP said the Marcos loyalists are "still the largest and most immediate threat to the government" of Mrs Aquino.

For this reason, the CPP said, the Aquino government must not simply laugh off the incident.

KBL SAID CAMPAIGNING AGAINST CONSTITUTION

HK110723 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr accused followers of former President Marcos of campaigning against the new constitution. Speaking before the Philippine Colomnia Association, Pimentel said that the KBL is distributiong 5,000 pesos to each Barangay captain in the entire country for this campaign. He added that his information came from his regional directors and field personnel. He said that he will take firm action against any Barangay official who has been found guilty of conducting a campaign against the new charter.

ENRILE CRITICIZES COMMUNIST 'WEB OF DECEPTION'

HK040509 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[By Sid M. Roman]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that the peace talks between the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] would not necessarily mean that the armed struggle of the CPP-NPA has been laid aside.

A ceasefire may merely signify that the option for parliamentary struggle is placed in a higher priority for the moment, while the arms are kept and readied for action at the proper time, he said.

"The leadership and organization of the underground movement, unfortunately, remain active and intact. The central committee, the territorial commissions, and the functional commissions of the CPP, together with their officers and members, are still operating.

Enrile said there are no indications that these organs of the CPP are being scuttled or downgraded in terms of manpower, logistics, or tasks. In fact, he said, these organs appear that they are being further beefed up and strengthened in anticipation of broader organization, recruitment, training, and perhaps, armed activities.

"The movement's political cadre is also intact," Enrile pointed out, and there are reports that there are some disagreements and divisions which have cropped up recently within the organization as a result of conflicts of approach to the present political situation."

Enrile charged that the communists have begun to spin "a fresh web of deception by recycling and expanding their front organizations, using new names and acronyms for the same aggroupations."

He added: "There is a renewed attempt to forge a tighter alliance between elements of the far left and the elements of left-of-center in the political spectrum, which were somewhat drawn apart as a result of the February revolution."

ENRILE SAYS CHURCH COMMUNIST INFILTRATION TARGET

HK040507 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[By D. Siytangco]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned yesteday that the church is still a "prime infiltration target of the communist movement."

Speaking before members of the Martha's Vineyard, a Catholic women's organization, at the Hotel Intercontinental ballroom, Enrile said that because of the church's moral influence in Philippine society, the communists try to infiltrate its ranks.

The communists, he said, know that being a Christian nation, they can best destroy the faith of believers from within.

"They know that a confrontational stance against Christianity would not help their movement," Enrile said. "But if they can infiltrate the church and erode the faith of believers of truth and justice, then they can fully exploit the church as a tool for the destruction of the democratic system."

Enrile appeals to the church to "faithfully fulfill her God-given authority of looking after the spiritual and physical needs of our people.

Enrile said that the church should heed Christ's call for it to serve the masses "out of the purity of the heart and out of true Christian ideals."

Many have charged that the church has been more engrossed in politics but, he said, he knew that while there are a "few religious who have flirted with the atheistic and materialistic Marxist ideology, a great majority of them have remained faithful to their sacrosanct role of shepherding their flock."

In an open forum that followed his speech, Enrile denied any political plans. He said that everything was according to God's plan so he would have to wait and see what God's plan was for him.

ENRILE STRESSES VIGILANCE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

HK100622 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned Monday that the "communist threat that has faced our country for more than half a century is once staring at us in the face with the single objective of overthrowing our democratic way of life through subversion and force."

Enrile sounded the warning in a speech before officers and members of the Rotary Club of Raha Sulayman at the Manila Hilton.

He said that some members of the Armed Forces were drawn into joining the Tolentino group at the Manila Hotel Sunday through some kind of "misrepresentation," adding that he was satisfied that they are now back with the government.

The defence minister stresses, however, that the most recent development "should not distract our people from the more important problem of insurgency."

He referred to the ambuscades conducted against soldiers and the July 4 clash in front of the U.S. Embassy between the police and demonstrators suspected to be identified with leftist groups.

"I will not wish to appear as an alarmist or as being overly apprehensive over the situation," he said, "but let me say that I perceived a renewed, systematic, concerted and well-organized effort being staged by the Communist Party of the Philippines, its military arm, the New People's Army, and its political front organization, the National Democratic Front (NDF) -- to destabilize the present government by taking advantage of both the reconciliation policy of President Aquino and the atmosphere of liberalism and freedom prevailing in the land."

Enrile pointed to what he called three vital signs, namely, political demagoguery in the mass media, agitation and propaganda in the urban centers, and terrorism and violence in the countryside.

"All these clearly show that the threat that has faced our country for more than half a century is once more staring us in the face with the single objective of overthrowing our democratic way of life through subversion and force," he said.

Citing the rebels' pattern of deception, Enrile said that they make peace overtures while their comrades-in-arms continue to engage in a shooting war; they express support for the present government while they continue to press for the grant of unreasonble and unrealistic demands.

OFFICIAL ON CPP INFILTRATION OF GOVERNMENT

HK050200 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[By Rey Briones] [Text] The infiltration by the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) of many government offices is primarily aimed at raising funds for the underground movement, a ranking customs official assigned to the Manila International Airport (MIA) revealed this morning.

To pursue this objective, CPP elements, the customs official said, have been placed in various sensitive positions in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in the Bureau of Customs, and in the Public Works and Highways Ministry upon the intercession of a National Democratic Front (NDF) key official.

The NDF is the political arm of CPP and is belived to have been spearheading the fund campaign of the local communist movement in urban centers in line with the Maoist theory calling for obtaining its resources from the enemy.

At the MIA customs office, at least eight positions were given to recommendees of the NDF key man who is also consultant to both Customs Commissioner Wigberto Tanada and MIA Customs Collector Alex Padilla.

About a dozen CPP agents have allegedly been given lucrative positions in the Ministry of Public Works and Highways and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) aside from the two ideologues who are now lording it over the customs main office at the South Harbor.

Asked on the mechanics employed in raising funds, the customs official said "their main source is smuggling at the airport and waterfront."

"At the BIR, fund raising for the underground will come from tax evaders while commissions from big-time contracts are the prospects at the public works ministry," he added.

Attempting to prove his revelations, the customs official showed documents indicating that smuggling has been going on unabated at the MIA cargo terminal.

"This time the NDF recommendees are on top of the smuggling operation described in the name of "the motherland," said the customs official.

The same official said that smugglers were charged P85 per kilo of illegal shipment of which P35 reportedly goes to the government and the remaining P50 to the underground movement.

But the fund raisers also allow other customs men to engage in the same illegal trade to augment their own personal income, he added.

The other major purpose of the customs infiltration by the communists is to protect the planned smuggling of high-powered firearms for the underground movement.

Another MIA customs source said some of the recommendees of the NDF leader were sent to the cargo terminal where the CPP allegedly planned to course arms support from their foreign comrades.

The source could not confirm if shipments of firearms had been passed through the MIA customshouse, but he said that customs cargo men have not yet reported attempts to smuggle in firearms since the new government took power last February.

"What I know is that tons of suspected shipment arrive daily through the cargo terminal, but not a single gun has been found in the illegal shipment," the source said.

He added that in most cases, the suspected cargoes were released after a clearance is issued by MIA customs officials.

"The smuggled goods, I suspect, were being misdeclared," he stressed.

AQUINO CRITICIZES SISON CLAIM ON OPPRESSION

HK041202 Quezon City Radyo Pag-ASA in Tagalog 1100 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino today criticized the former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines Jose Maria Sison who recently announced that the Aquino government would soon become oppressive and would use revolutionary forces to protect its own interests.

The President said she does not understand why Sison regards the government negatively when it was her government which release him from prison. The full report from Al Pedroche.

[Begin Pedroche recording] [Passage indistinct] Sison predicted that 3 years from now, the Aquino government would be like the previous dictatorial regime.

Meanwhile, the President is set to fly to Cagayan de Oro on Sunday where she will hold discussions with different sectors of society. On Monday, the President will meet with the military to find out about the status of peace and order in the region. Al Pedroche from Malacanang. [end recording]

Sison Denies Making Claim

HK080803 Manila THE MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Jul 86 p 7

[By F.T. Flores]

[Text] Former Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines Jose Ma Sison yesterday denied having said at the "Kapihan sa Maynila" [Manila Coffeseshop] that the Aquino government would become repressive in few years time.

What he said during the meet was the following: "The Aquino government would either go the way of fascist repressiveness or seek accommodation with the revolutionary forces because of the worsening political and economic crisis.

"As a matter of fact, I have welcomed the ceasefire talks between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front because these talks can give the former a chance to take the best possible options to face up to the fundamental problem of foreign and feudal domination.

"Mrs. Aquino is simply reacting to a misquotation from me. And I wish to point out that some quarters have been trying to put me at odds with her since my release from detention through misquotations and misrepresentations.

"I reiterate my gratitude to Mrs. Aquino for ordering my release, especially because of the gross violations of my constitutional rights under the Marcos regime.

"But I would also like to remind Mrs. Aquino that the Marcos regime would not have fallen and she would not have risen to the presidency without the long-term struggle of the revolutionary forces and political prisoners like her husband and me."

COMMUNIST'S OCAMPO ON NEGOTIATIONS PROBLEMS

HK110806 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Jul 86 p 6

[By Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] The civilian government of President Aquino and the military under Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Fidel Ramos are "fighting over what to do with us," rebel leader Satur Ocampo told a group of journalists early this week.

The military, he said having perceived a "dangerous trend" in the Aquino government's move for cease-fire talks with the communist insurgents, "is waiting in the wings." Aquino's popular support, however, is keeping her in place. This popular support, Ocampo said, must be strengthened.

"When we answer the president's call for negotiations, we wreck relations between Enrile and Ramos," Ocampo observed. "But we cannot be faulted with that. The essential character of the Cory government is that it is not united."

The government is perceived, he said, not to have control over the armed forces. Ocampo asked, "Should there be a cease-fire agreement reached, can Cory Aquino implement it?"

"If there is a problem, it won't come from us," said Ocampo. "If the talks do not succeed, it will not be for want of sincerity, seriousness and earnestness on our part."

The National Democratic Front and its member organizations, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army, are entering into peace talks "not just to stop the fighting but to seek a political settlement," Ocampo said.

Ocampo, designed ceasefire negotiator of the NDF, said the desired political settlement could result in a coalition between the Aquino government and the leftist forces. "A coalition," he clarified, "could be a result of, not the condition for a political settlement."

The cease-fire talks, he hopes, will tackle "the heart of the problem" of the insurgency. "Stopping the fighting for six months will not get into the heart of the problem," he said.

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NAKASONE MEETS USSR ENVOY, URGES GORBACHEV VISIT

OW111111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday urged an early visit to Japan by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a meeting with new Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev. Nakasone was referring to a letter handed to him July 1, in which the Kremlin leader expressed his strong intention to visit to Japan "in the not too distant future," a Foreign Ministry official said. "I welcome his early visit to Japan," Nakasone was quoted as telling the new envoy who met the prime minister for the first time after presenting his credentials to Emperor Hirohito Tuesday.

Solovyev said he believed Gorbachev's Japan visit will be materalized. The exact date of the visit, however, was not referred to in the Nakasone-Solovyev meeting, the official said.

Nakasone told Solovyev that he had recently agreed with Guenter Mittag, East German deputy chairman of the State Council, on joint efforts to have the second summit on disarmament between the United States and the Soviet Union become a reality as early as possible. Solovyev was quoted as telling Nakasone that his country has already made various proposals to control nuclear arms and Soviet officials believe the proposals are realistic.

The Soviet Communist Party attaches importance to Japan, the new envoy said, and expressed his hope of further developing the relations between the two neighboring countries, according to the officials. There is no other course but to develop the relations, the ambassador reportedly told Nakasone, adding his wish to personally "contribute to the development."

Nakasone said he expects the Japanese-speaking new envoy to stay in Japan for a long time and devote himself to the development of Japan-Soviet relations, the official said.

Solovyev also said there are possibilities for the two nations to reach agreements in various fields through mutual effort and cited a recent Japan-Soviet accord on reciprocal visits to ancestral graves in each other's country as an example, the officials said. Nakasone thanked Soviet officials for allowing the visits without visas to the four Soviet-held northern islands and Soviet mainland from the humanitarian view point, they said.

Denies September Visit Report

OW120934 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday evening denied as absurd a Japanese press report that he hopes to visit the Soviet Union in September at the earliest. Nakasone was commenting on a frontpage story carried by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN in its evening edition Saturday. The paper story, datelined Moscow, quoted a reliable Soviet source as saying that Nakasone has been sounding the Soviets out through unofficial contacts about the possibility for the visit.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'BLUE BOOK' STRESSES 2D OPENING

OW150155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry report released Tuesday has endorsed a high-powered advisory panel's recommendations to overhaul Japan's export-dependent economy to achieve an "internationalization within." In submitting the annual report to a cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe emphasized the need for "the second opening of the country" to achieve "a socioeconomy more harmonious with the international economic environment. This is in no way detrimental to the features that characterize Japanese society and culture, especially not to the advantages and virtues of its largely homogeneous people," Abe said in his preface to the report, commonly called "Blue Book" for its blue and white stripes on the cover. The Meiji Restoration in 1868 marked Japan's first opening to the outside world after decades of feudal rule.

In its 30th annual post-World War II report running some 600 pages, the Foreign Ministry called for improving market access, stimulating domestic demand and other steps to promote import expansion which it argued would "broaden the choice for Japanese consumers." The Foreign Ministry pledged in its latest report that Japan is prepared to step up official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries.

"Yet aid alone is not enough," the diplomatic Blue Book said. "It is extremely important for Japan to develop a relationship with the developing world based upon a new division of labor by further opening its markets to products from the developing countries and promoting private direct overseas investment and its accompanying technology transfer." The ministry made the calls against the backdrop of frictions with the United States, Western Europe and other trading partners stemming from Japan's nearly 50 billion dollar current-account surplus and trade imbalances. The calls were also in line with recommendations made earlier this year by an advisory panel to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He told a recent news conference his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and government are committed to implement measures to turn the Japanese economy into one dependent on increased imports and domestic demand.

"It is extremely important in promoting international harmony," the report continued, "that Japan achieve economic growth led by domestic demand and transform its industrial structure into a more harmonious one with the international economic environment." Realizing "a Japan more open to the world," the report said, "entails an element of mentality or a receptivity to foreign goods and ideas, or what may be called an 'internationalization within,' and this is what is important."

As Japan, one of the principal creditor nations, is heading toward the world's No. 2 economy after the United States by accounting for over 10 percent of global GNP the Foreign Ministry warned: "There can be no lasting peace and prosperity for Japan without harmonious relationship with the international community. And thus it is important for Japan to actively promote, from a global perspective, its further internationalization and to become a nation more open to the world," the ministry said.

Japan's emphasis on becoming a full-fledged member of the international community was clearly stated in last year's Blue Book that deplored that the country, despite its dramatic postwar prosperity, has failed to become an "international state." The annual report this time also reiterated Japan's unfulfilled objective and called upon the Japanese to "be more broad-minded and tolerant as a society and a country."

In that respect, the ministry's report noted that the Tokyo economic summit of the seven major industrial democracies in may underscored, through the so-called Tokyo declaration, "the need for international cooperation to achieve a safer and more prosperous world of freedom and peace." As in the past 29 Blue Books, the 1986 edition termed the Japan-U.S. security treaty as "the foundation of Japanese security" and closely cooperative bonds between Tokyo and Washington remain "the cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy."

On Japan's policy toward fellow Asian countries, some of which came under Japanese occupation during the last world war, the Foreign Ministry report stressed "people-to-people and heart-to-heart contacts" as well as promotion of state-to-state relations. Foreign minister since November 1982, Shintaro Abe made clear these and other points in his speeches before his counterparts from member countries of six Southeast Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei) in Manila last month.

The 1986 diplomatic blue book also said:

-- It is an urgent task to support the new Philippine government of President Corazon Aquino "as much as possible" in stabilizing the country and implementing domestic reforms "in an orderly fashion."

-- It is important for Japan to help realize a second summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the the near future to make progress in arms control talks and reducing East-West tensions.

-- Japan must continue to work tenaciously to win the return of four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido and conclude a peace treaty between the two countries.

-- International terrorism is "by no means permissible" because it is an affront to human dignity and a threat to civil peace, safety, democratic societies and world peace.

-- "It is imperative" for Japan to actively promote multilateral diplomacy in the United Nations and other forums for world peace and prosperity and "steadily" expand its ODA.

DIET TO CONVENE SPECIAL SESSION 22 JULY

OW150313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- The government announced Tuesday that it will summon the newly-elected diet into session next Tuesday. The decision was cleared by the cabinet at a regular meeting Tuesday, a government spokesman said.

The special session, which must be held within 30 days after a general election, will appoint the prime minister and assign Diet committee seats to reflect new party strengths following the July 6 parliamentary elections.

The appointment of the prime minister is a pro-forma affair, as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will almost certainly remain in office as leader of the governing Liberal-Democratic Party.

LDP TO FORM FRONT WITH NEW LIBERAL CLUB

OW150427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Executives of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party met Tuesday and formally decided to form a joint front with the New Liberal Club. The meeting followed the decision made by the leadership of the New Liberal Club Monday to retain its alliance with the governmental party, thus averting a breakup between pro-alliance members and those against it.

The joint front between the two conservative parties will be known in the Diet (parliament) as the Liberal-Democratic party-New Freedom National Federation (Jiminto-Shin Jiyu Kokumin Rengo). It will bring their combined strength in the key 512-member lower house to 310, a solid majority of 53.

Four New Liberal Club members, including party representative Yohei Kono, withdrew the registration of their group as the "New Liberal Club" from the Diet Tuesday morning. Opening the way for a formal registration of the Liberal-Democratic Party-New Freedom National Federation in the afternoon. Shin Kanemaru, LDP secretary general, told a news conference that the New Liberal Club has agreed to cooperate with the LDP outside the cabinet. He said the two parties will also make policy agreements. At Present, Kono is a member of Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet.

The LDP and New Liberal Club formed an alliance following the 1983 general election in which Nakasone's party won only 250 lower house seats. In return the New Liberal Club got one cabinet post. In the July 6 parliamentary election, the LDP won a landslide victory by getting 304 of the 512 lower house seats at stake. The New Liberal Club won only six seats.

After the LDP's overwhelming June 6 [as received] election victory, Kanemaru said the New Liberal Club would not be given a cabinet post. Nakasone is expected to reshuffle his cabinet this month.

The prime minister and Kono are scheduled to meet in a day or two to map out policy agreements on such issues as political ethics, promotion of peace diplomacy, tax and education, and administrative reforms.

DPRK COMMENTARY ON REJECTION OF KPA LETTER

SK120300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 11 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 July commentary: "Act Reasonably"]

[Text] It is widely known that the KPA Supreme Command has proposed talks between the military authorities who possess real power in the military in the North and South through the letter of our minister of the People's Armed Forces dated 9 June.

Our people in the North and South and the world's peace-loving people are expressing absolute support for this proposal of ours, highly evaluating it as a new epochal peace proposal to eliminate the danger of war created on the Korean peninsula and to ease tension, as a patriotic proposal to peacefully settle the Korean question by creating a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue, and as an epochal proposal to contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

However, the other party that received the letter containing our proposal for talks adopted a very insincere attitude toward it.

Livsey, commander in chief of the UN forces in South Korea, and Yi Ki-paek, defense minister of South Korea, expressed their stands of refusing our proposal for talks between military authorities in their reply letters dated 21 June and 24 June respectively.

On 11 July, a person from the side of the UN forces who came to receive a letter of our minister of the People's Armed Forces which made clear our stand regarding such an attitude of the other party and which called on the other party to come around to talks, created an ugly scene of refusing to accept the letter after opening it, babbling about names or something else. Even the South side refused to accept the letter. This is a rude act unprecedented since the dialogue between the North and South began.

In the meantime, those who call themselves senior delegates of the delegations of the South side for preliminary contacts to arrange North-South economic talks, North-South Red Cross talks, and North-South parliamentary talks proposed resuming the various forms of dialogue which have been suspended, while at the same time refusing the holding of talks between military authorities in telephone messages which had been sent simultaneously as if they had been agreed on.

There is no need to repeat that all this is an impure political offensive designed to avoid talks between military authorities at any cost. We view such an act by the United States and the South Korean side as an injudicious and uncouth act of a man bereft of reason.

The U.S. side has groundlessly taken issue with us on the matter of the name of the minister of the People's Armed Forces, the first representative of the KPA Supreme Commander, and refused to accept the letter. In whose name the letter is written is something to be decided by us who write the letter, and not something that the U.S. side can dictate or do this and that about it.

The U.S. side's refusal to accept the letters was an expression of their attempt to avoid talks between military authorities and ultimately is an act laying bare their stand of attempting to pursue only a war policy and of opposing taking any measures to prevent war and ease tension.

As for the suspension of the various forms of North-South dialogue which the puppets said should be resumed, it is not somebody else's fault. It is a consequence produced by the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea who conducted exercises for an attack of northward invasion like "Team Spirit," the largest ever staged, in defiance of our repeated calls for halting military exercises to provide an atmosphere for dialogue.

[Even after the end of the "Team Spirit" war exercise, which lasted for several months, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have conducted daily war exercises such as "Ttangbol," "Piho," "Pilsung Pangpae," "Joint Mobile Exercise," and a joint operation exercise along the coastline of the East Sea by the U.S. 7th Fleet and South Korean naval vessels. They also announced that they will further strengthen the "Team Spirit" war exercises. While prattling about the resumption of dialogue, the persons in authority in South Korea publicly announced that in a few days they will conduct the "Ulchi-86" exercise throughout the whole of South Korea for many days.

Under the pretext of establishing capabilities for an all-out war in cases of the development of a war situation or an emergency, they are about to whip up an unprecedented war atmosphere by conducting a 24-hour curfew, exercises of restricting traffic, and a blackout exercise simultaneously during the period of this war exercise.

The North-South dialogue is so arranged as to ease tension, improve relations between the North and South, and to follow the road leading to reunification. No dialogue is needed for confrontation. Under circumstances in which war exercises against the other party are being conducted continuously, it is impossible to sit face to face, and there is nothing to settle by sitting face to face.

The reason why we proposed talks between military authorities is to eliminate such a development and to provide an atmosphere for dialogue at all costs. Nevertheless, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have babbled about the resumption of dialogue, while refusing to accept the proposal for holding talks between military authorities whose aim is to take measures to ease tension. This is preposterous.

It is not because they are interested in improving relations or easing tension through dialogue that the puppets are kicking up rackets about the resumption of dialogue. It is nothing but a cloak to cover their nature as the destroyers of peace and war maniacs from being fully laid bare for the whole world to see by refusing to accept our proposal for holding talks between military authorities.

How they will approach our proposal for the holding of talks between military authorities is a decisive standard in choosing between peace and war. No matter how heatedly they may babble about dialogue while refusing to accept our epochal peace proposal for the holding of talks between military authorities, they will never be able to embellish their ugly nature dreaming about confrontation rather than dialogue and detente and about war rather than peace.

Instead of blowing a false bugle, the United States and the South Korean side should respond to talks between military authorities without delay as urged by us. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets follow the road of doggedly ignoring our peaceful proposal and of endlessly straining tension, and of military confrontation and war adventures, they will never be able to abide greater curses and denunciation from the people at home and abroad for being the destroyers of dialogue and peace and being warmongers that bring fiery clouds of a nuclear holocaust.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH

BK150640 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[15 July congratulatory message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee]

[Text] Beloved Comrade Truong Chinh: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade. We firmly believe that under the correct, talented, and brilliant leadership of the CPV led by you, comrade, who have gained wisdom and rich experience from your revolutionary activities spanning several decades, the Vietnamese people will score yet greater victories in implementing the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Party Congress and in preparing for the Sixth CPV Congress, thereby carrying the task of socialist construction to a new stage and securely defending your socialist country.

May you, comrade, enjoy good health, longevity, and great successes in fulfilling your esteemed responsibliities. May the great friendship, special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries, and people of Laos and Vietnam be further strengthened and bear more and greater fruit.

Vientiane, 15 July 1986 [Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee

DEFENSE MINISTER'S CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN DEATH

BK141417 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Jul 86

[July message of condolences from General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR, to General Van Tien Dung, member of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the SRV, on death of Le Duan]

[Text] Beloved comrade minister: We are deeply saddened upon learning about the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. On behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry and all cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to express profound condolences to you, comrade minister, and all fraternal cadres, party members, and combatants in the entire VPA.

Comrade Le Duan was an excellent leader of the CPV. He was the successor loyal to the noble and glorious cause of great president Ho Chi Minh. He was regarded as an indomitable fighter of the international communist movement as well as of the workers' movement and movements for national independence. He was a resolute activist who carried out activities for peace and friendship among various nations.

Over the past nearly 6 decades, Comrade Le Duan devoted his energy and intelligence to the national liberation cause and the cause of reunifying the national and led the Vietnamese nation in the march toward socialism. Throughout his revolutionary activities, Comrade Le Duan alaways showed his resolute perseverance and absolute loyalty to the party and to the interests of the nation and people.

He was a CPV leader who significantly contributed to laying out the strategy, plans, and policies of the Vietnamese revolution. Together with the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the party, he led the people and the VPA to score continually great victories of historic and profound ephocal signifinance in the struggle against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonist reactionaries. Comrade Le Duan was an outstanding military leader. Throughout his long period of service as secretary of the party Central Military Commission, Comrade Le Duan made many outstanding contributions to the cause of struggle in the war and to the cause of building the VPA. He made very significant contributions to the military science of Vietnam. He was always concerned about the building of the national defense foundations for the entire people.

Comrade Le Duan was a great, close, and pure friend of the people of various tribes and the People's Army of Laos. He always paid attention to supporting and assisting the Lao revolution and the LPA. He mad very significant contributions to nourishing, promoting, and strengthening ever more fruitfully the Laos-Vietnam and the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia militant alliance and all-round cooperation. The various Lao people's armed forces pledge to memorize the great meritorious deeds of Comrade Le Duan.

At the time of sorrow over the passing of Comrade Le Duan, on behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry and all cadres and combatats in the entire LPA, I would like to express condolences and to share sorrow with the national Defense Ministry and the fraternal Vietnamese people's armed forces. Our Lao people's armed forces are convinced that under the CPV's clear-sighted leadership, the Vietnamese people and the VPA will turn the sorrow into concrete revolutionary action and together march forward to score ever greater achievements in the cause of building socialism and defending their beloved socialist country to welcome the Sixth Congress of the CPV.

Learning the lofty, revolutionary spirit, qualifications, and style of Comrade Le Duan, the Lao various people's armed forces pledge to do their best to strengthen their solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people and to further enhance the strength of the militant solidarity between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to securely defend the revolutionary gains of the three countries and to build their prosperous and strong countries.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR.

Vientiane, 11 July 1986

VOFA REPORTS DEATH OF SRV'S LE DUAN

BK141445 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV has passed away. It is reported by Vietnamese radio that Mr Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, died of chronic kidney disease last Thursday. He was 79.

Mr Le Duan had suffered from chronic kidney disease for years. His illness had worsened for a little more than a month and he had gone to Moscow for medical treatment.

Mr Le Duan was a Vietnamese leader who played a major role in reunifying Vietnam and making war throughout the past 60 years, including the invasion of Cambodia in 1979. The Vietnamese forces have since continued their occupation of Cambodia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS SRV BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK150055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Vietenam violated Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity in a series of incidents from June 8 to July 4, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

During the period, more ehan 583 mortar, artillery and recoilless rifle rounds and rocket-propelled grenades were fired into Thailand by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. Some shells landed up to 10 kilometres inside Thai territory, said the ministry.

Four officials and villagers were killed and six injured by landmines planted on Thai soil by Vietnamese troops.

The ministry said between June 8-10, Vietnamese gunners lobbed 235 shells into Bo Rai and Muang districts of Trat, killing one Kampuchean refugee and seriously injuring a Thai villager.

During June 16-19, Vietnamese forces fired 119 shells into Ban Khlong Yai, Ban Phakkat, Ban Na and Ban Nonen Lanyai in Pong Namron District, Changhaburi, damaging several houses, said the ministry.

Six Vietnamese border incursions were reported, including one on June 4 when Vietnamese troops ambushed a Thai unit in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani, killing one soldier and seriously injuring four.

Vietnamese troops also attacked a bus in Trat Province on June 24, killing one official and wounding another.

The ministry said Vietnamese intruders had blown up a concrete bridge linking Muang and Khlong Yai districts in Trat on June 27.

MALAYSIA ASKED TO STOP SHOOTING THAI FISHERMEN

BK150115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry asked Malaysia yesterday to refrain from shooting at Thai fishermen.

The request was made in talks between Political Affairs Department director M.L. Thep Thewakun and Malaysian Embassy minister counsellor Ghazzali S.A. Khalid. A source said Mr Ghazzali was asked to meet M.L. Thep to discuss the shooting of Thai trawlers by Malaysian patrol boats on Wednesday.

The skipper of the Sincharoen 9 was killed and a crewman injured in the incident in which two patrol boats opened fire on a number of Thai trawlers near Kota Bharu.

The source said Thailand had told Malaysia it considered the action drastic and asked that a softer approach be adopted.

The NEW STRAITS TIMES said the Malaysian boats acted after reports that 50 Thai trawlers were poaching in waters off Kota Bharu.

The clashes occurred during the investigation in which 14 Thai fishermen were arrested and two boats, the Sincharoen 9 and the Charoen Samut 12, were seized.

The sources said a Malaysian court had already sentenced eight crewmen of the Charoen Samut 12. The skipper had been fined M$4,000 and six crewmen M$2,000 each. A 15-year-old boy was fined M$500.

The source said there were conflicting accounts of the incident. Malaysian officials claim the trawlers tried to ram the patrol boats and forced them to open fire.

The fisherman said they were trying to escape when the Malaysian patrol boat, in an attempt to block their escape, came in front of the boats and a crash seemed unavoidable.

Sitthi on Incident

BK141137 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Caretaker Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said on 13 July that the Foreign Ministry has instructed its officials to try to pick up the body of the Thai fisherman who as killed when his boat was seized by Malaysian patrol boats while fishing in the waters bordering Thailand and Malaysia. Regarding a proposal by the Fisheries Department that the Foreign Ministry protest to the Malaysian Government over the Malaysian officials' overaction, Sitthi said he is awaiting details of the incident and hopes to have them soon. There have been conflicting claims -- the Malaysians said the Thai boat ran into their boat, while the Thai said the Malaysian patrol boat seized their boat, charging that it violated Malaysian waters. Sitthi said his ministry will try to resolve the matter.

The Thai and Malaysian Governments have been negotiating petroleum exploration in the area in question.

On 8 July, two Thai fishing boats -- "Sincharoen 9" with seven crewmen and "Sinsamut" with eight crewmen were fishing in the waters between the Tak Bai District of Thailand's Narathiwat Province and Tumpat District of Malaysia's Kelantan Province when they were seized by Malaysian patrol boats on charges of violating Malaysian waters. Bunthian Chaophut, "Sincharoen 9" captain, was beaten and died after his ship was seized and another crewman suffered serious injuries and was hospitalized at the Kota Baru hospital.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS DENY LINKS WITH CPT

BK150125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Human rights groups yesterday denied that they have connections with the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) as alleged by a top security official.

Three of the seven groups operating under the umbrella of the Coordinating Committee of Human Rights Organizations (CCHRO) said there are no members of the CPT in their groups.

The groups were reacting to an interview given by Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of National Security Council (NSC), to local newspapers on Monday, in which he was quoted as saying that several human rights groups "have been infiltrated and manipulated by communists."

They also quoted Prasong as saying that he had ordered an investigation to find out the number of former CPT memers working with the groups.

Members of the three groups declined to directly comment on Prasong's statements since there has yet to be a formal meeting of the CCHRO to discuss the matter. However, they said it is unlikely that there will be any statement of the groups to rebut Prasong.

Members of the other four groups could not be contacted by phone.

The seven groups are the major bodies dealing with human rights violations in Thailand. They are Union for Civil Liberty, Coordinating Group of Religions for Societies, Friends of Women, Hotline (Asia and the Pacific), Justice and Peace Commission of Thailand, Centre for Protection of Children Rights, and Foundation for Children Development.

Meanwhile, Santi Isrowuthaku, group convener of members of Amnesty International in Thailand, said there is no connection between the group members amounting to 30 persons with the CPT.

Prasong told reporters on Friday that the London-based Amnesty made contacts with two former members of the CPT upon the organization's investigation into the alleged torture of three Kampuchean refugees by Thai officials at Khao I Dang camp in Prachin Buri.

Santi said he could not confirm whether Amnesty contacted the CPT since the group's members would not be informed or be allowed to take part in the incident the organization is campaigning in Thailand. [sentence as published]

Amnesty has been voicing concern over the reported torture of the three Khmer refugees by officials ofthe Task Force 80 which controls Khao I-Dang. However, Prasong stood firm on his denial of the allegation.

Amnesty International is renowed for its neutrality in investigating cases of human rights violations both in socialist and democratic countries. It won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 for its contribution to "securing the ground for freedom, for justice, nd thereby also for peace in the world," according to the prize's citation.

The government in 1980 announced a policy to admit former members of the CPT who had lived in the jungle back to the society.

AMNESTY WORKER ON ALLEGATIONS

BK130625 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Bangkok branch of the London-based Amnesty International yesterday denied involvement in or knowledge of the work of Amnesty International workers who were alleged to have reported a torture case at Khao-I-Dang holding centre to its headquarters.

Santi Isrowuthaku, group convener of the Thai branch, said that the branch members are prohibited by its regulations from collecting information or campaigning against human rights violations in the host country. All overseas branches of the human rights organization campaign against human rights violations in countries outside their host countries, he said. The branches are responsible to the Campaign and Membership Department of the headquarters.

Amnesty International, however, has a research department, which has its own sources in various countries to collect information and investigate human rights violations.

"We work separately and do not know about each other," Santi said.

RICE EXPORTS AFFECTED BY PRC DEVALUATION

BK140225 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jul 86 p 19

[Text] The decision by the Chinese government to devalue its currency by 15 percent earlier this month has adversely affected Thai rice exports particularly to the Brazilian and Peruvian markets, trade sources told THE NATION Friday.

The devaluation has enabled the Chinese to export rice at lower prices of between U.S. $15-17 per ton compared to Thai rice. For example, China was able to sell 25 percent rice to Brazil and Peru at only U.S.$148-150 per ton.

"A forthnight ago, Agropec, a representative of Brazil, contacted Thai rice exporters to buy 25 percent Thai rice at U.S.$144 per ton but the whole deal fell through after the Chinese offered a lower price," he disclosed.

He said he was informed that Brazil has purchased 100,000 tons of rice from China and ECASA of Peru another 100,000 tons.,

The competitiveness of Chinese rice will have a major effect on Thai exports of low quality rice for which Thailand has the largest market share. Since the Farm Act was introduced export of low quality rice from this country has risen at the expense of high quality rice which suffered a 50 percent drop in export volume. But now, the market for low quality rice dominated by Thailand is being challenged by China.

A source in the Thai Rice Exporters Association has advised that the government should review trade relations with China in this context. China recently offered to barter Thai rice in tune of 12,500 tons in return for humid acid -- an offer received favourably by the Thai side. But since then China has bitten into our rice export share through sales to Brazil and Peru amounting to 200,000 tons and this must not go unnoticed.

In a related development, the orders for five percent parboiled rice have somewhat helped to push up domestic prices of this variety. The market for other kinds of rice however has been quiet for the past three weeks.

Continental Overseas, a U.S. broker, has ordered 15,000 tons of five percent parboiled rice from Thai Maparn Trading and Kitiporn Co at FOB price of U.S. $140 per ton while french-based Active SA has placed an order for the similar kind of rice from Siam Rice Trading Co. The amount of 10,500 tons was at FOB price of U.S.$136 per ton.

Prasong on Refuge Repatriation, Closing Camp

BK130914 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Thailand has called for greater efforts for voluntary repatriation of Indochinese refugees. The call was made on Friday by secretary general of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri during the annual meeting of the Committee for coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand whose members are relief agencies helping the Indochinese refugees here. The meeting was also attended by Thai authorities and embassy officials of the resettlement countries.

Squadron Leader Prasong said that he believed resettlement alone cannot provide a permanent solution to the refugee problem. He stressed that these displaced persons posses the right to return safely to their roots, the right to freedom, and to decide their own future without outside intervention.

Squadron Leader Prasong said Thailand will assist refugees in accordance with humanitarian principles so long as it does not adversely affect Thai interests. He emphasized that Thailand will not allow permanent residence for refugees.

Referring to the Khmer refugees in Khao I-dang camp, Squadron Leader Prasong said that resettlement from the center has been insignificant and slow, and therefore, the camp could be closed by the end of the year.

Supreme Command On Totals For Cambodian Refugees

BK141131 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, during the week 27 June-3 July 24, 788 Cambodians fled to the Khao I-Dang temporary center for illegal immigrants in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

In addition, a total of 257,436 Cambodians fled the war in their country to border camps in Thailand. Of this number, 54,496 are in the northern section of the Thai-Cambodian border (Surin and Sisaket Provinces), 170,376 are in the central section of the border (Prachin Buri Province -- including 140,279 at site 2 in Ta Phraya District and 30,097 at site 8 in Khlong Hat subdistrict -- and 32,564 are in the southern section of the border (Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces).

WESTERN OBSERVERS CITED ON TRUONG CHINH ELECTION

BK141458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1449 GMT 14 Jul 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, July 14 (AFP) -- Truong Chinh has been elected general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party to succeed veteran leader Le Duan who died last week, it was announced here Monday. [passage omitted]

Mr. Truong Chinh's election to the leading post in the party and Vietnam had been widely anticipated here, although observers generally agreed his tenure at the top was likely to last only until a "definitive" leader was chosed at a Communist congress later this year.

In his speech, he underlined the need for a "well-prepared" party congress as local and provincial party officials hold preparatory meetings across Vietnam in the coming weeks.

He also called for "definition of the party's political objectives" and a resolution of "questions of personalities," an apparent reference to an expected departure during the congress of at least some of the party's "old guard." Western observers said there had been signs in recent months that Vietnam's three "historic leaders" -- Mr Le Duan, Mr. Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong -- were to relinquish some of their power before the party congress in order to pave the way for a smooth transition to younger leaders.

Although the political and economic course the country would follow in the coming years seemed firmly set, the party had apparently been unable to reach agreement on the younger team best suited to lead the way, observers said. In electing Mr. Truong Chinh as stop-gap party chief, the party has once again delayed the decision on a new leadership, they said.

Mr. Truong Chinh also stressed his will to tackle "urgent socio-economic problems" as quickly as possible by continuing major reforms that have been in effect for the past year. The country's continuing economic problems have led to a crisis of confidence between the people and the party leadership, admitted by the leadership themselves.

(In Bangkok, a U.S. diplomat said he was "surprised" at the choice due to Mr. Truong Chinh's advanced age and conservative policies. He described Mr. Truong Chinh as the "most conservative and most orthodox" of the Vietnamese leaders and said his choice showed that Hanoi was "more hidebound and rigid than we had thought." The choice was a "sign that we have little to expect in terms of reform from the party congress," the U.S. diplomat said.)

In Hanoi, observers said that Mr. Truong Chinh had been seen as a hardliner 30 years ago, when he led the party's pro-Maoist faction. But they agreed that his selection was unlikely to lead to any major internal or foreign policy changes, all the more because of a tradition of collective leadership since the death of Ho Chi Minh which gives the party general secretary the status of "first among equals."

While his ascension to the top party post has come late in life and will probably be short-lived, the promotion is no doubt gratifying for the man who lost his position as Mr. Ho's heir apparent to Mr. Le Duan in 1956. Mr. Truong Chinh fell from grace that year after the disastrous failure of agricultural reform policies he was held responsible for, observers here said.

Biography of Truong Chinh

BK141352 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Brief biography of Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State]

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, was born on 9 February 1907. He is a native of Hanh Thien village in Xuan Truong District of Nam Dinh Province, now Xuan Hong village in Xuan Thuy District of Ha Nam Ninh Province.

In 1925, Comrade Truong Chinh took part in the campaign demanding that the French colonialists grant amnesty to Phan Boi Chau, a patriot, and in 1926 he was one of the leaders of a school boycott in remembrance of the late patriot Phan Tu Trinh in Nam Dinh. After this boycott, he was expelled from the school.

In 1927, he joined the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, a forerunner of the Indochinese Communist Party. In 1929, he participated in the campaign for establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party in North Vietnam. In 1930, he was appointed to the Central Propaganda and Education Committee of the Indochinese Community Party. Later that year, he was arrested by the imperialists and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and deported to Son La.

In late 1936, thanks to the success of the French Popular Front and to the movement of the Vietnamese people to struggle for democratic rights and the release of political prisoners, he was released. From late 1936 to 1939, he carried out legal and semi-legal activities in Hanoi, and was a member of the North Vietnam regional party committee and a delegate of the Indochinese Communist Party in the North Vietnam Democratic Front Committee.

When World War II broke out, he switched to underground activities. In 1940, he was editor in chief of the paper GIAI PHONG, an organ of the North Vietnam regional party committee. At the Seventh Plenum of the Indochinese Communist Party Central Committee, he was appointed to the party Central Committee.

In 1941, at the eighth party Central Committee plenum, he was elected general secretary of the party Central Committee, member of the standing body of the party Central Committee, and head of the Propaganda and Training Department and concurrently editor in chief of the paper CO GIA PHONG, a central organ of the party, and TAP CHI CONG SAN, a political and theoretical organ of the party, and head of the party Central Committee Public Proselytizing Department.

In 1943, he was sentenced to death in absentia by the French colonialist military court in Hanoi. In 1945 he was in charge of the national uprising committee set up by the party Central Committee. In 1951, at the second party congress, he was reelected to the party Central Committee and became general secretary of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee. At this congress, the Indochinese Communist Party was renamed the Vietnam Workers Party.

In 1953, he was head of the party Central Committee Land Reform Department. In 1958, he was vice premier of the government and concurrently chairman of the state Science Commission. In 1960, at the Third Party Congress, the comrade was reelected to the party Central Committee as the member of the Political Bureau in charge of National Assembly affairs.

In 1976, at the fourth party congress, the comrade was reelected to the CPV Central Committee. At this congress, the Vietnam Labor Party was renamed the Communist Party of Vietnam. The comrade served as the member of the Political Bureau in charge of the party Central Committee's Department for Research on Party History and the Theoretical Department.

In 1976, the comrade was elected chairman of the SRV National Assembly's Constitution Drafting committee. The comrade was a deputy in the National Assembly in its second (1960-64), third (1964-71), fourth (1971-75), fifth (1975-76), sixth (1976-1981), and seventh (1981-present) terms. From the second to the sixth terms, the comrade served as chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

In 1981, the comrade was elected by the National Assembly as chairman of the SRV Council of State. In 1982, at the Fifth Party Congress, the comrade was re-elected to the CPV Central Committee as a member of the Political Bureau.

On 14 July 1986, the comrade was elected by a special plenum of the CPV Central Committee as general secretary of the party Central Committee.

In 1982, the comrade was awarded the Order of Lenin by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for his positive participation in the revolutionary movement and for his great contributions to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries -- the USSR and SRV. In 1982, the comrade was presented the National Gold Order by Laos. In 1982, the comrade was awarded the (Sukhe Baatar) Order by the Presidium of the MPRP National Assembly. In 1982, the comrade was presented the Angkor Order by the PRK party and state.

TRUONG CHINH, USSR RYZHKOV-LED DELEGATIONS MEET

OW141738 Hanoi VNA in English 1719 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council, held talks at the presidential palace here today with a Soviet party and government delegation led by N.I. Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, now on a visit to Vietnam.

The talks were attended on the Vietnamese side by Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party CC, chairman of the council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member, Secretary of the party CC; Do Muoi, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party CC; Vu Quang, member of the party CC and head of its international department; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy-head of the party CC International Department; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs.

On the Soviet side were A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the party CC and head of its international commission; B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the party CC, vice-minister for foreign affairs; M.N. Smirnovsky, deputy-head of the party CC International Commission; and I.N. Myakotnykh, Soviet charge d'affairs a.i. in Vietnam.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on international and regional issues. The Vietnamese party and state leaders expressed their deep gratitude to the Soviet leadership and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, for having sent a high-level delegation to Vietnam, expressing their respect for the late General Secretary Le Duan.

On behalf of the Soviet party and government delegation, N.I. Ryzhkov congratulated Truong Chinh on his election as general secretary of the CPV CC. He wished general secretary Truong Chinh success in the noble mission entrusted him by the party.

During the talks, the two sides reaffirmed the strategic line of the CPSU and the CPV aimed at developing and strengthening the unshakeable friendly ties and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, consolidating the unity of the socialist community on the unchangeable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Vietnamese side informed the Soviet side of the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress, of the creative labour of the Vietnamese people and of the achievements in building the material and technical foundation of a socialist society. It made an appraisal of the present stage of the socio-economic development in Vietnam and presented a plan of overcoming the present difficulties.

The Soviet side informed the Vietnamese side of the implementation of the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the domestic and foreign policies. The CPSU has marshalled the creative efforts of the entire party and people in fully and effectively utilizing the material and spiritual potentials of the socialist regime.

The Vietnamese party and state leaders stressed: "We note that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been strongly consolidated and developed in all fields -- political, economic, cultural and social. Continuing the cause of president Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Le Duan, we once again reaffirm that promoting our close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union has been and will always be the cornerstone of our party's foreign policy".

The talks took place in a sincere and comradely atmosphere and in complete mutual understanding.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 14 July says: "The talks took place in a sincere and comradely atmosphere, in complete mutual understanding, and with agreement [thoongs nhaats] on the issues raised."]

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0500 GMT on 15 July says: "The talks took place in a sincere and comradely atmosphere with complete mutual understanding of the issues raised."]

REPORTAGE ON LE DUAN FUNERAL, FINAL TRIBUTES

Truong Chinh Speaks

BK150155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2333 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Speech by Truong Chinh, CPV Central Committee general secretary, at 15 July Hanoi memorial service for late CPV Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee -- an outstanding leader of the party and a loyal son of the people -- has left us forever. This is a great loss for our entire party and people.

A member of the party's vanguard and a talented pupil of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan devoted his entire life to the liberation of the nation and the reunification of the fatherland, to the freedom of happiness of the people, and to the ideals of communism.

His active life over the past nearly 60 years was closely linked with the development of the revolution in our country from the 1920's to the 1980's. He participated in activities in all parts of the country -- north, central, and south -- and dealt with all kinds of challenges and difficulties, always staying in close contact with cadres, soldiers, and the working people.

In the late 1930's, till his death, he was an important leader of the party; and beginning in 1960, as first secretary and then general secretary of the party Central Committee, he made major contributions to the party's leadership, advancing our people's revolutionary undertaking from one victory to another. His unconventional ideals and goals were for national independence and reunification and the people's right to mastery over the country, society, and their own lives.

As a genuine Marxist-Leninist, he always thought about the actual situation and analyzed and resolved new problems arising from life. His clear-sightedness was strikingly reflected at the turning points of history and in complicated circumstances. His confidence remained very firm in the face of successes as well as temporary setbacks for the revolution -- during its rising tide as well as its ebbing tide. During the dark years under the neocolonial system of the U.S. imperialists in the south, he had a clear vision of the possibility of the people winning victory through the masses' concerted uprising.

Together with the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee led by the great President Ho Chi Minh, he defined the lines and policies for the wars of resistance for national liberation and defense, developed the Vietnamese revolutionary military science, defeated the wars of aggression by imperialism and other international reactionary forces, and vigorously promoted the world peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism for independence and freedom.

Since the total liberation of the south and the reunification of the fatherland that allowed for the entire country to advance toward socialism, he helped clariy many theoretical and practical issues with a view to defining and perfecting the line of the socialist revolution in our country in order to enable it -- a backward agricultural country -- to advance directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development.

Upholding the banner of national independence and socialism, he persistently observed the principle of combining the strength of the nation with the strength of our times and domestic strength with international strength to carry out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

Comrade Le Duan's contributions to the revolutionary cause of our party and people are truly great.

Through his long service and great activities, Comrade Le Duan has set a valuable example for the Vietnamese people, especially the communists, of boundless faithfulness to the noble interests of the fatherland and the people and the lofty communist ideology. His noble revolutionary ethics gave rise to his consistent spirit of revolutionary offensive. Faced with ordeals in imperialist prisons, prolonged hardship in various war zones, and difficulties during years of activities in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy, Comrade Le Duan always maintained his staunch energy, showed his readiness to sacrifice his life for the fatherland's independence and freedom and the people's happiness.

Comrade Le Duan led a faithful and simple life, staying close to the people and showing his warm love and sincerity for everyone. He always listened to the people's ideas and paid attention to their aspirations. He valued highly the people's experiences in order to formulate positions and policies based on these valuable experiences.

Comrade Le Duan was a great compatriot and a genuine international communist. Throughout his life he followed the example of President Ho Chi Minh, paying attention and contributing to consolidating and strengthening international solidarity between revolutionary and progressive forces in the world in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. Following the path of the great Lenin and the October Revolution, he consistently tried to foster and strengthen the special friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and develop a special alliance between Vietnam and fraternal Laos and Cambodia and with other countries of the socialist community. He consistently paid attention to and studied international revolutionary experiences and kept himself well informed of international developments.

Comrade Le Duan has left us for good, but his memory will live forever in our party's and people's revolutionary cause. The history of our country will forever confirm his great services and outstanding contributions. His examples will help light the way for us forever.

Dear respected and beloved Comrade Le Duan, we respectfully bow down to bid our last farewell to you and share the grief of your family. We pledge to do our best to strengthen unity and singlemindedness within the entire party, people, and army around the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, strive to overcome the immediate difficulties, stabilize the situation in all respects, care for the people's life, develop the working people's right to collective mastery, step up the three revolutions, carry our socialist industrialization, and realize the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland of Vietnam with a view to leading our people's glorious revolutionary cause to final victory.

Burial Ceremony Held

BK150714 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Report on 15 July Hanoi burial service for late CPV General Secretary Le Duan]

[Summary] Following the memorial service for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the burial ceremony was also held with full pomp. "With boundless sorrow, Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other comrades of the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat personally carried Comrade Le Duan's casket to the caisson.

Under an overcast sky, the funeral procession proceeded slowly from the Ba Dinh Square; passed through Chu Van An, Nguyen Thai Hoc, Giang Vo, and Cau Giay Streets; and reached the Mai Dich Cemetery -- the final resting place of comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

The procession was led by a vehicle carrying a portrait of Comrade Le Duan held by tow members of the honor guard, followed by another vehicle carrying the various orders and military standards testifying to the great, meriotorious services rendered by Comrade Le Duan to the party and people as well as to his great contributions to strengthening militant solidarity and to peace and progress in the world. Next were the vehicles carrying representatives of VPA units in ceremonial uniform and vehicles laden with wreaths sent by the various party organizations, provinces, municiplaities, sectors, and ministries from throughout the country and by delegations of the parties and governments of fraternal countries and diplomatic missions.

"Then came the caisson with Comrade Le Duan's casket, which was in a bright red lacquer and draped with the national flag. Seen next were the vehicles carrying Comrade Le Duan's relatives; Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and many other leading comrades of the party, state, front, and various sectors and branches at the central level and in Hanoi; and representatives of the country's 40 provinces, municipalities, and the special zone."

Lining up on both sides of the nearly 10-km route from Ba Dinh Square to the Mai Dich Cemetery were more than 100,000 people of all walks of life in the capital -- their faces showing portrait -- bidding their last farewell to respected and beloved Comrade Le Duan.

The vehicle carrying Comrade Le Duan's casket slowly approached the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Mai Dich Cemetery. The casket was respectly placed by members of the honor guard onto a wooden stand in front of the National Service Monument, where Comrade Le Duan's portrait, together with an incense burner and two candles, had been laid out on a table covered with red cloth. The whole cemetery was imbued with an atmosphere of boundless sorrow as the "Requiem for Fallen Soldiers" was played.

At 0750 [0050 GMT] precisely, the burial ceremony officially began. Members of the honor guard stood at attention, and Comrade Le Duan's casket was slowly carried toward the grave site to the right of the National Service Monument "Conrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tha, and many other leaders of our party and state walked closely beside Comrade Le Duan's casket. After the casket had been lowered into the grave, they threw in the first clods of earth as a gesture of final farewell to Comrade Le Duan."

At 0800 sharp, the participants at Comrade Le duan's burial ceremony observed a 1st minute of silence. A final farewell was given to Comrade Le Duan in the form of a 21-gun salute.

Gorbachev Tribute in Moscow

W141643 Hanoi VNA in English 1635 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- A Soviet party and state delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow this afternoon to pay last homage to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The delegration included G. Aliyev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR; L.N. Zaykov, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and other party and state officials.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and his party then signed in the mourner's book. He asked Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem to convey deep condolences to the Vietnamese party, state and people, and affirmed that the Soviet Union always stood by Vietnam.

The same day, delegations of public offices and mass organizations in the Soviet capital came to the Vietnamese Embassy to pay last homage to the deceased general secretary.

HCM Acting Secretary' Tribute

BK150143 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Immediately after being informed of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's passing away, the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee met and decided to set up a funeral committee with Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and acting secretary of the City's party committee, as its head. The city's party committee also issued a circular to provide guidance for party and administrative organizations at all levels and all organs and enterprises in organizing memorial services for Comrade Le Duan with grand and respectful ceremonies and in preparing for party congresses at all echelons by taking practical action.

The Standing Committee of the city's party committee also instructed the progaganda and training section, the section for research on the party's history, and various information and press organs of the city to organize activities to introduce to the public the great services rendered by Comrade Le Duan to the revolutionary cause of the entire country in general and to the revolution in South Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City in particular, and to motivate all cadres, party members, and masses to emulate the shining example of Comrade Le Duan's devotion and sacrifice and to stay united around the party Central Committee so as to fulfill the current pressing tasks as best they can.

Ho Chi Minh City held a ceremony to pay homage to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall. The delegation of the city's party committee headed by Comrade Mai Chi Tho noted in the funeral book: Boundless grief over the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, the outstanding leader of our party and people, whose revolutionary life was closely linked with the Nam Bo people. Comrade Le Duan outstandingly led the anti-French war of resistance in Nam Bo and shared the hardships and overcome all stormy trials together with the Nam Bo party organization and people during the 1954-1957 period. He always paid attention to leading and guiding the city's party organizations in all periods -- from the anti-French war of resistance up to the present. To remember his great services, we pledge to act upon his instructions and advice so as to be worthy of his solicitous concern and of the city that bears the name of Uncle Ho.

USSR, LPDR, PRK Tributes

BK141400 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Soviet Union led by Mr Ryzhkov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on Monday morning paid floral tribute to Party General Secretary Le Duan at the Ba Dinh meeting hall in Hanoi.

The delegation was accompanied by Mr Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers. The delegation's wreath bears the inscription" To the homage of Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding son of the Vietnamese people. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

After observing 1 minute of silence, Chairman Ryzhkov and other delegation members signed the mourners book and wrote the following: Comrade Le Duan, the eminent Vietnamese revolutionary, a comrade-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh, and a great friend of the Soviet people, has departed from us.

Comrade Le Duan, a fighter totally dedicated to the people, devoted his brilliant life to making true the dream of building a reunified and socialist Vietnam. Comrade Le Duan has won great respect in the international communist movement. His name will foreveer be a vivid example to fighters against imperialism and reactionaries for peace, independence, and social progress.

The same morning, the LPDR party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRF Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, also paid floral tribute to Party General Secretary Le Duan at the Ba Dinh meeting hall.

The delegation was accompanied by Mr Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnamese State Council. The delegation's wreath bears the inscription: Boundless Grief in Memory of Comrade Le Duan.

After a minute of silent respect General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and his delegation signed the mourners book. He wrote: The party, state, and Lao people of all nationalities are deeply grieved at the demise of Party General Secretary Le Duan, the outstanding disciple of the great President Ho Chi Minh, the eminent leader, and a great teacher at teaching of the CPV, a staunch fighter for communist ideals, absolutely loyal to the interests of the conscious people. Comrade Le Duan, as a staunch fighter in the international communist and workers movement and the national independence movement, constantly struggled for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, the strengthening of socialist community, and the militant solidarity of world revolutionary and peace forces. The name of Comrade Le Duan will live forever in the hearts of the Lao communists and people of all nationalities.

Also on Monday, a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party and president of the State Council, paid floral tribute to the Vietnamese leader.

The delegation was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Ministers Council. The delegation's wreath bears the inscription: Boundless grief for the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV and a noble friend of the Kampuchean people.

After observing a minute of silence, Heng Samrin and his delegation signed the mourners book and wrote the following : General Secretary Le Duan's demise is not only a great loss to the brotherly party and people of Vietnam but also a great loss to the entire party and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Comrade Le Duan is an outstanding son of the Vietnamese nation, a faithful disciple of President Ho Chi Minh. He is a national hero of Vietnam, a clear-sighted and active leader, a staunch fighter in the international communist movement, an experienced architect in building and consolidating the special militant solidarity between Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. He added great merits to the Kampuchean revolution.

We are deeply grieved at the death of Comrade Le Duan and we pledge to learn from his extremely noble and heroic examples, and to turn grief into combative might, to continue abiding by his ideas, especially constantly to develop and consolidate the special militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and make it evergreen and everlasting.

PRK Delegation Received

BK150445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] On 14 July 1986, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received at the Presidential Palace the PRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to attend the funeral of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Present at the reception were Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party, Central Committee; Vu Quan, member of the party Central Committee and head of its Foreign Relations Department; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs. Also present was PRK ambassador to our country Tep Henn.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed his sincere thanks to the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of Cambodia for having sent a high-ranking party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin to attend the funeral of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, thus bringing to the Vietnamese people their intimate feelings of fraternity and sharing with the latter their great loss.

The comrade general secretary also sincerely thanked the Cambodian party, state, and people for their high appreciation of the great contributions made by Comrade Le Duan to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people, to the strengthening and consolidation of the militant solidarity and special relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as to the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement.

On behalf of his delegation, Comrade Heng Samrin said: The death of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan is not only a great loss of the party and people of fraternal Vietnam but is also a great loss of the entire party and people of the PRK. Filled with emotions, he conveyed to our party, state, and people the profound condolences and boundless grief over Comrade Le Duan from the party Central Committee, state, and people of Cambodia.

LPDR Delegation Received

BK150739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] On 14 July, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received at the Presidential Palace the Lao party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, currently visiting Vietnam to attend the funeral ceremony of General Secretary Le Duan.

Present at the meeting were Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central and head of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Cambodia; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the party Centrtal Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister offoreign affairs. Lao Ambassador to the SRV Kampheun Tounalom as also on hand.

On behalf of the CPV, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed sincere thankks to the LPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of Laos for sending a high-ranking party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan to attend the funeral service of General Secretary Le Duan. The delegation has brought along profound fraternal sentiment for the Vietnamese people, and together with the Vietnamese people, shares the great loss. Comrade Truong Chinh also sincerely thanked the Lao party and state for their high appraisal of Comrade Le Duan's great contributions to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, to the consolidation and strengthening of the militant solidarity and special relationship between the two parties nd peoples of Vietnam and Laos, as well as to the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation's movement.

On behalf of the Lao delegation, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan emotionally conveyed the Lao party, state, and people's profound condolences to the Vietnamese party, state, and people on the demise of General Secretary Le Duan. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said: Although Comrade Le Duan has passed away, his reputation lies forever in the hearts of the Lao Communists and people.

Diplomats' Last Respects 13 July

OW131628 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- More than 40 delegations of the diplomatic corps and other foreign missions today paid their last tributes to party General Secretary Le Duan at the Ba Dinh Hall where his body is lying in state. The homage payers included ambassadors, charges d'affaires a.i., permanent representeatives of communist parties, UN agencies, the European Economic Community, foreign experts and guests now in Vietnam.

LPDR Delegations Last Respects

OW1451806 Hanoi VNA in English 1709 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- The Lao Party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of the Council of Ministers, this morning paid tribute to the late General Secretary Le Duan who lies in state at Ba Dinh hall in Hanoi.

After a minute of silent respect, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan wrote in the condolences book:

"...Comrade Le Duan was a stubborn fighter of the international communist and workers' movement, and the movement for national liberation. He resolutely struggled for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, for enhancing the strength of the socialist community and the militant unity of the forces of revolution and peace the world over...".

Lao Leaders' Vientiane Tribute

OW141814 Hanoi VNA in English 1716 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- A Lao party and state delegation led by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly of Laos, and of the central committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane yesterday morning to pay its last tribute to party General Secretary Le Duan. The delegation also included Nouhak Phnoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit and Poun Sipaseuth, Political Bureau members of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Gandhi's New Delhi Tribute

OW141817 Hanoi VNA in English 1718 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress Party (I) and prime minister, and Mrs. Rajiv Gandhi called at the Vietnamese Embassy in New Delhi today to pay their last homage to the late General Secretary Le Duan. The prime minister and Mrs. R. Gandhi signed in the mourners' book. Members of the diplomatic corps in New Delhi and representatives of the Indian people also came to pay their last tribute to the late Vietnamese leader.

Foreign Press Praises Le Duan

OW130805 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- The Soviet papers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA on July 11 published a common article about General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan under the title "An Outstanding Son of the Vietnamese People".

The Lao daily PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in an editorial on July 12 praised Le Duan's revolutionary activities and reaffirmed the determination of the Lao party, government and people to constantly develop the special solidarity, great friendship, militant alliance and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam as well as friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The paper also expressed the Lao people's determination to smash all acts of sabotage and division by the enemy, and successfully fulfill their tasks as practical deeds to greet the 4th congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The Kampuchean national biweekly PRACHEACHUN on July 11 frontpaged comrade Le Duan's portrait together with an editorial saying:

"Comrade Le Duan has fulfilled his noble mission. He has departed from us but his image and thoughts will live forever in the glorious cause of the party and people of Vietnam. His wish to build a socialist and mighty Vietnam with a happy life for the people will certainly become true".

In the German Democratic Republic, the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, BERLIN and TRIBUNE on July 11 carried Le Duan's portrait and articles highlighting his great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people and of other peoples.

The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA on July 10 said that Le Duan was "one of the most prominent activists in the recent history of Southeast Asia". "Comrade Le Duan's life was one of very diversified activities taking place in decisive stages, contributing to strengthening the national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Vietnamese people," PRENSA LATINA commented.

The daily RUDE PRAVO of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on July 11 said Le Duan's glorious accomplishments can be seen in the noble awards conferred on him including the Klement Gottwald Order of Czechoslovakia, the Lenin Order of the Soviet Union and the prize "for the promotion of peace among nations" of the International Lenin Prize Committee.

In its editorial, the Indian paper PATRIOT on July 12 wrote:

"The death of Le Duan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has removed one of the most towering personalities Asia's national liberation movements placed on the stage of contemporary history. He was a sincere architect of India-Vietnam friendship and cooperation among the states of Indochina and peace in Southeast Asia.

"It was a shining example of the astute leadership of Le Duan that, on the morrow of the country's liberation, the reunification of Vietnam was accomplished".

The statement of the Bangladesh Communist Party wrote: "The international communist movement will forever remember Comrade Le Duan as an international fighter for peace, democracy and progress all over the world".

The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID on July 11 wrote: "General Secretary Le Duan, a close comrade of President Ho Chi Minh, was one of the heroes of the struggle for national independence against the French and U.S. imperialist forces".

On the night of Le Duan's death, July 10, the Swedish Television beamed documentary films about the Vietnamese leader. The commentary said: "Le Duan was a successor to the revolutionary cause of President Ho Chi Minh and a leader who led the Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. war of aggression and reunify the country."

Mourning in Algiers

OW141821 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 14 -- Delegations of the Algerian party, state and mass organizations on July 13 called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Algiers to pay their last homage to party central secretary Le Duan.

The delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) party and the Government of Algeria was headed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the political Bureau, and head of the Secretariat, of the FLN Party Central Committee.

He wrote in the mourners' book: "On behalf of President Chadli Bendjedid and all FLN party members, I wish to extend to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to all party members and Comrade Le Duan's comrades-in-arms, our deep grief over the death of the man who had fought for his own country which was also for freedom, progress and human dignity all over the world..."

Paying homage to the Vietnamese leader were also the delegations of the General Union of Algerian Trade Unions and the Algerian Peasant's Union diplomatic missions and representations of communist parties and national liberation movements in Algiers.

VNA Biography of Le Duan

OW101629 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10 -- Following is the biography of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who died here this morning at the age of 79.

Comrade Le Duan was born on April 7, 1907 at Hau Kien village, Trieu Thanh commune, Trieu Phong district, Quang Tri province (now Binh Tri Thien province). Born into a family of working people with a tradition of patriotism he was early awakened to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Le Duan was among the first generation to respond to the appeal of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh) to follow the revolutionary path of Marxism-Leninism. He joined the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Association in 1928 and in 1930 became one of the first members of the Indochinese Communist Party. In 1931 he was a member of the Propaganda and Training Commission of the Regional Party Committee for Tonkin (North Vietnam) and the same year he was arrested in Haiphong by the French colonialist, sentenced to 20 (twenty) years of imprisonment and was detained in the prisons of Hanoi, Son La and Con Dao (Poulo Condor).

In these prisons, together with other members of the communist party he led the struggles against the harsh prison regime and organised political studies among the prisoners.

In 1936 due to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the success of the Popular Front in France the colonial administration in Indochina was forced to release many Vietnamese revolutionaries including Le Duan. Immediately after his release, Le Duan engaged in active revolutionary activities in the central Vietnam provinces, implemented the party Central Committee's decision to found the Indochinese Democratic Front aimed at mobilizing and rallying the masses for the struggle against the colonial reactionaries and against the fascist and war danger. In 1937 Le Duan was apponted secretary of the Regional Party Committee for Central Vietnam and from then to 1939 his active activities made an important contribution to taking the revolution to a high tide throughout the country.

In 1939 Le Duan was appointed to the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee and later that year together with Nguyen Van Cu, secretary general of the party, he chaired the 6th Plenary Meeting of the party Central Committee which decided to found the Indochinese anti-imperialist front in replacement of the Democratic Front, switching the revolutioanry struggle to a new period.

In 1940 he was again arrested, this time in Saigon, and was given ten years imprisonment and deported to Con Dao (Poulo Condor) for the second time until the success of the August Revolution in 1945 when he was welcomed back to the mainland by the party and government and joined the resistance in the south.

In 1946 he went to Hanoi and worked beside President Ho Chi Minh, contributing together with the party Central Committee to preparing for the anti-French war of resistance. Later that year he was assigned by President Ho and the party Central Committee to lead the resistance in the south. At the 2nd National Congress of the party in 1951 he was elected to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. From 1946 to 1954 in his position as secretary of the Regional Party Committee for South Vietnam, then secretary of the party Central Commission for the south, he led the southern party organization in organizing the resistance in the south and carrying out the land reform in the liberated zones.

From 1954 to 1957, following the Geneva Agreement, Le Duan stayed back in the south to lead the revolutionary movement. During those extremely difficult years he lived among the people and under their protection, operating in remote rural areas and in urban centres to consolidate the revolutionary bases in preparation for the fight against the American inventionists.

In 1957 the party Central Committee appointed him to lead the general affairs of the party beside President Ho Chi Minh. In 1960, at the 3rd National Congress of the party, on behalf of the Central Committee Le Duan presented the political report in which he pointed out the two strategic tasks of the revolution, i.e. carrying out the socialist revolution in the north and completing the national people's democratic revolution in the south, combining the revolution in both zones with a view to completing national liberation and achieving national reunification. At this congress, he was again elected to the Central Committee and to the Political Bureau and named to the post of first secretary of the party and secretary of the Central Party Commission for the Vietnam People's Army.

Throughout the fifteen years at these posts, in the conditions of the country experiencing extremely serious trials and in a very complicated development of the international situation, Le Duan together with the Political Bureau and the Central Committee persisted in the line of independence and sovereignty while enlisting international aid, assistance and solidarty, clearsightedly leading the people and the revolutionary armed forces throughout the country to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, liberate the south, reunify the country and take the whole country in the advance to socialism.

At the 4th National Congress of the party in 1976 and the 5th National Congress in 1982 Le Duan was again elected to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau and was made general secretary.

At the 4th Party Congress, the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Le Duan summed up the victory of the anti-U.S. resistance and laid down the general line of the socialist revolution in the country.

At the 5th National Congress of the party, on behalf of the party Central Committee, Le Duan presented the political report, pointing to the two strategic tasks, i.e. successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist mother-land, at the same time laying down the economic strategy in the first stage of the transitional period.

For more than ten years now, uniting around the Central Committee led by Le Duan, the Vietnamese people and army have fought courageously and won victories in two wars of national defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their agents on the southwestern and northern borders, and achieving important successes in the economic rehabilitation, transformation and development and cultural development along the socialist line.

An excellent and close disciple of beloved Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan was an eminent leader of the party and a creative and imaginative theoretician endowed with valuable virtues, especially his profound humanism, simple manners and modesty. In his international activities Le Duan made an important contribution to building and consolidating the special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos, and Kamuchea, consolidating and developing Vietnam's all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countruies in the socialist community, to the persistent struggle to preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism. Strengthen the militant solidarity within the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement. [sentence as received]

Le Duan was a deputy to the National Assembly from the 2nd to the present 7th legislature.

In view of his great contributions, the party and state have awarded him the Sao Vang (Gold Star) Order. Many fraternal countries like the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Poland, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, and Czechoslovakia have also conferred many high distinctions on him. The international Lenin Prize Committee has conferred on him the prize "for the consolidation of peace among nations."

Le Duan's Writing Praised

OW121629 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jul 12 -- "Comrade Le Duan, an excellent disciple of the great President Ho Chi Minh, is a creative Marxist-Leninist and a great theoretician, who made valuable contributions to building the theory of the Vietnamese revolution," says NHAN DAN in an article today.

NHAN DAN contineus: "His first work published by the Su That (Truth) publishing house in 1955 was 'method of propagating the party's policies to the masses'. Since then 142 book tities written by him have been published with a total of 17,280 pages and 5,125,000 copies.

"In 1965 when the U.S. directly invaded South Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh, the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam raised the determination and the line of defeating the U.S. imperalists on the Vietnamese battlefield. This strategic determination was presened by Comrade Le Duan in his work 'We Will Win and the Enemy Will Be Defeated'.

"In 1970, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the party, he wrote the work titled 'Under the Party's Glorious Banner, for Independence, Freedom and Socialism, Let us Advance to New Victories', summarizing the lessons of the national democractic revolution in Vietnam, and as an initial step raising the principled questions of taking Vietnam from a small production to a large-scale socilaist production.

"In 1982, when economic construction wa drawing much attention from the entire party an people, Le Duan published the works titled 'Let Us Firmly Grasp the Law and Renew Economic Management' and 'The Basic Contents of Socialist Revolution in Vietnam'. He also wrote some works about the relationship between the Vietnam and the Soviet Union such as the one entitled 'Let Us March Forwar Under the Banner of the Great October Revolution'.

Many of Le Duan's works have been translated into foreign languages and published in many countries.

SHEVARDNDZE RECEIVES NGUYEN CO THACH IN MOSCOW

OW131719 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- Soviet Foreign Minister E. Shevardnadze received his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach in Moscow on Jul y 11.

The Soviet foreign minister expressed his profound condolences on the death on July 10 of the Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan who, he said, was a great friend of the Soviet Union and a famous activist of the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on the promotion of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and other international issues of mutual concern.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the high development of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. They held that the friendship between the two countries is a great fruit of thee two peoples and an important factor for the consolidation of the socialist community.

The two sides affirmed their continued coordination in the struggle to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and consolidate peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and in the world.

TRUONG CHINH ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING 9 JULY

BK111110 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jul 6

[Text] The Second National Meeting of Good Nephews and Nieces of Uncle Ho closed Wednesday [9 July]. Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council, cordially met with the children and gave them gifts. The meeting sent letters to the Executive Committee of the World Peace Council and the March for Peace organization.

LE DUAN 5 JULY GREETING TO POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

OW051521 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has extended his warmest congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his re-election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (P.U.W.P.) The congratulatory message wishes the fraternal Polish people under the leadership of th P.U.W.P. headed by him success in carrying out the tasks adopted by the recent 10th Congress of th P.U.W.P. and still greater achievements in their national construction.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

BK110928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] After attending the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party, our party's delegation headed by Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State, has returned to Hanoi.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN SAYS USSR EMBASSY UNDER INVESTIGATION

BK100822 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says three government departments are investigation a claim that the Soviet Embassy in Canberra is intercepting telecommunications. The claim has been made by the head of the Strategic and Defense Study Center at the Australian National University, Dr Des Ball. Dr Ball says the Soviet Embasy is using a microwave dish to monitor telephone conversations, telexes, and computer information.

He says that while he was in the United States recently he was shown a list drawn up by the American Central Intelligence Agency of Soviet diplomatic posts used for spying and Canberra was included. Mr Hayden said Dr Ball's claim was being investigated by the Foreign Affairs Department, the Defense Department, and the Attorney General's Department. He said that if the claim was verified it would be a serious violation of the obligations of a foreign embassy and in breach of the Australia law.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE COMMENTS ON AGREEMENT ON FRENCH AGENTS

Oppositin Claims Rubbish

HK120719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 12 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government Saturday dismissed opposition claims that a deal had been made to release two French agents jailed for manslaughter well before a United Nations ruling required it. Prime Minister David Lange described as "rubbish" claims by the opposition National Party that his government had made a deal with France mid-June for the expulsion of the pair. Major Alain Mafart and captain Dominique Prieur have served eight months of 10-year jail terms in New Zealand for involvement in the bombing an sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour a year ago, in which one crew member died.

The opposition claims were made after the government revealed that deportation orders for the pair, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique prieur, had been signed on June 24. Immigration Minister Kerry Burke, confirming he signed the orders three weeks ago, said they were completed "on a contingency basis."

Opposition leader Jim Bolger claimed the signing showed the government had been taking steps to release the pair even before the ruling of U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar was known. Mr. Perez de Cuellar ruled early this week the two agents should be deported to the French military base of Hao Atoll in the South Pacific to serve three more years before being allowed to return to France. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the pair should be deported from New Zealand by July 25, one month and three days after the signing of the deportation orders, which must be signed at least a month before anyone held in a New Zealand jail can be deported.

Mr Bolger said the episode "seems more than coincidental," especially since the early signing "just happened" to allow the New Zealand Government to comply with the United Nations terms.

But Mr Lange said Saturday there had been no early deal over the pair's release. He said he did not know why such deportation orders for the pair had not "been signed as a matter of course...the moment these two were put in prison," as it was ineveitable that they would be deported at the end of their terms.

Mr Lange added that while deportation orders were "a matter of course, you do not as a matter of course make a release order (to free the two from jail) and release orders have not been made." He accused Mr Bolger of being "a political neanderthal" and said he had taken "a long time to begin making accusations" over moves to end the Rainbow Warrior row between France and New Zealand.

Lange on Deportation Plans

HK140810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0805 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 14 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Air Force will fly the two French agents jailed here for their part in the Rainbow Warrior bombing back to French control next week, Prime Minister David Lange confirmed Monday. He told a press conference the pair would be flown "somewhere in the Pacific" to be handed over to French authorities between July 22 and 25.

The deportation order signed by the government in late June becomes valid on July 22, and Mr Lange said the pair would be back in French hands within three days of that, as required by the United Nations adjudication on the Rainbow Warrior row. "There is a 28-day limbo period during which no release order (for the pair) can be activated," Mr Lange told journalists. "There must be by the 25th of July an apology and compensation (payment by the French Government) and by the 23rd of July there will be an end to the appeal period under the deportation law." Under New Zealand law the two agents, serving ten-year jail terms for their part in the July 10, 1985 bombing of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior, have 28 days to appeal against any deportation order.

Mr Lange said a New Zealand military plane would fly the pair, Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart, from New Zealand soil. "I am not of a mind that a French military plane should come here, and it won't be a civilian plane (which transports the pair from New Zealand). It will be an air force plane," he said. Mr Lange said it "would be must unlikely to be Tahiti" to which the pair would be flown. "There are a rage of places in the "Pacific where they could go to transplane (sic)," he said. [quotation marks as received] The settlement reportedly calls for the French agents to spend three years on Hao Atoll in the South Pacific. Sources said tonight that if France met the conditions of the agreement imposed by the United Nations ruling in the next week, the pair could fly from Auckland as early as Tuesday July 22.

Meanwhile, in Wellington Monday night about one hundred protesters booed and jeered diplomats and other guests as they arrived for a reception to mark Bastille Day. A low-ranking cabinet minister was to attend the celebration on behalf of the New Zealand Government.

NUNS RELEASE NEAR: U.S. MISSIONARY STILL MISSING

HK150213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The 10 Carmelite nuns kidnapped by armed men in Marawi City last Friday are expected to be released within 24 hours. Military authorities in Marawi City said the nuns' kidnappers have been identified and have made contact with officials. However the fate of the American missionary kidnapped last Saturday also from Marawi City remains unknown. No contact has been made with his abductors who are believed to be followers of the ousted Lanao del Sur [governor] Ali Dimaporo. Military operations have been launched to rescue the kidnap victims.

Meanwhile in Manila, President Corazon Aquino said the government was being cautious in seeking to free 10 Filipino nuns and the U.S. missionary kidnapped by unidentified Muslim adbuctors in violence-prone sovereign Philippine region. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said he will enlist the help of two influential Muslim families from Lanao Del Sur Province. There was no ransom demand or message from the abductors.

'In Good Condition'

HK150839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 15 (AFP) -- Abductors are keeping an American Protestant missionary and 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns in four separate hideouts in Mindanao Island, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Tuesday Colonel Buenaventura Tabo, of the regional military command in Central Mindanao, said they had received reports that all 11 captives were in good condition, PNA said.

The Carmelite sisters, abducted in a retreat house in the Moslem city of Marawi on Friday, were segregated in three groups to discourage possible rescue operations from being mounted by the military, PNA quoted a military source as saying. American missionary Brian Lawrence, who was abducted at his apartment in Marawi on Saturday, was taken by his captors to a place near Lake Lanao, the agency added.

Col Tabo said they could not yet ascertain whether the abductors of the nuns and the missionary belonged to the same group, the agency said. The report could not be officially confirmed here. Military officials in Marawi earlier accused renegade Moslem separatists of kidnapping the 10 nuns, and said they were preparing to meet with the abductors of the American missionary.

'Rescue Operations' Underway

HK150415 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] [By Vic Arevalo] Zamboanga City -- Muslim terrorists who are out to embarrass the new administration and the military were suspected yesterday to be behind the kidnapping of 10 Carmelite nuns in Marawi City last Friday.

Brig Gen Pedro Balbanero, Southern Command deputy chief, said rescue operations are now being conducted by elements of the 24th Army Infantry battalion under the 21st Infantry brigade of the Frist Army Tabak division headed by Col Raul Aquino.

Balbanero said military authorities had not yet identified the kidnappers, but it was suspected that the abduction was similar to that of Fr. Michael Gigord, Mindanao State University chaplain, a few weeks ago. [passage omitted]

COMMUNISTS SEEK AID FORM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

HK130706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 13 (AFP) -- Philippine communist guerrillas are now seeking aid from communist-bloc governments to bolster their armed campaign, newspapers here Sunday quoted the Armed Forces second-in-command as saying.

The military was checking reports that some New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas have undergone training in an unspecified Asian country, Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Eduardo Ermita said in interviews published in two Manila newspapers Sunday. The leadership of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines has realized that its 16,500 strong NPA could not advance it cause by relying on indigenous sources of firearms, Major General Ermita told the TRIBUNE and MALAYA dailies. One possible sponsor whas the unspecified Asian country, which had a large stockpile of U.S.-made weapons, similar to rifles used by the rebels, he added.

The military has previously said the NPA relied mainly on firearms captured from government troops and received no support from any foreign government. The guerrillas had recently stepped up their armed campaign, despite ongoing discussion for proposed ceasefire talks, in a bid to attract attention to themselves, the general said.

President Corazon Aquino initiated the talks in a bid to seek a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency which has claimed thousands of lives. Maj Gen Ermita could not be reached for comment Sunday, and military spokesmen contacted could not immediately confirm the report.

NPA TEAMS SENT TO 'NEARBY COUNTRY' FOR TRAINING

HK031537 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Four to six teams, composed of the elite members of the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), were sent recently to a nearby country to undergo a rigorous training course on the various aspects of guerrilla warfare.

A reliable source revealed that besides military training, the training program prepared by the foreign country includes lectures and teach-ins to improve the political capability of the NPA trainees to harness mass base support.

The training of the NPA rebels abroad, the source said, was made possible by virtue of an agreement between the CPP and some world labor groups.

He stressed that while the CPP was formed to adhere to the Mao Zedong line of thinking and ideology, the local communist movement realized that its objective to take over the government and the country would not materialize without foreign support, financially or otherwise.

China has maintained a neutral stance on its relations with the local communist movement.

China, in fact, views the Soviet Union, not the United States, as the main threat to the security of the entire Asian hemisphere.

In the absence of support from China, even on an indirect basis, the CPP, in its last plenary session last year, decided to enlist the support of other communist countries.

It was also agreed during the plenum that the CPP would seek the support of a big communist country without losing its independence or "face" as a communist organization built around the Mao Zedong ideology.

The source emphasized that the support extended by a nearby country is of utmost significance and should be viewed with alarm.

The decision to send teams for training abroad, he said, could be part of the program of the communist movement, which proposed the launching of what it described as a "People's War."

The underground movement, the source disclosed, already reached the stage where it now enjoys a "strategic offensive" in some areas and a "strategic stalemate" in certain areas.

The CPP counts on the support of 16,000 full-time guerrillas who are well-equipped and a mass base support of more than one million.

Political support comes from militant trade unions, student organizations, and human rights groups which operate under the umbrella of the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Of the country's 72 provinces, the CPP and the NPA, the source said, operate in at least 63 provinces and have expanded their sphere of influence in many of the country's 41,000 barangays.

Strategic offensive arises when the CPP-NPA reached the stage where it initiated the offensive against government forces because of their superiority in number and equipment in certain areas.

Strategic stalemate occurs when the CPP NPA forces are equal in strength and in size to government forces

Former Sen Jose W. Diokno, who was appointed one of two government negotiators in the peace talks with the rebels, said the negotiations would start soon as feelers have already been sent to the NDF.

The talks, however, may bog down because of the impossible demands of the communist movement which include the abrogation of the military bases' agreement.

NEGOTIATOR SAYS TRUCE TALKS YET TO BEGIN

HK091444 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jul 86 p 21

[Text] Official ceasefire talks between the Aquino government and communist insurgents will most likely start in August.

The National Democratic Front [NDF]-Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]-New People's Army panel is still putting together a comprehensive proposal for ceasefire, and ultimately for a political settlement.

Satur Ocampo, one of the NDF negotiators, disclosed this last Sunday to a group of women journalists. He said Antonio Zumel and himself have not yet met with the representatives of the Aquino government -- Presidential Commission of Human Rights Chairman Jose W. Diokno and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra.

Ocampo said he and Zumel have received various proposals from their regional commands and are studying these.

Implementation of a genuine land reform program as a prerequisite to a political settlement is a common feature of the submitted proposals, he said.

BUSINESS DAY published a story June 30 quoting a draft document of the central committee of CPP which proposed a two-phase formula for peace: ceasefire and political settlement. The draft document also set down conditions for each phase.
Ocampo clarified that the draft document came from NDF. The CPP central committee has yet to submit its proposals.

In earlier published interviews Ocampo and Zumel said NDF should be the party to negotiate with the Aquino government because it represents a wider number of organizations, including CPP.

Ocampo said they are waiting for word if the government will accept NDF as the [preceding word in italics] body to negotiate with, instead of the central leadership of CPP, with which President Corazon C. Aquino had said she would like to deal.

Sources in the underground left said the Aquino government will most likely recognize NDF as the negotiating party.

The NDF, CPP, and NPA jointly wrote President Aquino and said her government should negotiate with NDF and added that the top leadership of CPP can authorize NDF to do so. With this, observers said, the left may be paving the way for the acceptance of NDF as part of a provisional government. This is so because CPP appears to be the strongest and most organized group in NDF, sources said, adding that CPP is in "Political command" of NDF.

Ocampo was asked if he favored the ouster of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from the Aquino Cabinet as a condition for ceasefire.

He noted that the Cagayan regional command of NDF has asked for Enrile's outster.

"I'm not for it. The choice of a defense minister is the perogative of the President. We do not want to impose our will on her," Ocampo said.

COMMUNIST PARTY NEGOTIATOR ON COALITION

HK080745 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] A coalition between the left and the Aquino government is desirable, but it stil is a remote possibility, says Satur Ocampo, one of the two peace negotiators for the rebel forces.

In fact, he believes, a coalition government is the "extremest [as published] possibility among the outcomes expected from cease-fire talks between the government and the insurgents.

In a long talk with the "CHRONICLE" Thursday, Ocampo took pains to project a reasonable stance, explaining how he and his comrades were taking grave personal risks to find, through negotiations, a "better way" toward change.

Ocampo is pleased that President Aquino has invited the reble to the negotiating table.

"It is a signal that she recognizes we are not mere outlaws," Ocampo said. "We are proceeding on the assumption that we are being given due respect as Filipinos who want change."

The underground revolutionary forces have named Ocampo and Antonio Zumel as cease-fire negotiators, representing the National Democratic Front (NDF), Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA).

Ocampo explained that the original concept of a coalition government as a unit of all democratic forces of the left was different from the coalition being speculated on between the left and the Aquino Government.

Jose Ma. Sison, alledged founder of the Communist Party, has been quoted as saying that a new coalition government between the Communist party and the Aquino government is possible.

At last Monday's Kapihan sa Manila Hotel [coffeeshop at Manila Hotel] Sison predicted that economic and political difficulties would make the Aquino Government "desperate enough to see that the revolutionary forces can take part in the new coalition government."

"Joma speaks for himself," said Ocampo, explaining that Sison was not a designated spokesman for the revolutionary forces.

"A coalition government, could only be possible if certain conditions are met," Ocampo said. "We have to find significant areas where we can work together. You cannot just join forces until you have found something in common.

The search for that significant area is what the ceasefire talks are all about. "We know that we do not exactly see eye to eye, but there are areas where we can agree. Let us start where we can agree."

One point of agreement, he believes, is that both government and the left are committed to "the interests of the people as the primary consideration."

His mood is upbeat, earnest. "What we want to establish is our earnestness in entering a new arena of political acitivity," Ocampo said. "The perception of the party is that the people want peace. We want to give peace a chance. We look at the talks as perhaps a better way to effect the chances we want."

Speaking for himself, Ocampo said he wanted to help President Aquino work out changes in Government. He assured "THE CHRONICLE" that many of his comrades were of the same mind.

On the venue of the peace talks, Ocampo promised to "make it easy," especially for government negotiator Jose W. Diokno, who is ailing. "We will come to where they are," he said.

The other government negotiator is Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr.

Cooperation and "Openess" will mark the left's participation in the talks, Ocampo said. "We are laying our cards on the table."

He expressed apprehension, howeve, that the talks may become "a media show," referring to a tendency in media to sensationalize incidents that could muddle the talks. Diokno himself is against media coverage for the negotiations.

Although certain issues like the dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) and the return of the military to barracks are clear demands of the rebels, they are, Ocampo said, open to how this should be done. Mechanisms must be worked out, he said, and these may include provisions for gradual pullouts.

Ocampo, who escaped last year after more than nine years of political detention in military camp, expressed "great reservations" about the implementation of a ceasefire once an agreement is reached.

While both the government and the rebels have "established our common concern for the welfare of the people," he described the Enrile-Ramos bloc and the United States as powerful forces "averse to the peace talks."

MITRA SAYS NO CONTACT WITH OCAMPO, ZUMEL

HK110959 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 11 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas killed eight people in an attack on a cattle ranch in the northern province of Cagayan Friday, the Defense Military said here. The Defense Ministry, quoting the ranch's owner, said that the government militiamen deployed at the ranch and women were among the eight fatalities. The New People's ARmy (NPA) also kidnapped a ranchhand and burned down a house the dawn attack near Tuao Town, some 350 kilometers (210 miles) north of Manila, a Defense Ministry spokesmen said. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was informed of the raid by the ranch owner, Mayor Leonardo Mambo, the spokesman added. The NPA is the 17-year-old military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines. The armed forces put the NPA's total armed strength at 16,500 but the U.S. Defense Department says they now number more than 22,000.

In another development, a Philippine Government negotiator to proposed talks with the communist insurgents said Friday there has been no word from the rebels' two representatives. "We have not had any contact at all with either Tony Zumel or Satur Ocampo," said Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, who was appointed by President Corazon Aquino to sit down with the rebels.

"No talks have started...but we are ready and we are waiting for them. They know how to reach us," the minister said in an interview on state television. Mr Mitra earlier said that he and his fellow government representative, human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, had expected to finalize a timetable and venue for talks with the National Democratic Front (NDF) emissaries by July 7. The NDF groups the Communist Party of the Philippines, the NPA and six other organizations. Ms Aquino initiated the talks in hopes of resolving the 17-year-old insurgency, which has claimed thousands of lives.

Sees CPP-NDF Internal Problems

OW081319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 8 KYODO -- Internal problems within the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the underground leftwing coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) may be delaying the ceasefire talks between the Philippine Government and insurgents, a high government official said Tuesday. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of the government ceasefire negotiators appointed by President Corazon Aquino, added that the absence of a two-way link with rebel emissaries is also slowing down the start of formal negotiations with the NDF.

Mitra and human rights lawyer Jose Diokno have met several times with emissaries of rebel negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, both former journalists, but have not had direct contact with them since the NDF appointed its representatives to the talks last month. "The CPP-NDF have not gotten themselves together yet," Mitra said. "They have probably not yet resolved their stand in negotiating with the Aquino government." "They are supposed to get in touch with us, but apparently nothing has happened yet," he said. "We are losing momentum owing to the delays."

In the latest meeting between Mitra and two NDF emissaries, held on Wednesday last week, guidelines for the formal talks were discussed for more than two hours according to Mitra. He told reporters that he expected the agenda of the talks to be ironed out by Tuesday this week and hoped to sit down with Ocampo and Zumel immediately. "We are eagerly waiting. They know where we are at anytime, but we don't have any idea where to get in touch with them," Mitra said.

The NDF groups the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) with other outlawed workers, peasants, youth and religious organizations. It said last month that it can speak for the CPP and the NPA in talks that may lead to the end of the 17-year armed insurgency.

PAPER VIEWS 'CPP-NPA POWER STRUGGLE'

HK091530 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The CPP-NPA Power Struggle"]

[Text] Latest reports say there is today a fierce ongoing power struggle for the leadership of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA with the Salas-Baylosis group losing out to a new man, Benito Tiamzon. Apparently, Tiamzon counts with the support of Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, both former newsmen. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has likewise confirmed the rift within the party which has resulted in a fragmentation of the movement.

That the communist movement in the Philippines should be divided into factions is not, of course, unusual. This is a historical fact which began in the Soviet Union after Lenin's death. The struggle for power between Stalin and Trotsky led to Trotsky fleeing to Mexico where he met a violent death at the hands of a hired assassin.

In China during the sixties, there was the deadly conflict between Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi. Here in the fifties there was the struggle for power between the Taruc and the Lava factions, followed in the eventies by the Sumulong-Dante rift.

How the government's peace emissaries handle this ticklish situation will be a challenge to their skill. Will they talk to only one group or will they also reach the other group. How will the hardliner be treated as against the moderates?

It must be remembered that the military are getting the brunt of the fighting against one group. Whatever takes place in the negotiations will have a vital implication on defense and military policies. And so with the struggle for power between the two CPP/NPA groups.

Unquestionably, the rift within the communist movement has to do with the ceasefire and peace negotiations. How deep the disagreement is, one can only guess. It is important that the government authorities concerned carefully assess the present movement before making any commitments. If they are careless or outwitted, more problems and more profound complications can only ensure.

SAMAR REBELS REVEAL CEASEFIRE ATTITUDE POLICIES

HK040503 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Jun Bandayrel: "Samar Rebels Air Hope on Truce Talks" -- Part I]

[Text] Communist leaders in Samar have dismissed government overtures for a regional ceasefire, saying that the issue of truce is a national concern that should be discussed between President Aquino and the national leadership of the revolutionary movement.

In a press conference with Manila-based newsmen held deep in the mountains of Bassey, Western Samar, last Sunday, the dissidents also announced a policy of restraint in tactical offensives against the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] in support of the ceasefire talks.

The leaders identified themselves as Ka [short for Kasama, or comrade] Larry, 32, of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP); Ka Danny, 31, of the National Democratic Front (NDF); and Ka Dodong, 33, of the New People's Army (NPA).

Ka Danny said that the ceasefire is a national concern "and because of this, the national leadership of Cory (Aquino) and the revolutionary movement are in a position to discuss this."

In the case of regional ceasefire as proposed by military authorities, he said that certain demands by the NDF-CPP-NPA movemente cannot be met, such as free distrtibution of land to the peasants and the dismantling of U.S. military bases in the country.

He charged that the Enrile-Ramos bloc in the government is not really interested in the ceasefire issue. "In fact, they are hell-bent on destroying the revolutionary movement" based on their pronouncements, he said.

Ka Danny tagged Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, as "ultra-rightists" who want to "destroy the NPA as a solution to the peace and order" problem.

"If Cory can control Enrile and Ramos, the ceasefire can push through," he said.

"Our sincere support for President Aquino's ceasefire initiative is shown in our restraint in the conduct of our military actions," he said.

Ka Dodong cited NPA reports that the number of NPA-initiated assaults have dropped since the February uprising. From a monthly average of five offensives since February, this has decreased to two as of last month, he said.

"This, however, does not mean that we will not hold tactical offensives to defend ourselves and the masses," he said, pointing out that this military policy is "active defense" to protect the "gains of the national democratic revolution reached in guerrilla zones and bases."

The NPA spokesman said the guerrillas now operate in two-thirds of the island of Samar, comprising three fronts or base areas. About 70 percent of the 1,600 barrios in Samar have been organized by the NPA, he claimed.

Ka Larry, the CPP spokesman, charged that military authorities on the island are not really laying down favorable conditions for a cease-fire to be fruitful.

He noted the AFP troop buildup in the three Samar provinces, including the deployment of the 56th Army Infantry Battalion last May in Wright, Western Samar.

Despite this turn of events, the three guerrilla leaders have expressed optimism about the success of the truce talks. Ka Larry said the talks should tackle the peasants' demand for land ownership and the dismantling of U.S. bases, among others.

"Kung makukuha naman ang mga kahilingan ng mga mamamayan through peaceful means, bakit maglalaban pa? (If the people's demands can be gained through peaceful means, why fight?)," he said.

Details of News Conference

HK050106 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ma Ceres P. Doyo -- Quotation Marks as published]

[Text] (Over the weekend, SUNDAY INQUIRER staffer Ma Ceres P. Doyo and four TV and print journalists from Manila attended a press conference called by communist rebels in Samar. The press con was held in one of the New people's Army's Front two camps in the forest where a hundred or so red fighters undergo military ideological and political training.

To get there, the journalist flew to Tacloban City, then took a two-hour pumpboat ride to a barrio in Samar from where they started a gruelling four-hour trek through slippery mountain trails.

Spokesman at the press con were Samar National Democratic Front head Ka Danny, 31, Communist Party head Ka Larry, 32 and NPA head Ka Dodong, 33, (Ka Danny and Ka Larry are both former seminarians while Ka Dondong is a former veterinary medicine student)

Basey, Western Samar -- Rebel leaders here declared open support for President Aquino's call for ceasefire talks and claimed to have exercised restraint in their tactical offensives, notwithstanding military buildup on the island.

In a press conference held June 29 in an NPA training camp in the mountains of Western Samar, top communist leaders on the island said they "openly support the sincere efforts of the President to make peace and reconciliation a reality.

This is shown in our restraining in conducting military actions. But confronted by an aggressive enemy, we cannot help but defend ourselves and the people in the island," they said,

Three provinces comprise Samar, on of the poorest and most neglected islands in the country. It is considered a stronghold of armed dissidents.

NPA local chief Ka Dong said rebel offensives were launched in 1984, 80 in 1985, and only 20 the past six months.

In their statement released to print and TV journalists, the communist rebels said the frequency of military operations against the NPA have also declined. According to them, however, this was because the government troops are "overstreched, overworked and demoralized."

As early as February, the military began withdrawing some of its smaller detachments in the interior, they said.

The rebels, however, noted that in the third week of May, the army deployed its 56th Infantry Battalion in Hinabangan, Western Samar. This, they said, cast doubts on the ceasefire offer of regional commander Brig. Gen. Benjamin Cruz.

The rebels also released a list of alleged military abuses committed in Samar since President Aquino took over in February.

Although the military outnumbers the NPA by a ratio of 10 to 1 in Samar, the rebels said they have advanced from one victory to another. The NPA leaders declined to give the exact number of their red fighters in the island but said they are "in the hundreds."

One of the rebel's demands calls for the implementation of a genuine land reform nationwide. The rebels, however, said that in Samar they have carried out a land reform program that has brought about a minimum reduction in land rents mutual labor exchange among peasants, abolition of usury, and payment of fair wages to farmlands.

It is not true, they said, that they would readily lay down their arms in exchange for medical supplies and a resettlement area as reported by Sr. Gemma Silverio. The Missonary of the Sacred Heart nun tried to negotiate with the Samar rebels a couple of months ago.

"We don't mean to question the sincerity of Sr. Gemma's peace mission," the Samar CPP/NPA/NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front] statement said. But, according to the statement, her effort just seemed to fit into a two-pronger (military) maneuver against us. (Our) leaders were made to look ridiculous in the newspapers which made it appear that they were asking the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] top brass, through Sr. Gemma, for medical care and resettlement area in exchange for their surrender.

The rebels said they will not enter into any ceasefire negotiation at their level. Meaningful peace talks, they added can only be achieved at the national level.

One disadvantage of a local ceasefire is that it will divide revolutionary fences while allowing the military to concentrate its troops against NPA units which choose to fight it out, they pointed out.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, NDF head Ka Danny said "are wary of the rebels getting into the peace talks." They only want to quash the revolutionary movement. They are ultra-rightists."

CPP head Ka Larry said that even if the two military headers are still in government, a ceasefire can still be worked out if the president can control them and the armed forces.

The rebels said they believe in the sincerity of Jose Diokno and Ramon Mitra, the government representatives in the ceasefire talks. They also expressed confidence in their leaders, Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, because "they carry the aspirations of the masses."

NEGROS POSITION PAPER OUTLINES REBEL DEMANDS

HK040624 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Jul 86 p 6

[By Staff Member Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] The communist leadership in Negros island is in the mood for peace. To show that President Aquino's call to "give peace a chance" has not fallen on deaf ears, the New People's Army, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the National Democratic Front of Negros have prepared a position paper suggesting how to implement genuine land reform and how they can help the government speed rural progress.

Peasants and farm workers have "a wide space for freedom but not yet for livelihood," under the new government of President Cory Aquino, the communist leadership in Negros also said in their paper, "Economic Up-liftment of the Masses is the Road to Peace."

Calling for the implementation of genuine land reform, the paper also noted the need for government financial and technological assitance to beneficiaries.

The paper, prepared in early June, was made public by Bishop Antonio Fortich of Bacolod.

The peasant dream of owning land, the paper said, is "not a distant reality." "It can be achieved in the shortest possible time and in a peaceful way" through "the voluntary act" of landowners and church mediations.

In line with its desire to cooperate with government even while the cease-fire talks are being held on the national level, the Negros dissidents suggested "the local mass organizations under the influence of the NPA" as channels government could use in carrying out an agro-forestry program.

The paper promised full program implementation, wise use of resources, and employment generation in the countryside with NPA assistance.

The preservation of forest and reforestation of denuded areas are "urgent needs." "Proper ecological balance is a necessary requisite for strategic and large-scale agricultural production," the paper said.

The paper called on government to provide "substantial hectarage of land feasible for cooperative farming." It also said that Negros peasants' and farm workers' demands coincide with the efforts of many sugar planters to implement land reform.

Sugarcane planters and landowners, the paper observed, "have already reached a remarkable level of social concern." This is because "they themselves are victims of fascist economic plunder" and had fought alongside peasants in anti-fascist battles.

The paper lists the demands of peasant and farm workers as:

1. Land reform of a minimum of 10 percent of sugarcane lands.

2. Free distribution or free use of all lands sequestered from Marcos cronies.

3. Free distribution or free use of all lands foreclosed by government of private banks.

4. Free use of vacant lots in plantations where land reform is not yet in effect.

5. Purchase of surgarcane lands by peasants from landowners at a "very low price and on an easy-term-payment basis."

6. Conversion of certificates of land transfer to formal land titles.

7. Distribution of disposable public lands to tillers.

COMMUNIST PARTY, NPA SPLIT OVER METHOD TO USE

HK080805 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Antero F. Soriano]

[Text] Military authorities yesterday said a power struggle between the moderates and militant hardcore members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) is creating dissension within the ranks of the movement. In a document released yesterday, sources said the rift became more pronounced with the top-to-bottom revamp of the CPP-NPA last March which culminated in the downfall and falling out of grace of two top leaders of the movement, Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog, erstwhile chairman of the CPP, and Rafael Baylosis, secretary general, who was also ousted from the CPP executive committee.

The moderates are for conducting talks with the new government in an effort to convince the government of their sincerity and at the same time carry out its aim of forcing a coalition government. Benito Tiamzon, who replaced Salas as the new CPP head is spearheading this group along with former executive committee member Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF).

The hardcore members are led by the duo of Salas and Baylosis who are batting for the continued armed struggle and for the eventual takeover of government by force. Earlier, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said he had received reliable fresh information that there is indeed a rift within the CPP-NPA which had resulted in the fragmentation of the movement into three factions namely the Maoist group, led by former CPP chairman Jose Ma. Sison while another group possibly the Moscow-oriented ide, is for asking assistance from the superpower in their struggle. The last and third group, is reportedly trying to establish links with the US-based Communist Party.

Because of this power struggle, military sources said the faction of hardcore members have successfully carried out a series of ambuscades on the military by convincing some NPA to disregard the current peace talks. One of these NPA groups belonged to Ignacio Capegsang whose forces carried out the ambush in Vintar, Ilocos Norte a few days ago. Capegsan is reportedly a strong contender for the top NPA post vacated by Commander Dante. In the revamp, another moderate, Jose Luneta, was also named as secretary general replacing Baylosis.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

HK041537 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The surrender of firearms by rebels, respect for existing laws and treaties, and a mechanism for strict implementation of agreements should be the Government's "non-negotiable demands" in the cease-fire negotiations.

This proposal emerged yesterday at a workshop on "Cease-fire, Amnesty and Rehabilitation of Rebels" of the peace-and-order seminar of the Armed Forces and the Defense Ministry.

A total of 147 civilian and military officials including regional unified commanders, ministers, and local officials, attended the two-day seminar held in Camp Aguinaldo.

The workshop proposals will be forwarded to the Armed Forces and then to the President for review and approval, a Defense Ministry official said.

Social Services Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera reported that among her group's recommendations are:

-- The peace talks should have a specific timetable so that they do not lag indefinitely.

-- Amnesty should be conferred by government only to rebels facing political charges and a rehabilitation program should benefit only rebel returnees who qualify. The group did not specify the qualification requirements.

-- A systematic and organized rehabilitation program for rebel returnees should be implemented with the Ministry of Social Services as lead agency, and the Ministry of Defense as supportive unit. The "processing" of rebel returnees should be a one-step service program.

-- Fund support for the rehabilitation program should be assured, specifically through collections from the Philippine Casino and Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office. An initial P1-billion allotment should be assured.

The workshop group suggested that government take a "total approach" to the cease-fire negotiations. This was defined as the participation of all appropriate civilian and military agencies in the peace dialogue and amnesty and rehabilitation programs for rebels.

The goals of the peace talks should agree with the national government's enunciated thrusts to achieve national reconciliation, security and economic development, the group said.

However, the group qualified that the proposals touched mainly on the "national reconciliation" aspect of the cease-fire talks.

Aside from peace talks on the national level, the group said cease-fire negotiations on the regional level should also be permitted considering the distinct situations and problems of different regions.

Once these suggestions are taken into account, the group said, the peace talks should lead to political stability and economic prosperity for the people and, in particular, for the rebels.

The cease-fire workshop participants, aside from Pardo de Tavera, included Muslim Affairs Minister Cando Muarip, the Provost marshal, the judge advocate general, the deputy chiefs of staff for civil-military relations.

BANGSA MORO LEADERS HESITANT ABOUT GOVERNMENT

HK090247 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Perpena]

[Text] Leaders of the Bangsa Moro secessionist movement said they "do not see any difference" between the Aquino administration and the deposed Marcos regime."

They added, however, that their organization is adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude on the reported ceasefire talks between the government and the communist-led National Democratic Front.

Edris Payopas, alias Commander Nur Khan, Region XI (Eastern Mindanao) leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), also charged the Aquino administration with exacting "political vengeance" against those who "cooperated" with the Marcos regime.

Explaining that many secessionist rebels aligned themselves with the previous administration because of the communist threat, Payopas emphasized that they did not surrender but only cooperated with the Marcos regime.

It was this cooperation, Payopas explained, that has made certain officials of the Aquino administration "ignore the interests and aspirations of the (Bangsa Moro) people."

"They are not giving us a chance," Payopas added, referring to administration officials whom, he said, would not accommodate their grievances.

The MNLF leader also charged the Aquino administration with disregarding the concessions given to rebel-returnees by the Marcos regime.

Payopas, claiming that he still has some 1,500 armed men scattered all over three Davao provinces, said the MNLF was expecting economic improvement but found out, to their dismay, that the Muslim rebels have no place in the government's priority programs.

Despite this initial setback, Payopas remarked that the MNLF rebels are willing to cooperate with the Aquino administration but expressed doubts about the sincerity of the NDF to stop military conflicts.

On a related topic, Payopas said the Philippine government must first seek solutions to the problem posed by the secessionist movement before it can deal with the problem of Filipino refugees in Sabah.

Payopas said this in reaction to the government's reported move to immediately solve the problems posed by Filipino refugees in Sabah.

Payopas said it was primarily the issue of Bangsa Moro secession from the Philippines that made many Muslims seek refuge in nearby Sabah.

To-date, there are about 300,000 Filipino refugees in Sabah, according to Payopas. They can be found in Lahad Datu, Samporna, Sandakan, Tawaw, Kota Kinabalu and Labuan, all in Sabah.

Earlier, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, Sabah's chief minister, said his government is experiencing a "problem" with Filipino refugees but did not disclose details.

Payopas, along with several leaders from Southern Philippines such as Michael Mastura and Jack Candao, both of Region XII (Central Mindanao), met Friday in Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac with Tingting Cojuangco, officer-in-charge of Southern Philippines Development Authority.

In the meeting, Cojuangco reportedly asked the Mindanao leaders how the government can best solve the problem of Filipino refugees in Sabah.

Although the meeting drew varied response, Payopas said the Muslim leaders were one in saying that the issue of Muslim autonomy be tackled frirst by government before it touches on the issue of the refugees.

Payopas also claimed that the MNLF has already organized the refugees into six revolutionary groups within the secessionist movement.

In a related development, Payopas revealed that Datu Sakirodin Baijin, acknowledged leader of the heirs of Sultan Jamalol Kiram of Sulu, disagreed with the Aquino government regarding the Philippines' claim on Sabah.

It was reported Friday that Malaysian Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen and Vice President Salvador Laurel had alreedy "reached an understanding" on Sabah issue but the details were not disclosed.

ORGANIZATIONS FORM ANTI-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

HK090423 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Jul 86 p 17

[Text] A call for a total political war against American imperialism was sounded yesterday during the formal launching of the Democratic Nationalist Alliance (DNA) at the National Press Club where 15 nation-wide organizations representing labor, women, students and youth, farmers and professionals signed a joint Declaration of Principles in blood.

Former Manila Delegate Rey T. Fajardo, chairman of the DNA Preparatory Committee, strongly urged the different nationalist organizations to unite and continue the fight started by Andres Bonifacio, the great leader of the Filipino masses, who launched the Katipunan on July 7, 1892 to free the Philippines from foreign domination.

Comparing the present-day situation with that of Bonifacio's era, Fajardo said that there is a far greater need for a movement like the Katipunan today because "we face more serious problems now which involve the very survival of the Philippines as a sovereign and democratic country."

Fajardo and other ranking members of the DNA Preparatory Committee, including Dr Jesus Lava, Pedro Baguisa, Mar de Guzman, Rodolfo del Rosario and jerry Adevoso, said that today's political struggle is narrowing down to one between the pro-U.S. forces in government and other elitist circles and the pro-Filipino forces among the suffering masses, intellectuals and other progressive groups.

The Nine-Point DNA Declaration of Principle firmly commits the new Alliance to attain the broadest unity among different parties, organizations, groups and individuals by eradicating antagonism and discord, rising above petty ambitions and interests and obtaining harmony and joint action to achieve national, social and democratic goals of the entire Filipino people.

Fajardo added that the struggle for nationalism and anti-imperialism as the basic framework for national survival and development "will be along and arduous task" which Filipinos must be prepared to sacrifice and suffer for, and one where the masses must always be on the offensive.

Other members of the DNA Preparatory Committee are Jose David, Ricardo Rufino, Domingo Cahanding, Honorio Bognot, Alberto Santos, Ben Moste, Gene Resurreccion, Cris Caguicla, Jacinta Balon, Alfred Agner and Romeo Martinez.

CON-COM PRESIDENT DENIES U.S. RESEARCH FUNDING

HK080817 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jul 86 p 6

[By R.G. Roy]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] President Cecilia Munoz-Palma yesterday said the drafters of a charter are independent of any political group or interest here and abroad.

She dismissed claims that the United States had given millions of dollars in aid for the research fund of the Con-Com.

"There was never such an offer and the Constitutional Commission would have dismissed it outright," she told the 'Chronicle.'

Palma told some 4,000 people who attended a public hearing here that the commissioners are all united by the single goal of writing a charter that is "truly reflective of the people's ideals and aspirations."

She also said the Con-Com will finish its job before the Sept 2 deadline set by president Aquino who formed the charter body.

The adoption of a new charter at the soonest possible time will help a lot in hastening the country's return to political normalcy, the Con-Com head added.

Palma was accompanied at the public hearing at the Ateneo de Zamboanga Gymnasium by commissioners Florangel Rosario Braid and Adolfo Ascuna.

The hearing was supervised by the local chapters of the "Lakas ng Sambayanan," a cause-oriented group, the Philippine Jaycees, and Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections].

PALAU

COURT RULES COMPACT WITH U.S. UNCONSTITUTIONAL

BK111034 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the "International Report" program moderated by Colin Johnson]

[Text] The Supreme Court of the Republic of Palau has delivered an historic ruling over the proposed Compact of Free Association between Palau and the United States. Associate Justice Robert Warren Gibson rules that the compact is unconstitutional because it conflicts with an antinuclear provision of the Constitution. The Compact of Free Association would replace an American-administered United Nations trusteeship with an agreement granting Palau home rule and United States economic aid. The United States would assume defense responsibilities. Mr Justice Gibson ruled that these defense responsibilities, which would include visits by nuclear-powered and -armed vessels, would violate the intent of the Constitution. More than (Ed Rampahl) in Palau:

[Begin (Ramphal) recording] Associate Justice Robert Warren Gibson ruled in the Palau Supreme Court that the proposed Compact of Free Association between Palau and United States is unconstitutional. Gibson stated that it was the intent of the framers of the Constitution to make Palau forever nuclear-free. Gibson's 10 July decision stressed that in order to override the antinuclear provision of the Palau Constitution. The compact requires a 75 percent vote. The compact has failed to receive its 75 percent endorsement in three national referenda held since 1983. On 21 February of this year, the compact received 72 percent of the vote in a UN-observed plebiscite.

Gibson termed his ruling an agonizing, devasting decision because he believed that the Micronesian Islands needed the compact and that the majority of its people were in favor of it. However, the associate justice pointed out that it was his job to uphold the republic's Constitution. No matter how hard he searched, Gibson said, there was just no way around it -- the introduction of nuclear material within Palau violated its Constitution.

A law suit has been filed by high priest (Jibadoo Yeetakan Gibon), against Palau's president, Lazarus E. Salii. (Roman Bizur), the chief attorney, expressed general satisfaction with the ruling on motion for summary judgement. However, (Bizur) said that the plaintiff might appeal Gibson's split decision which had ruled in favor of the government on several counts. These included the rule that the compact's military land right acquisition policy was constitutional and that the political education campaign for the last plebiscite was unbiased.

(Bizur), a well-known antinuclear activitist, added justice has always been here, but some did not follow it. If the U.S. really believes in its democratic process and respects the judiciary, it should comply with the court's decision. After all, that is why the U.S. established a court system. President Salii immediately filed for an appeal after Gibson's ruling which should be heard before three-judge panel within a month. Salii called the decision disappointing and vowed to continue fighting for the compact's approval.

Gibson said that there were several ways to resolve the compact impasse including a constitutional amendment or yet another plebiscite. President Salii said he is considering all options. Judge Gibson added with a sense of historical irony that his ruling came 1 day after Palau observed the national holiday of Constitution Day which celebrated the framed rules of the world's first nuclear-free nation. [end recording]

FBIS-APA-86-135
Tuesday
15 July 1986
Vol IV No 135 Supp 097

Supplement

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

25TH ANNIVERSARY

OF

DPRK-USSR TREATY EVENTS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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DAILY REPORT
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KIM IL-SONG GREETS SOVIET LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

SK052326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5 sent a message of greetings to comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The message reads:

The signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was a signal event in further strengthening and developing onto a new high stage the traditional friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples on the bbasis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and was an expression of the unshakable determination of our two peoples to support and cooperate with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples have constantly been consolidated and developed over the past 25 years in the spirit of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

We note with satisfaction that the treaty is greatly conducive to accelerating the building of socialism and communism in the two countries, thwarting and frustrating the imperialists' mace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Today the fraternal Soviet people are effecting a new upsurge in the struggle for accelerating the socio-economic development of the country and accomplishing socialism on an overall scale under the tested leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the Soviet people and extend full support and firm solidarity for the peaceful initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union against the imperialists' arms buildup and war moves and for checking the militarization of space, realizing complete nuclear arms reduction and guaranteeing peace.

I sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater successes in the efforts for carrying out the program advanced by the 27th congress of the CPSU and for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, countries and peoples, as unbreakable relations of class alliance, will be further consolidated and developed through the common struggle against imperialism and for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comparison to Radio Version

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0900 GMT on 5 July carries a 3-minute report on Kim Il-song greetings to the Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. A comparison of this report with the preceeding item headlined "Kim Il-Song Greets Soviet Leaders on Anniversary" except for the following:

Paragraph one was heard as: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to the Soviet party and Government leaders.[paragraph]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to the Soviet party and Government leaders on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The message of greetings is as follows

Moscow

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On behlaf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, I extend warm congratulations and comradely greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet Government, and to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual assistance.

The signing of ... [supplying additional paragraphs]

Final paragraph, final line was heard as... socialism and communism.

[signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

[dated] 5 July 1986, Pyongyang. [supplying additional paragraphs]

KIM IL-SONG, KANG SONG-SAN RECEIVE GREETINGS

SK052335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- A message of greetings came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Kora and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on July 5 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers, of the USSR on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The message says:

The conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism was an important milestone in further developing the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and two peoples. The experiences over the past 25 years convincingly show that this treaty has made a gratifying contribution to the vital interests of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the struggle of the entire people to strengthen the unity of socialist countries, oppose the imperialist aggression moves and achieve peace and security in the far east and the whole world.

The peoples of our ttwo countries are greeting the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty when the agreements reached at Soviet-Korean top-level talks held in Moscow in May 1984 and meetings between leading activists of the Soviet Union and Korea in the later period are successfully being carried into practice by mutual efforts.

It gives us great satisfaction that the Soviet-Korean relations are expanding in depth, the effectiveness of Soviet-Korean cooperation is growing in many fields and the joint action of our two countreis is being perfected in realising the fighting program to oppose nuclear threat, end arms race and comprehensively solve questions of security and cooperation of countries and peoples in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Soviet Union highly estimates and invariably supports the peaceful initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for guaranteeing peace and security in Korean and the Far East, converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and achieving a peaceful reunification of the country.

The CPSU and Soviet state will, in the future, too, do everything necessary to unite closer our two parties, two countries and two peoples in the struggle for the development of Soviet-Korean friendship and the victory of cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you and the entire fraternal people of the DPRK new great success in their struggle to build socialism and reunify Korea peacefully and on a democratic basis.

Comparison of Soviet Greetings

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1200 GMT on 5 July carries a 4-minute report on greetings from the USSR to Kim Il-song and Kang Song-san. A comparison of this report with the preceeding article headlined "Kim Il-song, Kang Song-san Receive Greetings" shows the two to be identical except for the following:

Pargraph one from line one was heard as: A message of greetings came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the premier of the State Administration Council from the CPSU USSR, and the Soviet Council of Ministers.

A message of..[supplying additional paragraph]

Same paragraph, final line was heard as:...mutual assistance.

The message of greetings is as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and President of the DPRK; Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council:

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people extend fraternal greetings and sincere congratulations to you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, and all Korean people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

The conclusion of...[supplying additional grafs]

Page three, paragraph seven, final line was heard as:...

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

[dated] 5 July 1986, the Kremlin, Moscow [supplying additional paragraphs].

EDITORIAL PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

SK070916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 5 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 July editorial: "Invincible Relations of Friendship"]

[Text] Today, our people are significantly marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, a milestone in the history of Korea-Soviet friendship.

The signing of the treaty on 6 July 1961 provided a firm guarantee to legally fix the relations of friendship between the Korean and Soviet people and endlessly expend the develop relations of mutual cooperation.

With each passing day, the treaty shows the firmness and vitality of the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship.

The past 25 years convince one that the treaty vigorously encourages socialist construction in the two countries and the joint anti-imperialist struggle for peace.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said: The Korea-Soviet relations of friendship are sincere relations of cooperation firmly formed between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and are invincible relations of alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have consolidated and developed through the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve victories in the causes of peace, socialism, and communism.

Armed Korean communists and people protected the Soviet Union during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, while waging a bloody struggle for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland. The Soviet people helped our people's cause of liberating the fatherland with blood; gave us assistance, both material and spiritual, during the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression and during the difficult times of post-war rehabilitation and construction; and are positively cooperating with us in socialist construction.

The Korea-Soviet friendship, with a long historical tradition, was upgraded to a new high level with a visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the opportunity of meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries in Moscow in 1984. Today, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union are expanding and developing to their fullest. Mutual exchanges and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, including visits by high-level party and government delegations, are vigorously taking place. The friendly visits to our country by a flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet and an air force squardron on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance are of great significance in developing relations of friendship between the people of the two countries. Our people are content with the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governemtns, and people of Korea and the Soviet Union are developing well and on the upswing.

Today, the fraternal Soviet people are accelerating the historic cause of building socialism and communism under the tested leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, an outstanding activitist of the party and state. The party's role in leadership is being strengthened, and the organizational nature, the disciplinary nature, the sense of responsibility, and the creative ferver are being heightened in all fields of state and social lives. The role of the human factor in all sectors of the people's economy is being heightened, and scientific and technological development is rapidly being attained. Upholding the programmatic task presented at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are vigorously struggling to carry out the 12th five-year plan. The Soviet people, who are advancing toward high goals, are filled with confidence and ferver and are bringing about new success in the struggle to accelerate socialist and economic construction. The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as for their own, over all successes that the Soviet people are bringing about.

The status and role of the Soviet Union as a strong fortress for world peace are being further heightened. The CPSU, the government, and the people are resolutely struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers, to remove the danger of a thermonuclear world war, and to guarantee peace and security in Europe and the world.

Soviet propsals for reducing, to a great degree, conventional weapons and troops and for abolishing chemical weapons in Europe, including the proposal to completely abolish nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass-destruction by the end of this century, are winning great sympathy from the people of the world. Our people positively support the consistent peace-loving measures and proposals that the Soviet party and government are making and advancing for peace in Europe and the world.

Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are vigorously accelerating socialist construction and tightly defending the eastern fortress of socialism under tense circumstances.

Our party and government are making all efforts to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to peacefully resolve the question of reunifying Korea through dialogue and negotiation. The proposal for establishing the Confederal Republic of Koryo, the tripartite talks proposal, various proposals for holding extensive dialogue between the North and South, and proposals for holding talks between military authorities and establishing non-nuclear and peace zones on the Korean peninsula are proposals that reflect our important position on peaceful reunification.

The Soviet party, government, and people positively support the policy of our party to reunify the fatherland and the just struggle to realize it through our people, opposing the division and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Koreasn puppets and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Such sincere support of the Soviet Union is a great encouragement to our people. Our people are thankful for this and always remember it.

The Korean peninsula is a place where the danger of a nuclear war is greater than anywhere else in the world. To realize their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated maneuvers to fabricate a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, thus turning South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and frequently conducting large-scale war exercises in South Korea in an effort to complete preparations for a nuclear war. Because of this, a very dangerous situation in which a nuclear war can break out at any time is being promoted in our country. The present situation demands further strengthening the normal Korea-Soviet relations of friendship.

Only by being firmly united and vigorously waging a joint struggle against imperialism can the socialist countries deter and frustrate the imperialists' reckless arms buildup policy and their maneuvers to provoke a new world war and a thermonuclear war, and defend the peace and security of the world. The Korean people highly treasure friendship and unity with the Soviet people. Endlessly consolidating and developing the Korea-Soviet friendship, which was formed in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of peace and the socialist cause and which was firmly cemented by the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, is the firm policy of our party and the unchanging will of our people. The Korean people will make all efforts to strengthen and develop the invincible relations of alliance generation after generation. Our people sincerely hope that the fraternal Soviet people bring about greater success in the struggle to turn the Soviet Union into a mightier socialist power and to protect the peace and security of the world by thoroughly materializing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION ATTENDS CELEBRATION

Welcomed by Yon Hyong-muk

SK090338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0315 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Report on the arrival of a Soviet party and government delegation led by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, in Pyongyang on 5 July -- read by announcer with portions recorded]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by plane to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Pyongyang airport, where the friendship envoy of the fraternal Soviet people was being received, was filled with the atmosphere of warm welcome.

To receive the envoy of the fraternal Soviet people, arriving with the warm and comradely love of fraternity [tongjijok uaewa] and the sentiment of friendship [chinsonui chong] for our party and people, thousands of working people of all strata in Pyongyang were at the airport with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the portraits of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as well as with the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

Respectfully placed in the midst of the welcoming crowd were a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also placed there were slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader comrade Kim Il-song!," "Long live the glorious WPK!," "Long live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!," and "Long live the CPSU!"

In front of the welcoming crowd, slogan boards reading "We warmly welcome the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Yuriy Filoppovich Solovyev!" and "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples!" were also placed.

With the invincible might and firmness of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship being displayed, the flags of our country, the Soviet flags, and red banners were fluttering vigorously at the airport.

With the joy of meeting the friendly envoy of Soviet people, class brothers and intimate comrades-in-arms who helped our people's cause of the fatherland's liberation with their blood and who have always given close support and cooperation for our anti-imperialist struggle for socialism, the welcoming crowd waited for the hour of the guests' arrival. Staffers of the Soviet Embassy in our country were also at the airport. [recording of a plane landing heard in background]

At 1000, the plane carrying the delegation landed at the airport. [recording of brass band playing and the acclamation of the crowd heard in background]. Arriving along with Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, were the members of the delegation: Bally Yazkuliyvich Yazkuliyev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidium of he Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet; (Abel Husknovich Hegilos), member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Party Committee; and Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikokv, Soviet ambassador in our country.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Yong-chae, member of the WPK Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, and minister of communications; Kil Chae-kyong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Juvenile Corps members presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Yuriy Fuloppovich Soloveyev and the members of the delegation. Children of the Soviet Embassy in our country also presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Yuriy Filoppovich Soloveyev and the members of the delegation.

With warm hearts to glorify the invincible Korean-Soviet friendship forever, the welcoming crowd shouted "Hurrah!," "Welcome!," "Friendship!," and "Unity!" They warmly welcomed the guests by waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

Lay Wreath at Cemetery

SK080843 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 5 July, a delegation of the Soviet party and government headed by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, which is on a visit to our country, laid wreaths before the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetary.

Participating in the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister, and other functionaries concerned. Also participating were Soviet ambassador to our country Nikolay Shuvnikov and the embassy staff.

Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and other functionaries concerned were at the revolutionary martyrs cemetary.

Also standing at the revolutionary martyrs cemetary were honor guards at the KPA.

The guests laid wreaths before the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetary amid the playing of our national anthem, the Soviet national anthem, as well as wreath-laying music.

The participants observed a moment of silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fallen fighters who devoted their whole life to the sacred cause of restoration of the fatherland and freedom and happiness of the people. The participants looked around the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetary.

Lay Wreath at Liberation Tower

SK080813 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 5 July, a delegation of the Soviet party and government headed by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, which is one a visit to our country, laid wreaths before the Tower of Liberation.

Participating in the wreath-laying were Comrade Yi Kun-mo alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yang Hyong-op, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA; Kim Hyong-yul; and other concerned functionaries. Also participating in the wreath-laying were Soviet ambassador to our country Nikolay Shuvnikov and the embassy staff.

A unit of the KPA honor guard stood in th Tower of Liberation. The guests laid wreaths before the Tower of Liberation amid the playing of the Soviet national anthem, our national anthem, and the wreath-laying tune.

The participants observed a moment of silence in memory of the heroic men and officers of the Soviet Army who were sacrificed in battles for the liberation of Korea. The participants then examined the Tower of Liberation.

View Gymnastic Display

SK060832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The gymnastic display "Korea Shines" was performed by 50,000 Pyongyang school youth and children on July 5 at the Kim Il-song Stadium for the Soviet delegations attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Invited there to see the gymnastic display were the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party committee; leading officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet; commanding officers of the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern military district of the Soviet Army; and other Soviet delegations and Soviet guests.

Watching the performance in their company were Yi Kun-mo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, who are alternate members of the Poliltical Bureau of the WPK central committee; Yang Huong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Tele-communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet friendship society, and Kim il-chol, senior vice admiral of the Korean People's Army, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Hyong yol, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials.

There appeared on the background slogans warmly welcoming the goodwill envoy of the Soviet people together with the letters "long live respected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev!" and "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

Then began the gymnastic display "Korea Shines".

The display well depicted with high sports skill the indestructible friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries to be acclaimed by the spectators.

The performers represented on vivid canvases and with refined rhythms scenes of the anti-Japanese guerrillas routing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, side by side with the Soviet Army, and liberating the country, achievements made by the Soviet people in the building of socialism and communism under the banner of Lenin, and their struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

In the epilogue of the gymnastic display, the performers danced to the tune of the Soviet songs in national costumes and military uniforms of Korea and the Soviet Union when the slogans "long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples!" "let us develop friendship and solidarity with socialist countries!" and "may Korean-Soviet friendship be everlasting!" and scenes showing the close bonds of friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples were inscribed on the background in rapid succession.

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY 5 JULY

SK051018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held this afternoon at the February 8 House of Culture.

Attending the meeting together with working people were Comrade O Chin-u, member of he presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kim Pok-sin and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee; and other officials concerned.

Invited to the meeting were the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Copmmittee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee; commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet; and other Soviet delegations. [Passage ommitted.]

Kang Song-san Speaks

SK070305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1033 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, at Pyongyang report meeting held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 5 July to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the DPRK and the Soviet Union -- Recorded]

[Text] Comrades, we greet the momentous anniversary of the signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union under challenging circumstances in which, upholding the programmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th WPK Central Committee, all the people throughout the country have continuously brought about innovations in socialist construction.

Availing myself of this occasion, which overflows with feelings of friendship, entrusted by, and on behalf of, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people, I first extend warmest congratulatory and militant greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet Government, and to the fraternal Soviet people. [applause]

I warmly congratulate the members of the Soviet party and government delegation led by the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev on participating in this meeting. [applause]

I warmly welcome the Soviet delegations, including the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, the Soviet Air Flying Corps, the delegation of CPSU Irukutsk Oblast Committee, the delegation of the Soviet Lenin Komsomol, and the delegation of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society. [applause]

Together with the fraternal Soviet people, our people now greet the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union as a common festive event.

The signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union was an event of great significance in the struggle of the people of the two countries to oppose imperialism and to achieve the victory of socialism and communism. With the signing of this agreement providing momentum, relations of class alliance and ties between the people of the two countries were firmly consolidated on a higher level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The signing of the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which united the Korean and Soviet people into an invincible alliance, was a great event of historical significance in developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Over the past 25 years, this agreement sucessfully assumed its role in meeting the interests of the people of Korea and the Soviet Union and the requirements of developoing the economy and its has fully demonstrated its vitality. [applause]

Since the proclamation of its emergence on 6 July 1961, the agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union has greatly contributed to opposing the imperialists and the common enemy, to defending the security of the two countries and the socialist gains, and to protecting peace in Asia and the world. [applause]

When we recall, we can understand that international circumstances over the past 25 years have been very complicated. Treating socialism as a thorn in their side, the imperialists have wickedly maneuvered against the socialist countries and have strengthened aggressive and hostile maneuvers to provoke a war throughout the world. The people of our two countries have been forced to wage the struggle under complicated and strained circumstances to build socialism and to preserve world peace and security. Because of this, while mutually supporting and cooperating with each other in accordance with the agreement of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, the people of our two countries have positively struggled to accelerate socialist construction and protect peace in Asia and the world.

This agreement has firmly linked the people of our two countries in a class manner and has encouraged our struggle. We are greatly satisfied with this. [applause]

During the past period, under the wise leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people have overcome difficulties which hinder the process of advance and have attained brilliant success in building socialism and communism. Thus, they have demonstrated to the world the superiority and vitality of the socialist system, powerfully verifying the justness of the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Today the Soviet people are struggling powerfully to implement the magnificent program adopted at the 27th Plenum of the CPSU. All sectors in the Soviet Union, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors, are [words indistinct] social development has forged powerfully ahead, and the political awareness of the people has been greatly developed.

It is the consistent policy of the Soviet party and government to oppose the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to protect world peace and security. Proceeding from the practical requirements for building communism, the Soviet Union values peace, and consistently struggles to prevent the arms race and eliminate the danger of nuclear war. In particular, the Soviet Union has advanced various peace-loving proposals to counter U.S. imperialist maneuvers to increase the nuclear arms race, to militarize space by accelerating the implementation of the "star wars" plan, to destroy the existing military and strategic balance, and to attain military supremacy. It is positively struggling to implement these proposals. [applause]

After defering the implementation of countermeasures in April of last year to unilaterally suspend deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and oppose the U.S. deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union has advanced a series of peace proposals, including a measure to unilaterally suspend nuclear tests, a proposal to peacefully use space on the condition that space not be militarized, and a proposal to reduce Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons by 50 percent.

Through a statement issued on 15 January this year, the Soviet Union announced a comprehensive plan to completely abolish nuclear weapons throughout the world and guarantee international security. At a political consultative meeting of Warsaw Pact nations held recently in Warsaw, the Soviet Union advanced a new proposal to, together with these pact nations, greatly reduce troops and conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe.

To ease tension in the Asian region and Europe, the Soviet Union has advanced a comprehensive proposal for countries in this region to combine efforts to achieve this end and turn the region into a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation.

All these peaceful Soviet proposals directly demonstrates the responsible and sincere efforts of the Soviet Union to prevent thermonuclear disasters, guarantee durable world peace, and make the international situation wholesome. Acknowledging that the peace proposals of the Soviet party and government meet the overall interest of socialism and the requirements of the contemporary era, we support these proposals. [applause]

By vigorously forging ahead with the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, our people have positively contributed to strengthening the socialist forces as a whole and to protecting peace and security in Asia and the world. Under circumstances in which the country is divided and in which the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war have continued, our people have performed their national and international duties by successfully building socialism. In this land, plagued by backwardness and poverty due to the imperialists' colonial tyranny, our people have successfully built a socialist country possessing modern industry, a developed rural economy, and a brilliantly blossoming and developing culture.

The past half century, from the time when we developed the anti-Japanese armed struggle to regain the land taken away by the Japanese imperialists, has been a time of great history for our country. The far-reaching idea and lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to eternally liberate our people from imperialist rule and subjugation, the exploitation and oppression of man by man, and to afford us, the people, an independent and creative idea have been brilliantly realized. It has been a victorious and proud history in which our people, upholding the wise leadership of the glorious WPK, have advanced through the passage of time, overcoming difficulties and trials. [applause]

Today, our people have continued a new march with a high pride and self-respect for having achieved brilliant victory in all fields of the revolution and construction. Accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- our people are successfully occupying both the ideological and the material fortress of communism, and are waging a vigorous struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth Party Congress.

The reunification of the country is the greatest national long-cherished desire of our people. We assert that the reunification of the country should be realized on the basis of the three principles, independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity. [applause]

Our proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most realistic and reasonable proposal reflecting the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people. With the serious desire to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula, to maintain peace, and to provide an advantageous precondition for the peaceful reunification of the country, our party and the Government of the Republic have made a proposal for reducing the armies of the North and the South, drastically reducing armaments, and halting the importing of all weapons, operational equipment, and military supplies from foreign countries. We have made proposals for replacing the Armistic Agreement with a peace agreement, a proposal for adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, and so forth, and have struggled to realize them.

Recently, the KPA Supreme Command has made a proposal for holding talks between military persons in authority between us, the United States, and South Korea, and the government of our Republic has made a proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are totally rejecting this sincere proposal of ours. The U.S. secretary of state, openly opposing the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula, went so far as to rave that the nuclear weapons are a [word indistinct] for the security of this region. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are nuclear war fanatics and the ringleader of those attempting to impose a nuclear calamity on our people.

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The U.S. imperialists should give up the anachronistic wild fancy of threatening others with nuclear weapons. We are (?maintaining) a consistent (?position) from the natural demand of socialism. Socialist countries regard a joint struggle for building a new peaceful and free world, free from aggression and war, as they noble internationalistic duty and make it the consistent principle of their foreign policy.

When there is no danger of war and when there is a peaceful atmosphere prevailing, socialist countries can build socialism and communism better and more rapidly. Korea and the Soviet Union will spare no effort for peace in Asia and the world in the future as they did in the past. [applause]

Comrades: The situation today is very complicated and tense because of the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are engaging in an extremely adventurous world strategy to dominate the world, massively building up armaments, accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and are viciously maneuvering to turn even space into a ground of thermonuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are increasing their military bases in many parts of the world, building up their aggressive armed forces, frenziedly conducting war exercises, and continuously perpetrating aggression, armed interference, and subversive and destructive activities in Central America, the Caribbean region, the Middle and Near East, southern Africa, and in many other parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists' open acts of aggression and interference recently perpetrated against the Libyan people, the South African racists' savage armed attack against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and Angola perpetrated with the active backing of the U.S. imperiaists and other Western imperialists, and the U.S. imperilists maneuvers to strangle the Nicaraguan (?revolution) clearly show the extent of the shamelessness and recklessness of the imperialists' aggression and interference.

Today, the area in which the danger of a new war is the greatest is the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are continuously maneuvering to realize their aggressive ambition, holding South Korea as their military strategic point connected with the continent [as heard]. The U.S. imperialists are saying that the Koreasn peninsula is an important operational base of vital interest in the U.S. world strategy and that it is the testing site of the confrontation of strength in the 1980's, bringing in numerous nuclear weapons to provoke a new war in Korea.

There are already more than 1,000 operational nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. Recently, they have even brought in the notorious neutron bombs and nuclear backpacks -- miniature nuclear bombs. The areas along the Military Demarcation Line in South Koreas has become a [word indistinct] area in which nuclear mines are massively laid. Still unsatisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists have additionally deployed in South Korea such modern military equipment and new units as B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 strategic fighter-bombers, various kinds of missiles, rocket launchers, tanks, and armored cars, even attempting to deploy new chemical weapons. Today, South Korea has been turned into an area in which various kinds of nuclear weapns and nuclear-carrying means are most densely deployed in the world.

Raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the United States and South Korea are now having the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet Army enter a state of combat readiness so that they can ignite a war at any time, rapidly pushing ahead with the war preparations from various angles to wage aggression against the northern half of the republic.

As everyone knows, the threat of southward invasion is a deceptive trickery invented by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to hide their war maneuvers. In our country now, the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, rather than the threat of southward invasion, is increasing with each passing day.

Our KPA, which the U.S. imperialists are saying is preparing a war of southward invasion, is not preparing a war but is participating in peaceful construction. The large-scale construction of the Nampo lockgate of (?binding) the (?20-ri) raw sea was completed by the heroic labor struggle of our KPA soldiers, and the construction of numerous facilities, including the nature-remaking projects, are being successfully carried out by them. This vividly shows the absurdity of the threat of southward invasion raved about by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The United States regards the Asian region as a major site of military confrontation with the socialist forces, and has decided upon our republic as a focal point of this confrontation policy. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to form a triangular military alliance, thereby accelerating the rearmament and remilitarization of Japan, which is eager with an ambition for overseas expansion, and to drag it into an all-out involvement in their Korean and Asian policy. Taking advantage of this, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to realize their ambition for a reinvasion of Asia.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' reckless new war provocation maneuvers, tension on the Korean peninsula is becoming extremely acute, resulting in a constantly dangerous situation in which a war could break out at any time.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily spill across the boundary of Korea into a thermonuclear war in Asia and the world. We should prevent the situation from developing in this way at all costs.

While clinging to a policy of aggression and war, the United States is now craftily scheming to have the division of Korea legalized in the international community. As part of its criminal scheme to fabricate two Koreas, after putting on the colony South Korea the overcoat of a sovereign state, it is instigating the puppets to make the 1988 Olympics a success, while preaching a unilateral admission of South Korea into the United Nations, along with the so-called cross-contacts and cross-recognition.

As is known to the whole world, the issue of holding the Olympics in South Korea is not a simply sports issue, but a serious political issue. It is also a product of the U.S. policy of two Koreas.

In a bid to rescue the Olympic movement from a crisis, to hold the next Olympics smoothly, and, and the same time, to create a favorable environment for the realization of a peaceful reunification on Korea, we are calling for cohosting the XXIV Olympiad by the North and South of Korea [chosonui namgwabuk]. Our people and the world's progressive people are now unanimously hoping that this just proposal of ours will be realized.

The United States should abandon its military occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there, should no longer pursue the criminal policy of two Koreas, and should leave South Korea, taking along its troops and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, without delay.

The party and government of the Soviet Union have extended firm support to and solidarity with the implementation of our people's revolutionary cause, while constantly being greatly concerned over the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula. We always remember this and are grateful for it. [applause]

Comrades, Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors who are linked to each other across a river.

The Korean people and Soviet people are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have struggled together for a long time for their common aspirations and goals. The communists and peoples in our two countries have struggled together from early on for the victory of the socialist and communist cause against imperialist aggression and colonial suppression under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism with mutual support and cooperation.

The Soviet people, who helped our people's cause of liberation with blood, have sincerely helped our people's building of a new fatherland following liberation, lent material and spiritual assistance to us during the grave period of the fatherland liberation war and the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation, and are actively cooperating with our socialist construction even today.

In the course of this, Korean-Soviet friendship has been firmly cemented on the basis of brotherly friendship and a revolutionary sense of obligation and has further been strengthened as an invincible one that does not change under any difficulties. [applause] The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May of 1984 and meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries were historical events in improving relations between Korea and the Soviet Union that have provided a new milestone in the brilliant chronicle of Korean-Soviet friendship. [applause]

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are being developed and strengthened into a new higher stage in accordance with the interests of the two peoples.

Our people are satisfied with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are being endlessly developed and strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialism internationalism. [applause]

That the peoples of our two countries are now celebrating the significant 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as a common felicitous event following last year's magnificent celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, is another clear evidence of the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are blossoming and developing on a constant upswing. [applause]

The party and government of the Soviet Union has sent this time many delegations, including the delegations of the party and government, a flotilla of the Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and a flying corps of the Soviet Air Force, for the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance held in our country.

That many Soviet delegations and friends are jointly celebrating together with us the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, renders this celebration of ours more significant. [applause]

This is also a powerful demonstration of the indomitable might and solidity of the fraternal alliance between the peoples of our two countries based on the fraternal friendship and unity and the noble class sense of obligation. [applause]

It is the invariable stand of our party and the government of the republic to consolidate and develop Korean-Soviet friendship, which has a long historical tradition, from generation to generation.

We will make every possible effort to value the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and credible ally, and to further the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. [applause]

Marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, our people are full of resolve to make an active contribution to checking the imperialists' scheme to provoke a new war and to defending peace in Asia and the world by constantly remaining faithful to this treaty together with the Soviet people.

Independence, friendship, and peace are the fundamental ideology of foreign policy of our party and the government of the republic.

By firmly uniting with all the world's peace-loving forces, including the socialist countries, under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, we will stage a vigorous antiwar, antinuclear struggle for peace and will continue struggling fervently in order to hasten the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

Long live the indomitable fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause]

Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance! [applause]

Solovyev Address

SK070742 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1108 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Speech by Yuriy F. Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad OBKOM, at a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 5 July -- recorded in Russian with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] Respected Comrades O Chin-u, respected Comrade Kang Song-san, respected comrades and friends:

Our delegation has come to fraternal socialist Korea to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, an important event in the lives of our two peoples. We are proud, because we take the honor of representing the CPSU, the Soviet state, and all the Soviet people in the celebrations held in Pyongyang on this anniversary.

In the name of the Central Committee of our party and in the name of the Soviet Government, we express our wholehearted gratutide to the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government for inviting us to your country to celebrate with you, in a splendid festive atmosphere, this meaningful day in the history of our relations and for the future of our relations. [applause]

The treaty concluded on 6 July 1961 has strengthened the friendly relations established between the Soviet and Korean people during the period of the common struggle against the Japanese imperialists, which was completed by the Korean liberation by the Soviet Army in August 1945, and during the period of repelling the U.S. aggression against the young Democratic People's Republic into even closer relations. This treaty has provided many possibilities for developing the wide-ranging, multisided, and far-reaching cooperation between us. This treaty was an inevitable improvement of the policy of our two parties to establish a firm political and legal foundation for Soviet-Korean relations based on the economic and cultural cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and the DPRK concluded in 1949. The Soviet-Korean Treaty, which is of peaceful nature, is for the purpose of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. It agrees with the relations of (?vital interest) between the two countries, and excellently promotes economic and cultural development in the two countries. [applause]

The treaty envisages the participation by the two sides in all international activities to guarantee peace and security in the Far East and in the whole world and (?shows) unanimity in the stand of the Soviet Union and the DPRK to achieve the reunification of Korea in a peaceful and democratic way, as well as the desire [huimang] and (?willingness) of the two sides to hold mutual negotiations over important international questions of common interest and to deepen and develop economic and cultural relations. Soviet-Korean relations, being developed on the basis of the treaty, are constantly supplemented with new contents and are reaching an even higher stage.

The principled agreements reached during the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, have had an important impact [chunggyok] on the development of Soviet-Korean relations in the eighties. [applause] These agreements have been further developed through talks held since then between the leaders of the parties and states of the Soviet Union and Korea.

The efforts of the two sides to increase the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation and bring this cooperation to an even higher qualitative level in favor of the peoples of our two countries in conformity with the spirit of the treaty have been clearly expressed through the meetings between the Soviet Union and Korea. In this respect, the intergovernmental agreements concluded in Moscow at the end of 1985 for economic and technical cooperation and for cooperation in the construction of plants and the people's economy will play a positive role.

Today, the Soviet people are making enthusiastic efforts to implement the great (?far-reaching) program of the Soviet society put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress according to the plan to accelerate social and economic development. The basic direction of the strategy of acceleration is to establish a highly organized and effective economy, with scientific and technological progress and the most advanced labor productivity as objectives. The strategy of acceleration envisages the active and flexible management of the people's economy, active and unitary social policy, comprehensive democratization of political lives, and the perfection of socialist autonomy of the people. The creative positivity of the masses, which is the decisive creative might on a new stage in the development of Soviet society, has become a fundamental factor in the acceleration.

(?Successes) are already in the offing. The (?spirit of living) and the people's attitude toward work are changing. Success has been won in improving the economic situation and a series of important decisions to improve the fields of production and society and other fields of the living have been adopted. The working style of the party, state, and economic organs are changing. All of this gives a principled affirmative answer to the question (?arising from the prevailing situation).

However, many things are still presented and there is much to do. At the CPSU plenary session held in June 1986, candid and demanding discussions were held in this regard. Responding to the appeal of our party Central Committee to the Soviet working people, party members and all of the Soviet people are filled with determination to work to ceaselessly improve the people's welfare, strengthen the economy of the country, and reinforce the defense system. [applause]

By widely introducing the (? successes) in science, production, and (? revolution) into practice, our country is solving questions of the collectivizing social production in close cooperation with fraternal socialist countries. Thanks to the scientific and technological development program of the CEMA member nations adopted at the 41st CEMA special meeting held in Moscow late last year, a new vista has opened and new potentials have been provided along this course.

The fraternal Korean people have won a great victory in establishing a new life. In a relatively short historic period, your country has turned into an advanced socialist industrial state which vigorously seeks a transition to intensive development and scientific and technological progress and innovation. I extend whole-hearted congratulations for this excellent achievement the diligent Korean people have won in socialist construction. [applause]

Comrades, to successfully carry on the great economic and social construction plans in our countries, peace is necessary as well as a firm belief in the future. This is precisely why the question of guaranteeing peace and international security was a matter of important interest at the 27th CPSU Congress. The CPSU members and all of the Soviet people consider it their (? duty) to make all efforts to halt the (? reckless) arms race and defend peace.

The policy of developing new types of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, which the imperialists are enforcing is not only meaningless, but a criminal policy which has completely excluded any pragmatic (?idea) of coexistence.

The CPSU has substituted the Leninist peace philosophy for an injudicious attitude toward the destiny of world civilization. This philosophy considers preventing war crucial to the existence of mankind, places the task of preserving civilization above all other interests, and defines talks and cooperation, negotiations and the exchange of views, and political dialogue as the basic means to settle disputes.

Comrade Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted in the 27th CPSU Congress: Unquestionably, socialism rejects the notion of war being a means to settle political and economic contradictions and ideological issues among countries. Our ideology is for a world without weapons and violence, a world in which all people can freely choose the path for their own development and their own way of life.

Our peace program is bolstered by concrete proposals. Putting these proposals into practice will open a straightforward path to lasting peace on earth. The Soviet proposal advanced last 15 January to eliminate nuclear weapons from the face of earth step-by-step by the year 2000 and the Soviet Union's unilateral measure freezing nuclear tests, which our country has once again extended until 6 August, demonstrate great patience and self-restraint despite continued nuclear testing by the United States, and have aroused great reaction in the international community. [applause]

The idea of establishing a most comprehensive international security system presented by the 27th CPSU is of a general nature. A letter of appeal to NATO member states and all of the countries in Europe containing a proposal to strengthen security throughout all of Europe and to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, which was adopted at a meeting of the political consultative (?committee) of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact held recently in Budapest, has provoked great reaction throughout the entire world.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the significance of the Asia-Pacific region has further grown in the external activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The report noted: There are not a few [words indistinct] in this vast region and in some areas even the political situation is unstable. In this region, one should find one's own means and ways to solve one's own problems without (?delay). One may have to begin with coordinating efforts designed to politically settle difficult issues and then with a combination of efforts. On this basis, and at the same time, it is necessary to at least eliminate the acuteness of military confrontation in various areas of this region and to stabilize the situation in these areas.

Soviet proposals to take a complex attitude toward the Asian security problem were put into a concrete form in a Soviet government statement dated 23 April. Our country counters the policy of the U.S. and Japanese militarist quarters which favor converting the Asia-Pacific region into an area of confrontation and competition with the Soviet Union with a line which rejects the establishment of a bloc, an axis, and a tripartite military alliance. The Soviet Union proposes to create preconditions for settling disputes through bilateral and multilateral negotiations, holding an all-Asian conference, and jointly exploring a constructive solution. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the WPK and the government and people of the DPRK for supporting and backing Soviet proposal to ultimately preserve lives on the globe. [applause]

The DPRK proposals for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, the continuance of the dialogue of the Korean nation, and other steps taken by the North to normalize the situation and allevite tension on the Korea peninsula play a significant positive role in the struggle to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Soviet Union considers the reunification of Korea a complicated and serious issue which calls for a solution, and consistently stands by the fraternal Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. [applause]

Our country supported the DPRK Government statement dated 23 June of this year on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. [applause] We resolutely denounce the formation of a new military political bloc among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo and the acceleration of the militarization of South Korea, for this will complicate the overall situation in the Far East and the Pacific region and lay a [word indistinct] obstacle before the reunification of your country.

A month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. forces out of South Korea and to reunify the country by peaceful and democratic means is now underway in the Soviet Union. In numerous rellies and demonstrations, the workers of our country are join their voices of support for the Korean brothers' just demands to force the U.S. forces out of South Korea and to open a road to the reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of the entire Korean people. [applause]

Dear Korean friends, [words indistinct] the members of our delegation are visiting your country for the first time. I will not conceal the fact that we had heard much about the successes you have attained in socialist construction. However, what we have seen surpasses what we had expected. We are happy to greet this holiday for both of us in the beautiful land of Korea.

Today, as we greet the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, a significant day in the history of the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, we sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people a new great success, under the (?active) leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the peaceful reunification of Korea and in their struggle to carry out the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress. [applause]

Long live the friendship and fraternal cooperatin between the CPSU and the WPK, between the USSR and the DPRK, and between the Soviet people and the Korean people! [applause]

Long live peace throughout the entire world! [applause]

Comrades, to commemorate our delegation's visit to Korea, I am going to offer you a red banner. [applause]

SOVIET GROUP TOURS MONGYONGDAE, NAMPO BARRAGE

SK071035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternte member of politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance visited Mangyongdae on July 6.

It was accompanied by Yi Kun-mo, alternative member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and others.

Listening to an explanation about the revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the guests saw the historic mementoes preserved in his old home in Mangyongdae.

The delegation made the following entry in the visitors' book: "We are reassured once again that you are educating the youth and entire people in the love for the socialist homeland and the spirit of fidelity based on the glorious revolutionary traditions created in the national liberation struggle which was waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song."

The delegation visited the Nampo barrage, a great monumental edifice, built at the estuary of the river Taedong on the Korean West Sea by damming off eight kilometers of rough sea.

Thousands of working people in Nampo warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Soviet people, close brothers andd comrades-in-arms, at the entrance of the barrage, shouting "welcome," "friendship" and "solidarity" and waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

The guests went round the monument to the barrage, the swing bridge, the historical monument and locks, while being briefed on the fact that the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers built the world's biggest barrage with their own design, technique, strength and materials, upholding the vast plan of great nature-remaking of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The head of the delegation said it is a great thing that the Korean people built such a gigantic barrage in a short period.

The delegation visited the grand people's study house on the same day.

SOVIET DELEGATIONS VIEW DANCE PERFORMANCE

SK071024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Soviet delegations attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance appreciated a song and dance performance at the Mansudae Art Theatre Sunday.

Invited to see the performance were the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee; commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet, and of the Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army; and other Soviet delegations and Soviet guests; Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Yi Kun-mo and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, minister of Culture and Art; Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; and working people in the city.

The program included Korean and Soviet songs and dance pieces.

The performance helped further deepen the strong friendly feelings between the peoples and armies of the two countries. It was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

A basket of flowers was presented to the performers for their successful show.

BANQUET HELD FOR SOVIET DELEGATIONS 6 JULY

SK070515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the goverment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday evening on the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present at the banquet were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Yon Hyong-muk, Kum Yong-nam and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kun-mo, Kim Pok-sin and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, minister of Culture and Art; Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; Choe Chong-kun, minister of Foreign Trade; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the C.C., the League of Socialist Working Youth, and others.

Invited there were members of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee; commanding officers of the flotilla Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet; commanding officers of the Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, the Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army; members of the delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the CPSU headed by V.I. Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee; the delegation of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the CPSU headed by Valeriy Nagonechni, secretary of the Maritime Territorial Party Committee; the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by V.P. Shapliko, secreatary of its Central Committee; the delegation of Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Arseni Vanitski, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Byelorussian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; the Russian people's orchestra named after Osipov headed by Baev Anatoli, director of musical institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]; and other Soviet delegations which are attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty, Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, and his embassy members.

Kang Song-san and Yuriy Solovyev made speeches.

The banquet took place in an atmosphere overflowing with feelings of fraternal friendship.

Kang Song-san Banquet Speech

SK080351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at a banquet arranged by the WPK Central Committee and DPRK Government on 6 July at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, members of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, and close Soviet comrades:

Today, we are very happy to be here together with our close friends and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, the Soviet comrades, to magnificently celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Following last year's joint celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation as a great political felicitous event, the peoples of our two countries are marking the significant 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, once again as a common fete. This is a powerful demonstration of the invincible vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship and a clear manifestation of the common desire of the two parties, two countries, and two peoples to carry forward and develop forever the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Availing myself of this occasion, which is overflowing with warm fraternal friendship, entrusted by and in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government, and in the name of the Korean people, first of all, I once again warmly welcome the visit to our country by various Soviet delegations, including the delegation of the Soviet party and Government headed by the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and a flying corps of the Soviet Air Force.

Twenty-five years ago today, the peoples of the two countries signed the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, reflecting the unanimous will to frustrate and check the aggression and war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to preserve peace in Asia and the world. With the signing of this treaty, an epochal event in developing Korean-Soviet relations, the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries were legally and firmly fixed and they have further been strengthened and developed as alliance relations.

The Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has in the past period greatly contributed to the prevention of the manuvers of the imperialists to provoke a new war and to defending the security of the two countries and peace in the Far East, Asia, and the world.

Although it was only 25 years ago when the alliance relations were established between Korea and the Soviet Union, their historical roots are very deep. For a very long time, the peoples of our two countries have traversed together an arduous and glorious struggle path to attain the victory of the socialist and communist cause against imperialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this course, the peoples of our two countries have established inseparable blood ties with each other and have become class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms to each other.

Today, the traditional Korean-Soviet friendly relations are blossoming and developing each day following the milestone provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union 2 years ago and by the historical meetings between the leaders of the two countries.

Our party and government are very satisified with this.

Over the past years, the peoples of Korea and Soviet Union have victoriously promoted the revolution and construction in their countries and actively contributed to increasing the might of socialism as a whole, positively supporting and cooperating with each other in the spirit of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The fraternal Soviet people are energetically striving for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and overall completion of socialism, upholding the grand program presented by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes achieved by the Soviet people as over their own, and wholeheartedly wish them new success in their future struggle to brilliantly complete the 12th 5-year Plan which will serve as a decisive stage in their struggle to implement the strategic policy of the party.

We also highly appreciate the consistent efforts exerted by the Soviet party, Government, and people to check and frustrate the nuclear arms buildup and war maneuvers of the imperialists, to make the international situation sound, and to preserve world peace and security, and fully support all the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union.

Our people are now tenaciously struggling to defend the eastern guard post of socialism and to hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the difficult circumstances in which the country remain divided and in which we stand face to face directly with the U.S. imperialists.

Our people, who are advancing upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, are now full of firm conviction in the victory of the revolution and in an optimistic view of the world and are full of determination to successfully overcome any obstacles laid in the path of advancement, more than at any previous time.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep thanks to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union who are lending support and encouragement to the cause of our socialist construction and of national reunification.

It is a consistent stand maintained by our party and the government of the republic to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and preserve peace there and to peacefully solve the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation.

However, the United States, presenting the fabrication of two Koreas as the basic straegy for its present policy toward Korea, is positively protecting the South Korean pupppets' anticommunist confrontation and fascist military policy and is making the situation in our country become acute to the extreme.

While accelerating the scheme to fabricate the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are shipping into South Korea a mass number of nuclear weapons of various types and modern means of war and are continuing to kick up rackets of nuclear war exercises against us. Not only has it declared the Korean peninsula as the forefront of U.S. strategy, but it also openly babbles that another Korean war would be a nuclear war.

Military threats to us are posed not only by South Korea, but also by all of U.S. military bases in neighboring areas of our country. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand into vast areas in Asia and the world and will eventually become a nuclear war.

We have put forward various types of political solutions as fundamental measures for the prevention of war and for the consolidation of peace. We also have presented reasonable proposals time after time for the elimination of the dangers of armed clashes.

Entering this year we proposed to stop large-scale military exercises and suspend all military exercises in the period of dialogue. We also proposed to the United States and the South Korean side the holding of talks between military authorities.

The government of the republic again proposed the creation of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have responded to our peace-loving efforts with malicious anticommunist rackets and war exercise rackets. This shows that the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are, in actuality, not concerned about pece, though they are superficially babbling about peace or dialogue and that they are the ones who are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea should abandon their maneuvers to provoke a new war without delay.

Our people will fight staunchly against war and for the defense of peace by joining forces with the peoples of the socialist countries, including the Soviet people, and all the world's peace-loving people and achieve without fail our historical cause of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the world.

Our people will treasure Korean-Soviet friendship forged in the flames of revolutionary struggle and will make every possible effort to further consolidate the relations of alliance with the Soviet peoples. We are convinced that your visits to our country will make a great contribution to demonstrating the great vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship, which has been strongly consolidated on the basis of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and to further consolidating and developing it.

In conclusion, I propose a toast at this gathering, which is overflowing with feelings of friendship, to the invincibly militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and Soviet people; to the long life and good health of the respecred Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health of the respected Comrade Yuriy Solovyev; to the good health of Soviet guests; and to the good health of all of the comrades who are here with us.

Solovyev Banquet Speech

SK080452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Speech by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, at a banquet arranged by the WPK Central Committee and DPRK Government on 6 July at the People's Cultural Hall in Pyongyang — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Korean friends and comrades:

I first of all deem it my lofty duty to sincerely express thanks to the WPK Central Committee and the government of the Republic for the invitation to the functions celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the USSR-DPRK Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and to today's banquet marking this anniversary. I also wholeheartedly express thanks for the warm words and friendly wishes extended to our country, our party, our people, and our leaders that we have received in your friendly country.

Throughout the history of Soviet-Korean relations are many unforgettable events and significant commemorative days which have become great milestones in constantly strengthening and developing the ties of traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries. The conclusion of the joint, bilateral treaty in Moscow on 6 July 1961 is one of the most important and significant events. With the conclusion of this treaty, our two socialist countries and two peoples have fixed their relationship of alliance, traditional friendship, fraternal cooperation, and militant solidarity.

As they have clearly been solidified and legally enacted, the friendly Soviet-Korean relations not only have been developed onto a new, higher stage, but have also been further expanded and deepended. Thus, a wide prospect for useful cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, progress in science and technology, and culture has unfolded.

This treaty, which is based on Marxism-Leninism, proletarian socialist internationalism, and the principles of complete equality, mutual respect, and mutual trust, has become and is an important factor for maintaining peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and the Pacific on the abundant basis of the developing Soviet-Korean relations. It is certain that the Soviet-Korean treaty will, in the future, too, faithfully serve peace, the cause of the people's friendship, and basic interests of our two countris and of all the socialist countries.

The working people of our two countries are now celebrating the glorious commemoration day amid circumstances under which great political and labor upsurges are being effected. The decision of the historic 27th CPSU Congress means a fundamental turn in all fields of politics, economy, and spiritual life for the Soviet people. The collective wisdom of the party has provided answers to the principled, important problems of further developing our society, has armed each Soviet Communist Party member and the Soviet people with the principle of conduct, and has let them clearly understand new tasks and detailed ways for their implementation.

The CPSU general line for accelerating the social and economic development of the country and for solidifying peace in the world, which has been clearly proven in the documents of the congress, has opened a new (?stage) in the communist construction theory and its practice, and has become the basis of the multilateral tasks that our party of Lenin and all of our people are carrying out today.

Today, the Soviet people are devotedly working and thoroughly fulfilling assigned plans at all posts of communist construction by responding to the decision of the congress, the CPSU Central Committee's letter of appeal to the Soviet working people, and the decision of the recently held meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet through their practrical work.

In this course, new prospects and possibilities for further expanding economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, including the DPRK, have unfolded.

All successes attained by the DPRK in socialist construction are first of all a fruition of the devoted efforts of the Korean people under the leadership of the WPK. These successes have also clearly shown the realistic nature of proletarian socialist internationalism, its great vitality, and the specific character of the useful cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries.

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction and wish them a new great success in the fulfillment of the task set forth at the 6th Congress of the WPK. Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean treaty, we can indicate, with great satisfaction, that the relations of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries have invariably developed in the major directions of socialist and communist construction.

Economic, scientific, and technological ties between the two countries have been deepened, and cooperation in the cultural, scientific, and education fields has been extensively developed. The contacts between the CPSU and the WPK, between public organizations, between leagues of creative functionaries, between plants and enterprises, and between education organs have become closer. In these contacts, the two sides have attached primary importance to completely embodying the agreements reached during the official and goodwill visit to the Soviet Union of the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in May 1984 and at subsequent talks and meetings between leaders of the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

The stand of our friendly two countries toward the problem of war and peace, the most urgent problem of the present times, fully accords with the spirit of the treaty.

While having constant interest in securing the peace and security of the people, the Soviet Union has sternly struggled against the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and has resolutely struggled to eliminate the threat of nuclear weapons, to restrain the arms race, to solidify peace, and to make the overall international situation sound.

The party's Central Committee political report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress specially emphasized that the struggle against the threat of nuclear weapons and the arms race and for preserving and solidifying overall peace is the basic direction of party activities in the international arena. Detailed ways for achieving such a main goal in the developmentof the international situation at present are included in the statement by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986 and the docoments of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The essence of the comprehensive and constructive peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union that have won warm concurrence and support from all progressive mankind as well as from the Korean people is to contribute to improving the international situation to the maximum and to open the road of restraining the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it from expanding to space.

While struggling to alleviate tension, to completely abolish nuclear weapons and chemical weapons by the end of the present century, to create a most comprehensive international security system, and to develop cooperation, the Soviet Union has always considered the interests of all countries and people of the world.

For the people of the Asian Continent and the Pacific region, the problem of peace and security has been presented no less acutely than for the people in Europe. Therefore, the Soviet program for peace accords with the aspiration and desire of the people in these regions.

We can indicate, with great feelings of gratitude, the fact that our Korean friends have fully supported and approved this program. Our Korean friends are seriously concerned over the complicated international situation in the Far East and the entire Asian and Pacific region together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In areas close to the borders of the Soviet Union, the DPRK and other Asian socialist countries, the U.S. military potential has been rapidly increased. A provocative, large-scale military exercise has been staged on a regular basis in these areas. A military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea has been fabricated. South Korea has been turned into a forward nuclear base of the Pentagon. A militarist trend is growing in Japan. This cannot but arouse our common apprehension. All of this urgently demands that a comprehensive step for security in Asia be provided. The essence of such a step should serve to pool the efforts of all Asian countries for preserving peace in this continent and the rest of the world as stressed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The peace-loving policy of the Asian socialist countries and the Nonaligned Movement plays an important role in the struggle for peace and security. The peace initiatives put forward by the Asian socialist countries and the Nonaligned Movement have constituted valuable contributions to the common cause of preventing the danger of war.

The constructive proposals of the DPRK for making the situation on the Korean peninsula sound and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone have won invariable support from the Soviet Union and the progressive social circles of the world.

We express full [chonpokjok] and complete [wanjonha] sympathy with the DPRK's just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. We support the proposal for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and for adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, as well as the proposal for holding parliamentary talks. We support such steps as the DPRK Government's unilateral adoption of a decision not to stage large-scale military exercises.

The Korean people's struggle against the maneuvers to perpetuate the division of the country and to force two Koreas has won understanding and sympathy.

The peace initiatives of the DPRK can be justifiably regarded as one of the important measures to practically realize a comprehensive step concerning the problem of peace and security in Asia.

During the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea and to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis which is now being observed in the Soviet Union, the Soviet people express complete and full support for your just demand.

Comrades, marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a glorious commemorative day, we extend our sincere, fraternal greetings to the DPRK working people and wish you a new, great success in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country? Under the tested leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Intimate comrades, upon the authorization that I have received, I convey warm greetings from the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Communist Party members, and all the Soviet people to you and all the working people in the DPRK. I wish esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev long life and good health. I wish esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life and good health. I wish esteemed Comrade O Chin-u and Kang Song-san good health and success in their work. I wish all Korean and Soviet comrades present here good health and happiness.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION

SK071056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim il-song received today the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Yuri Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, on a visit to Korea to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs. Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov was also on hand.

The head of the delegation presented a personal letter of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him. Comrade Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the delegation.

DELEGATION HEAD PRESENTS GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK070557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, on a visit to Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Yuriy Solovyev.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION WELCOMED IN N. HWANGHAE

SK080522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) — A North Hwanghae provincial mass meeting welcoming the Soviet Party and Government delegation attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held Monday at the Sariwon City Plaza with the attendance of over 50,000 working people of all walks of life and school youth and children.

Addressing the meeting Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, said that the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has greatly contributed to firmly defending socialist gains and successfully accelerating the building of socialism and communism in the two countries and consolidating peace in Asia and the world against imperialism in the period since its announcement to the world.

The fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are successfully waging a struggle to comprehensively complete socialism and further advance the Soviet society toward communism, he said, and went on:

The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Party and Government enjoys full support and sympathy of the world progressive people. We actively support the anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Party and Government and join the world progressive people in strongly demanding that the United States renounce at once its adventurous nuclear war policy for world supremacy.

Our people will remain faithful to their commitments of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and thus tighten still more the class bonds and relations of alliance between the two peoples.

Member of the delegation Pavel Fechirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Territorial Committee of the CPSU, expressed in his speech the belief that the Soviet-Korean Treaty will play a particularly important role in checking and frustrating imperialist aggression moves and help toward strengthening all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in the future, too.

He said: The creative plans of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Socialist Korea are for a durable peace in Asia and the world. We will fight side by side to defend and consolidate peace.

Saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making a great contribution to achieving security in Asia, he pointed out: The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, put forward important initiatives for dispelling tension on the Korean peninsula and thus showed to the whole world that it is the DPRK not the South Korea nor its patrons, which is interested in the security of the Korean peninsula.

In the Soviet Union full support and solidarity is expressed for the proposals of the DPRK Government to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and create conditions for relaxing the tension in this area and continuing practical talks by realising contact in the military field.

I stress once again that the Soviet Union is a true friend and ally of the DPRK, which actively supports in every way the powerful advance of the Korean people in economic construction and their efforts to heighten the international prestige of the country.

Kim Hyong-chong Banquet Speech

SK080455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a banquet Monday evening for the Soviet Party and Government delegation.

Present at the banquet on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

Present there were Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, and Kim Yong-chae, minister of Post and Telecommunications and chairman of the C.C., the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, who are members of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

The banquet was addressed by Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and B. Yazkuliev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kim Hyong-chong said that over the past 25 years, the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has made a great contribution to safeguarding the gains of revolution and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world against the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Through our meeting with you we have gained better knowledge of the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in their endeavours to fulfill the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the Twelfth 5-year plan under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and heartily wish you greater success in the efforts to carry through the strategic policy of the party, he said, and stressed:

The working people in the province, together with the entire Korean poeple, will resolutely defend and develop and strengthen down through all generations the Korean-Soviet friendship cemented as a class alliance, whatsoever rigorous trial may come, and always advance hand in hand with the fraternal Soviet people on the same road of the struggle for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Yazkuliev Banquet Speech

SK080528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, arranged a banquet Monday evening for the Soviet Party and Government delegation.

Member of the delegation B. Yazkuliev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, spoke at the banquet.

He noted that the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed 25 years ago has consolidated the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples.

Recalling that the delegation was received by Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: The warm and kind hospitality accorded us clearly demonstrated once again the daily strengthening fraternal relations between the two parties and the commonness of the purpose of the two peoples.

He further said:

While staying in your country and going round Sariwon, the centre of North Hwanghae province, we could see at first hand how persistently the working people of the DPRK work to fulfill the tasks for further social progress, which were set forth at the 6th Congress of the party, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We express thanks to our Korean friends for their invariable support to the Soviet Union in its struggle to defend peace and prevent the danger of a nuclear war.

We are against any attempt to form a regional military and political bloc and create an atmosphere of confrontation and alienation in the Asia-Pacific region and all manner of sinister military and political moves.

The Soviet Union strongly and invariably holds that the reunification question of Korea must be fairly solved and fully supports the constructive proposals of the DPRK demanding that tensions be eased on the Korean peninsula and this area be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the destiny of the Korean people be shaped by themselves.

In other words, the reunification of Korea must be achieved on a peaceful and democratic basis.

We assure you of our fidelity to article five of our treaty of alliance which emphasizes its conformity with the national interests of the Korean people and the preservation of peace in the Far East.

SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET DETACHMENT VISITS WONSAN

NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Visit

SK040248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 3 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July Article: "We Warmly Welcome Sentries of Peace"]

[Text] A detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and a flying corps of the Soviet Air Force will make an official and friendly visit to our country today. Officers and men of our People's Army and all of the Korean people warmly welcome the visit to our country of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Air Force.

The visit of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force is the second, following a similar visit last year. While staying in our cuntry, they will participate in functions to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

This is another mighty demonstration of the militant friendship and solidarity which increases each day between the armies and people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force have traversed an arduous but glorious road of struggle for the security and peace of the Soviet fatherland. Early in World War II, the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet defended sea routes in the Far Eastern region, and Soviet naval ships and Air Force units were attached to the North Sea Fleet, the Baltic Sea Fleet, and the Black Sea Fleet, during which they fought bravely.

Numerous marine corps troops of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet participated in the battles of Moscow, the Volga River, and (Kkakka) and were cited for bravery in the heroic defense battles of Sevastapol and Leningrad.

After the Hitler fascists were mopped up in Europe, the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet participated in the war against Japan, together with numerous officers and men of the Red Army, and performed immortal exploits in the struggle to annihilate the Japanese militarists' airplanes, imperialist naval ships, air bases, and other military facilities. Numerous officers and men participated in the battle to liberate Korea and sacrificed their noble lives. The flying corps of the Soviet Air Force also performed great services in battles to annihilate fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

The matchless massive heroism and lofty spirit of sacrifice displayed by officers and men of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet in the battle to liberate Korea is still vividly alive in the memory of our people even today, some 40 years later. Thus, the name of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet has been widely known to our people and has been called a symbol of Korea-Soviet friendship. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea-Soviet friendship is based on the firm relationship of class alliance and comradely fraternity and has a long historic tradition.

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors linked by a river, and the people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers and intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have jointly struggled toward a common ideal and goal for a long time.

In the joint struggle against the brigandish Japanese imperialists, the people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union shed blood together. They supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle for socialist construction.

The fraternal Soviet people not only assisted our people both materially and morally in the past fatherland liberation war period, but also actively cooperated during the postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction.

In the international arena, the Soviet Union has actively supported the initiatives and steps of our party and government for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, and has extended firm solidarity to our people's struggle to realize these initiatives and steps.

The friendship and cooperation between the people and armies of our two countries, forged amid the flames of the revolutionary struggle and constantly developed based on militant friendship and international solidarity, have been deepened legally by the Korea-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and now constantly strengthened and developed with each passing day.

In particular, the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and his meetings with Soviet party and state leaders were an epochal event which expanded and developed the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship to a new, high stage.

Our people rejoice over having the Soviet people as their intimate comrades-in-arms and allies. They are satisfied with the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- have extensively flowered and developed.

The Soviet Union is the fatherland of Leninism and the first socialist state of the world. After the great October socialist revolution, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU and the banner of Leninism, defeated the imperialists' aggression and the resistance of the domestic counterrevolutionary cliques and first pioneered the road of socialist construction. Thus, through their protracted and arduous struggle, the Soviet people built the developed and powerful socialist state on the wide Soviet land seen today.

Today, firmly rallied around the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people and their armed forces vigorously struggle to implement the decision of the 27th party congress and the decision of the recently held June plenary session of the party, and actively make efforts to oppose the imperialists' aggression and war provocation maneuvers and safeguard the peace and security of the world.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government recently unilaterally put forward a series of important proposals to alleviate tension in Europe and the rest of the world and to eliminate the danger of a world war, a thermonuclear war.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes attained by the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people involved in the revolution and construction during the past period as if these successes were their own. They sincerely with the Soviet people brilliant success in the social and economic development of the country in the future.

Along with this, our people highly evaluate the efforts by the CPSU and the Soviet people to oppose maneuvers to provoke a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- by the imperialists controlled by the U.S. imperialists, and to preserve peace in Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world. Our people also actively support the new peaceloving initiatives and proposals advanced recently by the Soviet party and Government.

Today, the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force have been strengthened into reliable armed forces which check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers in Asia and the Pacific area and which firmly defend peace and security there.

The Soviet Union has successfully performed its honorable mission as the (?sacred castle) of world peace because it has the invincible armed forces equipped with the latest military technology and equipment.

Further consolidation and development of the Korea-Soviet friendship is of important significance to accelerating the socialist construction of the people of the two countries, to strengthening solidarity of the socialist forces, and to defending peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and the rest of the world.

In the future, too, our people will make all possible efforts to constantly consolidate and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people under the banner of Marxism-Leninsim and proletarian internationalism. We firmly believe that the visit to our country of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force will greatly contribute to vigorously (?promoting) the relations of friendship and cooperation between the armies and people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Arrives 4 July

SK040525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet commanded by Admiral Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, entered the Port of Wonsan today to participate in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The detachment consists of the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk, the large anti-submarine ship Admiral Spiridonov, and the escort ship Ryany.

The current visit of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet will serve as an important opportunity to further consolidate the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, to frustrate and check the aggression and war maneuvers of the imperialists led by the common enemy, the U.S. imperialists, to defend the security of the two countries and socialist gains, and to preserve peace in Asia and the world.

The heroic city of Wonsan, which is greeting the envoys of the Soviet Army who are making an official friendship visit to our country during circumstances in which the sentiment of friendship and unity which have been firmly established between the peoples of the two countries surges further ahead, was engulfed in a warm atmosphere of welcome today.

The main streets and high buildings in the city were beautifully decorated with writings and various adornments welcoming the Soviet marines' visit.

Hung on the wharf on which flags of our country and Soviet flags as well as thousands of red banners were vigorously flying were large paintings to symbolize the friendship and unity between the armies of the two countries.

Floating in the sky above the wharf were balloons upon which were printed the words "Welcome" and "Friendship." Slowly moving on the waters off the Plaza of Triump were ships decorated beautifully with various type of flowers.

The long breakwater that runs from the wharf and the entrance to Songdowon to Changdok Island was lined fully by tens of thousand of working people, youths, students, and the People's Army soldiers who came from the city with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, flags of the two countries, flower bouquets, and rubber balloons.

Visible on every face of the welcoming crowds was the great joy of meeting with the close comrades-in-arms today when the great Korean-Soviet friendship, established during the course of the joint struggle for the victory of peace, socialism, and the communist cause of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, is further consolidating and developing with each passing day.

Portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev were placed with due respect in the middle of the welcoming crowds. Also erected in the middle of the crowds were billboards of slogans that read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!," "Long live the glorious WPK!", "Long Live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!", and "Long live the CPSU!"

Also erected on the wharf were billboards upon which were written such slogans as "We warmly welcome the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet!" and "Long live the indomitable friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union!"

The port, where Korean and Soviet songs were continuously echoing, was filled with gladness and deep emotion in receiving the Soviet military envoys, who are again today visiting our country along the sea route where friendly ties were furter strengthened through a meeting between our KPA marines and the marines of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet last August when the 40th anniversary of the fatherland liberation was meaningfully celebrated. When the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet with the Minsk as the flagship under the escort of the a KPA naval patrol boat appeared, the crowd cheered and warmly welcomed it, waving flags and bouquets of flowers.

At 0800 in the morning, the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet slowly entered Wonsan Port and dropped anchor there. While the national anthems of the two countries were being played on the KPA naval warship and the Minsk and while a 21-gun salute boomed, the flags of our country and the Soviet Union were raised. The wharf was again filled with waves of flowers. In welcome of the Soviet people's friendly envoys, beautiful dances were performed on platforms decorated with flowers.

While receiving a warm welcome from the workers, Commander Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov and members of the detachment arrived on the wharf. Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and KPA Navy commander; Yim Hyong-pu, member of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Kyong-ho, vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society; KPA Lieutenant General Chong Ho-kyun; Major General Kwon Sang-ho; responsible for functionaries of party, government, administrative, economic, and labor organizations in Kangwon Province; and KPA general grade officers and officers warmly welcomed the members of the detachment. Genndiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy to our country, was present at the wharf.

A ceremony welcoming the members of the detachment of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet took place on the wharf. After the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country were played, Commander Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov reviewed the KPA Navy honor guard together with Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol. Following this, a march of the honor guard took place. Members of the Juvenile Corps presented bouquets of flowers to Commander Vladimir Vasiliyevich Sidorov and the staff members of the detachment. While walking in front of the crowd, who were warmly welcoming them, chanting slogans of welcome, friendship, and unity and waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers, the guests extended combative greetings from the Soviet people and soldiers.

Today, the firm will and aspirations of the peoples and soldiers of the two countries to make great Korean-Soviet friendship eternally blossom generation after generation despite any difficulties and storms were vigorously shown at the port.

The song and dance ensemble of the Pacific Fleet also accompanied the members of the detachment.

Soviet, KPA Admirals Meet

SK041124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, Navy commander of the Korean People's Army, and Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, separately met today Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and conversed with him in a friendly atmosphere when he paid courtesy calls on them. Kim Il-chol arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Soviet Admiral Lays Wreath

SK041059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Crew of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet on an official goodwill visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, laid a wreath today in the cemetery of Soviet Army officers and men in Wonsan.

Present there were Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the fleet, and the crew of the flotilla and military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Gennadiy Bulanov.

Senior Vice Admiral Kin Il-chol, naval commander of the Korean People's Army; Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon provincial Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and chairman of the Xangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and others were also present.

A wreath in the name of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet was laid in the cemetery amid the playing of wreath-laying music.

Laid in the cemetery were also a wreath in the joint name of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee and wreaths in the name of local party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, working people's organizations, friendship organizations, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, educational institutions and KPA units.

The attendants observed a silent tribute to the memory of the Soviety Army men and officers who laid down their lives in sacred battles for defeating Japanese imperialism and liberating Korea. Then they went round the cemetery.

Sidorov Holds Press Conference

SK090915 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1229 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] While paying an official and friendly visit to our country, Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, conducted a press conference today on the Minsk, a large atisubmarine cruiser.

Participating in this press conference were reporters from the press sectors in the central area and Kangwon Province -- from KCNA, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, and the newspaper office of the KPA. Also participating in this press conference were reporters accompanying the flotilla. Sidorov, commander of the Pacific fleet, spoke at the press conference.

[Begin Sidorov recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Respected reporters from the press sector and dear comrades and friends: On behalf of the leading segment of the Pacific fleet and officiers and men of the flotilla. I warmly welcome you aboard this flagship. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea and of the eve of the approaching 40th anniversary of the liberation of your country, we deliver, through the press medium, warm greetings and a hearty congratulary message to the courageous KPA soldiers, to the Korean sailors, to the Wonsan citizens, and to the people of Kangwon Province, from the sailors of the Pacific Fleet and from the Soviet people.

Because the people of our two countries jointly struggled in the battle against the Japanese aggressors, this anniversary is our common holiday. We will understand and will never forget the exploits of the Korean Communists, guerrillas, and patriots, who fougth courageously under the leadership of Comrade Kil Il-song.

Also, we will never ever forget the Korean patriots, the soldiers of the Soviet Army, and the sailors of the Pacific Fleet, who scrificed their lives for the liberation of Korea.

Our friendship, which emerged in reolutionary struggle and which has been cultivated in blood, is firm and solid. Our friendship is based on a firm foundation -- that is, the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea, whose 25th anniversary we are now greeting.

The Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea conforms well not only with the revolutionary cause of our two countries, but also with the peaceful interests of the Asia and Pacific region and the world.

At the invitation ofthe DPRK Government, a flotilla of the Soviet fleet, which consists of the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, [words indistinct] submarine [words indistinct], the guardship Ryany, and the oil-tanker (alubun), has arrived to pay a friendly visit to Korea.

We extend sincere thanks to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the leading segment of the KPA Navy for helping us become much more familiar with the daily life, culture, and customs of the fraternal Korean people by visiting your beautiful country and explaining our feelings of true friendship to the Korean people.

I am going to introduce to you the leading segment of the flotilla and captains. [End recording]

He referred to the members and structure of the flotilla.

[Begin Sidorov recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The warships of the flotilla are merely part of our Pacific Fleet. After visiting warships and [words indistinct], you will have a good understanding of the flotilla. You will much more closely understand the high militant upsurge brought about by the sailors -- an upsurge brought about by the historical decision of the 27th Plenum of the CPSU and by the decision of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The sailors of our warship are members of a harmonious family. Serving on warships are representatives of 42 races and minor ethnic groups of our great fatherland. All of them are united in their will to honorably carry out their assigned task of reliably safeguarding [words indistinct] of our fatherland and of the fraternal socialist countries in a responsible manner.

The practical activities of all the Soviet people are directed toward successfully implementing the decision of the 27th plenary session of the CPSU and toward carrying out the tasks of the Twelfth 5-year plan. However, this decision and these tasks have been forced to be implemented and carried out under circumstances in which the international situation and the military and political situation in the Asian region are extremely complicated.

There is no more important task for us than to preserve peace and earth. The combat readiness of the Soviet people, workers, and the Soviet Army and Navy serve this strategic line of the party. The complicated nature of the international situation and the danger of explosion are related to [words indistinct] of the U.S. ruling segment and of their allies. Due to their maneuvers, [passage indistinct].

The U.S. imperialists are making particularly dangerous war preparations in the Asia and Pacific region. Having occupied South Korea, the U.S. forces have turned it into a base for a nuclear war. In an attempt to achieve military and political supremacy in this region, they are trying to concoct a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to form a new, closed military and political group.

With the purpose of starting a war, large-scale provocative military exercises, such as "Team Spirit" and "RIMPAC," have been staged. However, there are forces critically opposing the aggressive nature of imperialism. They are the world's socialist forces.

The people on our planet much more closely link the destiny of peace and social progress with these forces. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 27th Party Congress: We firmly believe that we can readily carry out the most complicated socialist task. To achieve this end, we should develop our potential. What is significant in our daily life is for us to much more positively cooperate with each other. We can consolidate friendship and cooperation between our two countries by extensively developing relations in the political, economic, ideological, [word indistinct], and other sectors. The visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and subsequent meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Korea have greatly contributed to advances along this road.

The Soviet People entertain feelings of most sacred friendship toward the Korean people. We truly rejoice over the successes attained by the Korean people in achieving social, economic, and cultural development. The Soviet Union invariably and firmly support the DPRK's proposals for forcing the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and for achieving peaceful and democratic reunification.

Soviet Navy warships have paid friendly visits to the DPRK on many occasions. Meetings between Soviet sailors and Korean friends are characterized by [words indistinct]. We hope that our current visit will contribute to the cause of strengthening relations of friendship betwen our two countries. We extend thanks for the fact that by visiting historical and scenic sites in your country during the visit, Soviet sailors have come to understand aspects of the daily life of the industrious Korean people, who are traversing the road of socialism, and their culture. By inviting Wonsan citizens and KPA soldiers and sailors aboard our warship, we plan to explain to them successes attained by our country and the Soviet people in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres and the development of the CPSU. Please come aboard our warship. Thank you for carefully listening to me. [end recording]

Questions were answered at the press conference.

BANGUET HELD TO HONOR SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET

Yim Hyong-ku Banquet Speech

SK080428 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Speech by Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial WPK Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, at a banquet arranged on 4 July by the Kangwon Provincial WPK Committee and Kangwon Provincial People's Committee in honor of the crew of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet -- read by announcer]

[Text] On this occasion, where revolutionary friendship and the spirit of intimacy are overflowing, I once again warmly welcome the visit to our country by the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by respected Comrade V.V. Sidorov.

The peoples of our country have always advanced together, hand in hand, along the road of the revolution against the common enemy. In this course, the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union have established inseparable blood relations and have become true class brothers.

The course covered since the conclusion of the treaty of alliance [tongmaeng choyak] between our two countries has been embroidered with beautiful friendship and unity. Our people are boundlessly happy because the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are being strengthened in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

The visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the historic meetings between the leaders of the two countries were a historic event which gloriously embroidered the chronicle of Korean-Soviet friendship.

Here, with the fraternal Soviet friends, as we look back on those historic days 2 years ago when the peoples of the two countries were seething with rapturous joy, we are refreshing our determination to bring the garden of Korean-Soviet friendship into fuller bloom.

Today, under the correct leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, who is an outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the fraternal Soviet people are upholding the decision of the 27th Party Congress and bringing about unprecedented upsurges in the struggle to comprehensively perfect socialism.

Our people consider the success which the Soviet people are winning in the struggle to fulfill the Twelfth 5-Year Plan as though it were their own. It is a decisive stage for the implementation of the party's economic strategy, and the acceleration of the social and economic developoment of the country.

The Soviet Union is excellently accomplishing its mission to defend world peace and security. We actively support the peace-loving proposals and initiatives which the Soviet party and Government have recently put forth to prevent the danger of nuclear war and guarantee real peace in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific region.

Today, our people are smashing every aggression and war maneuver of the enemy, who is becoming even more blatant with each passing day. We are firmly defending the eastern guard post of socialism.

Our people, who have been firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with a single ideology and will, are continuing to advance vigorously to successfully attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

Our people ardently desire peace and do not desire a war to break out again in Korea, which will turn all creations made through blood and sweat into ashes.

The government of our republic is making all possible efforts to alleviate tension in Korea and settle the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful way.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities have accepted none of our peace-loving proposals and initiatives, including the ones for tripartite talks and for talks between military authorities. They are constantly aggravating the situation.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must not misconstrue our peace-loving proposals and patient efforts as an expression of weakness.

The United States must abandon the scheme for two Koreas, and must withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea at once, along with nuclear weapons, and all other lethal weapons.

In the future, too, our people, by pooling strength with the peoples of the socialist countries, including the Soviet people, and all progressive peoples of the world, will vigorously wage the antiwar and antinulcear struggle for peace and will actively struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. The fraternal friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union will be everlasting.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries; to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of respected Comrade V.V. Sidorov; to the good health of the men and officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and to the good health of all comrades present here.

Sidorov Banquet Speech

SK080806 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 July 86

[Speech by V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, at the banquet arranged on the evening of 4 July by the Kangwon Provincial WPK Committee and Kangwon Provincial People's Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Korean friends and comrades, the visit to Korea by the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet began today. This is a political event of great significance in the lives of the people of our two countries.

Our visit coincides with the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the objectives of which are to decide the whole of the Soviet-Korean relations, guarantee peaceful and creative labor, and defend the gains of socialism and the fruits of labor from the aggression of outside forces.

On this meaningful occasion, in the name of the members of the flotilla and all of the members of the Pacific Fleet, I extend warm congratulations to you, and sincerely wish you new success in the struggle to accomplish the WPK's tasks for the eighties.

Korea is a fraternal neighbor of the Soviet Union. We share a common border and are surrounded by the same ocean. Contact between our two parties and relations between public organizations as well as art organizations, plants, enterprises, and educational organizations have become even closer. The exchange of delegations between many Korean and Soviet border areas in the Far East, as well as between the provinces, have already become traditioinal.

The militant friendship between the armies of our two countries and their naval warriors has likewise been strengthened and developed.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea is expanding based on equality. This makes it possible to exploit the superiority of socialism even more properly, and contributes to your successful attainment of the long-range goals of the socialist economic construction of the republic set forth by the WPK.

The historic visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and subsequent mutual visits by delegations of the parties and governments of the two countries provided new opportunities to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean people based on the principle of socialist internationalism.

The people of our two countries are performing peaceful and creative labor. Presently, efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet working people are being concentrated on implementing the strategic line of the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the social and economic development of the country by achieving comprehensive scientific and technological progress.

The Korean people and the people of Kangwon Province, under the correct leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, have advanced according to the line set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress and have won great success in socialist construction.

Socialist construction plans can be fulfilled only under firm, peaceful conditions. In this regard, we would like to stress the danger of the blatant maneuvers of the United States, Japan, and South Korea in trying to turn the Asia and the Pacific region into a stage to oppose the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and other socialist countries, as well as national liberation movement forces.

The Soviet Union thoroughly struggles for peace and security on the Asian continent and for peaceful cooperation among all countries. To settle the question for this region, the Soviet Union is calling for comprehensive and gradual action.

As has been stressed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, all Asian countries should pool their strength to guarantee peace and security.

We fully support the DPRK proposal to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to turn the Korean peninsula into an nuclear-free zone, and to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The Soviet people will always stand on the side of the Korean people struggling to reunify the fatherland.

Along with all Soviet people, our Soviet seamen will make every effort to expand and develop the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries in the interest of the peaceful and socialist cause of the two countries.

Long live the CPSU and the WPK, the vanguard units of the working people tested in the struggle for peace and socialism!

Long live the invincible fraternal friendship between the people, armies, and naval warriors of our two countries!

I propose a toast to the development of everlasting friendly and cooperative relations between the people and armies of the two countries, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song, the leaders of our two parties.

WONSAN RALLY WELCOMES SOVIET FLEET FLOTILLA

Yim Hyong-ku Rally Speech

SK100848 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] A Wonsan mass meeting will be held today at the Square of Triumph to welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

The meeting site was crowded with more than 100,000 workers, students, and soldiers of the People's Army in Wonsan, who gathered carrying the national flags of the two countries and bouquets. They entertained feelings of joy at meeting with the envoys of the Soviet people and Army, who have long jointly struggled to achieve common ideals and aims and who fully support and encourage the just cause of our people today.

Respectfully placed in the middle of the welcoming crowd were the portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and of comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also set up were slogan boards reading, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious WPK!" "Long live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev!" and "Long live the CPSU!" Also set up were slogan boards reading, "We warmly welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet," "Long live the invincible friendship and unity between the people and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union!" "Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union!" "The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea and take with them their nuclear weapons." "Let us further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries," and "Let us struggle to achieve durable world peace and security."

The national flags of our country and the Soviet Union and red banners vigorously fluttered at the meeting site to demonstrate the traditional friendship and unity between the people and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union, and large picture boards were set up. Balloons, on which the national flags of the two countries were drawn and on which the words welcome and friendship were written, were scattered throughout the square.

Admiral Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet; leading members of the flotilla; and (Bulanov), military attache of the Soviet Embassy in our country, appeared on the rostrum. Also appearing on the rostrum were Admiral Kim Il-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and commander of the KPA Navy; Yim Hyong-ku, member of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's committee; Choe Pok-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Pyong-ho, member of the WPK Central Committee, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association and vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; KPA Lieutenant General Chang Ho-kyun; KPA Major General Kwon Sang-ho; responsible functionaries from party, government, administrative, and economic agencies and workers' organizations in Kangwon Province; and KPA generals and officers.

The flowery waves of welcome powerfully swept the meeting site, and the words "welcome" and "friendship" were engraved among the crowd in the languages of the two countries. Youth corps members presented bouquets to commander Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov and to members of the flotilla.

[Begin unidentified person recording] Now we will open a Wonsan mass meeting to welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is visiting our country to mark the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union. [music]

Comrade Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, will speak first to welcome officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet. [end recording]

[Begin Yim Hyong-ku recording] Respected Comrade Valdimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet; comrade officers and men of the flotilla of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet; and comrades:

Workers in Wonsan have gathered here, entertaining feelings of great joy in meeting with officers and men of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is paying a friendly visit to our country to greet with our people the 25th anniversary of the signing the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Availing myself of this occasion, which overflows with feelings of militant friendship, and on behalf of all workers in Kangwon Province, I warmly welcome the visit to our country of the officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet led by respected Comrade Vladimir Sidorov. [applause]

Through you, I convey warm, militant greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and to all the officers and men of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet from workers in Kangwon Province. [applause]

Jointly commemorating a significant holiday of the people of Korea and the Soviet Union by mutually exchanging visits has been a good tradition developed between the people of the two countries on the road to achieving common aims and ideals. Last year Wonsan citizens excitedly met with the officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet at this square of triumph and splendidly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, our people's festive holiday. Greeting the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, the officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, along with the flagship Minsk, once again visit our province to meet with us. Viewing this, we much more deeply sense the will of the officers and men of the Soviet Army to further strengthen ties of militant friendship and unity, which have become deeper between the people and workers of Korea and the Soviet Union with the passage of time, to oppose the common enemy, and to achieve durable peace in Asia and the world. [applause]

Due to the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war, the situation on the Korean peninsula and in the area surrounding it has been strained more than ever before. While invariably harboring a wild desire for conquering the world and while clinging to the adventurous policy of strength, the U.S. imperialists have caused the situation in this area to become extremely strained and have increased their war plots.

In accordance with the U.S. policy of emphasizing the Far East, the strategy of [words indistinct] the U.S. forces in the Pacific region as a contingency has been changed into the strategy of reinforcement for mobility, and various types of warships, including the Enterprise, the largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the Midway, and offensive nuclear-powered submarines have successively visited Japan and South Korea.

In accordance with the U.S. world strategy to conquer all of Korea, Asia, and the world by holding onto South Korea as a colonial, military base and by using it as a springboard, South Korea has been turned into a large powderkeg of war, where large quantities of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction have been massed into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East.

While boisterously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the United States and the South Korean authorities have recently deployed aggressive troops in the forward area near the boundary line [kyonggyeson], have rapidly increased the mobile capability of these troops, and have zealously made war preparations. In particular, at an annual security consultative conference held in April this year, the United States and South Korea decided to continuously deploy U.S. forces in South Korea, to increase the military capability of these forces, and to continue large-scale joint military exercises.

While deploying aggressive troops in South Korea on a full-fledged scale, the United States has frequently staged provocative military exercises against us with the South Korean authorities. This year the United States staged the large-scale joint military exercise "Team Spirit-86" by mobilizing more than 200,000 troops and large quantities of sophisticated war material sufficient to wage a war.

The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is a preliminary war and an experimental nuclear war designed to preemptively strike the northern half of our republic.

While successively staging provocative military exercises, such as Ssangyong, Ttangbol, and Piho, the enemy has recently heightened tension on the Korean peninsula. No one can tell if the military exercise staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities will not expand to a real war designed to attack us at any moment.

Kangwon Province directly confronts the enemy across the Military Demarcation Line, and broad areas face the east sea. All workers of our Kangwon Province are deeply aware of their position in defending the eastern outpost of socialism, and while maintaining high revolutionary vigilance against the maneuvers of the enemy, they have positively joined the struggle for the great socialist construction.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message and the decision of the 11th plenary session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, our province vigorously struggles to carry out ahead of schedule the vast assigned task of building the economy under the tested leadership of our party. Although we are building socialism under difficult circumstances brought about by the strained situation, we overflow with a faith in victory.

The visits to our country and to Kangwon Province by officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet have greatly encouraged workers in the province, who have daily brought about new innovations in socialist economic construction. Your visits constitute serious blows to the enemy, who has strained the situation in Korea and has blazenly maneuvered to provoke a new war. [applause]

Our republic has exerted every sincere effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to eliminate the danger of war, and to peacefully achieve the country's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Ending the division of our people and reunifying the fatherland are the most urgent fighting task looming before the Korean people today. Peacefully resolving the Korean question poses an important question to preserving peace in Asia and the world.

It is our invariable stand to peacefully resolve the question of Korea's reunification not through war but through dialogue and negotiations. [applause]

Proceeding from this stand, the government of the republic advanced proposals for holding tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks. Following this, it took a new step early this year to stop large-scale military exercises throughout the entire territory of the northern half of the republic, beginning on 1 January. In accordance with the urgent requirements of the situation in our country, the KPA Supreme Command recently proposed convening talks among persons in military authority to include the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander-in-chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean minister of Defense This new proposal is an important measure of epochal significance in ending the state of tension and confrontation between the North and the South and in providing an atmosphere of detente and peace. [applause]

If the talks among persons in military authority are held according to our proposal, a new phase will open to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. However, instead of responding to our new proposal, the United States and the South Korean authorities have refused to accept it, offering a preposterous excuse. This clearly proves that the resumption of North-South dialogue and the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula boisterously babbled about by the United States and the South Korean authorities are all false and that they only seek aggression and war.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities cling to maneuvers to concoct two Koreas and if they continuously traverse the road of heightened tension, they will not be able to avoid strong denunciation from the peace-loving people of the world, who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend deep thanks to the Soviet party and Government and the fraternal Soviet people for positively supporting and encouraging our people's just cause for socialist construction and for the fatherland's independent reunification. [applause]

Comrade, the Soviet Union is the reliable citadel for world peace, and its invincible might has been firmly guaranteed by the heroic armed forces which won a reputation in the sacred war to annihilate the enemy. Indeed, the Soviet armed forces have traversed the road of victory overflowing with glory, together with the fraternal Soviet people, who have defended the gains of the October Revolution and have built a powerful socialist country in the vast Soviet Union.

The history of the bloody struggle of the Soviet people to defend the sacred Soviet fatherland from an invasion from fascist Germany during World War II shines much more brilliantly thanks to the immortal exploits of the sailors of the Pacific fleet together with the sailors of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets. [applause]

The sailors of the Pacific fleet fully displayed mass heroism and the spirit of matchless devotion in the war waged to annihilate and wipe out the Japanese imperialists.

Today the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet assumes a great role in defending the peace of the Soviet fatherland, in checking and thwarting the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war in the Pacific region, and in defending the eastern outpost of socialism.

Our people highly appraise the role of the sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet as the protector of peace. [applause]

Today under the wise leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the fraternal Soviet people and their armed forces, in upholding the magnificent program set forth at the 27th Party Congress, vigorously struggle to comprehensively complete socialism in the Soviet Union. They also struggle resolutely to oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists to provoke a new war.

As over our own, we rejoice over the successes attained by the Soviet people in the struggle to vigorously equip the people's economy with sophisticated technology, and to increase the people's welfare in accordance with the CPSU's strategic line for promoting the country's socioeconomic development, and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle. [applause]

We positively support the proposals and efforts of the Soviet party and Government and the fraternal Soviet people to check and thwart the maneuvers of the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, to step up the arms race and to provoke a nuclear war and to protect peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the world. [applause]

We wish the officers and men of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet greater success in their future military and political exercises to firmly safeguard the socialist gains with arms and to protect peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. [applause]

Today relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union have been continuously strengthened and developed to meet the interests of the people of the two countries and the requirements of the cause of socialism and communism. Relations between the two countries, which have been firmly linked to relations of alliance by the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, are relations of invincible and militant friendship which no force can destroy. These relations are lasting relations of friendship, which have been cultivated through class fidelity and through brotherly friendship.

Korean-Soviet friendship reached a new, higher stage with the visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and with the historical meeting between the leaders of the two countries as the momentum. [applause]

Our people are proud of having the Soviet people as their close comrades-in-arms and as allies, and they are determined to firmly consolidate Korean-Soviet friendship. Consolidating and developing Korean-Soviet friendship, which has been maintained by blood, generation after generation, is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic and is the firm will of our people. Just as they did in the past, our people will remain faithful, together with the Soviet people, to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union and will exert every possible effort to develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship. [applause]

The Korean people will always struggle with the Soviet people on the road of struggle toward opposing imperialism and toward achieving the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause, shouts]

Long live the invincible and fraternal friendship between the Korean and Soviet people! [applause]

Glory to officers and men of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet! [applause] [end recording]

[Begin unidentified person recording] Comrade Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, will present a congratulatory flag to Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, on behalf of the Wonsan mass meeting held to welcome the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which is visiting our country. [end recording]

Sidorov Rally Speech

SK081001 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Speech by Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, at a Wonsan mass meeting held on 5 July to welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet — recorded]

[Text] [Russian fading into Korean translation] Respected Comrade Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee; respected Comrade Kim Il-chol, commander of the KPA Navy; respected Korean brothers; and comrades. Representing the Soviet people and the Soviet armed forces, the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet has come to enjoy the great honor of participating in the glorious function held to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea.

During the sojourn by the flotilla of the Soviet fleet in fraternal Korea, where guests are treated cordially, we have found sufficient evidence of the maintenance of good relations between the people of our two countries.

During Korea-Soviet week being observed on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, mass meetings, festivals, visits, and gatherings will be arranged in our two countries.

This historically concluded treaty has consolidated militant ties of friendship, solidarity, and mutual trust, which have been hardened through a joint struggle and have been implemented over the passage of time. [applause]

We have cultivated fraternal friendship by shedding blood in the joint struggle against the Japanese aggressors and the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

Today the monumental memorial tower tells of glorious and heroic deeds; the people have always remembered them. [applause]

The exploits performed both by Korean patriots and Soviet soldiers have not vanished from the memory of the people, and have been told to a new generation. [applause] Heroes should be remembered forever. [applause] Glory should go to old soldiers and comrades-in-arms. [applause]

The treaty signed 25 years ago has served as a reliable guarantee for smashing an invasion from aggressive imperialist circles. The invincibility and great significance of this treaty was proven through the visit to our country by Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Under circumstances during which reactionary forces have not become submissive and during which they manufacture new weapons that heighten tension and can cause mankind to perish, deploying joint [word indistinct] system is of very great significance.

The Soviet Union understands and supports the DPRK's proposal for turning the Korean peninsula and Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone, for achieving the fatherland's reunification -- the Korean workers' long-cherished desire -- and for holding talks among persons in military authority to include the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. [applause]

Under circumstances during which the danger of war from imperialism has not vanished, the CPSU, while giving great consideration to strengthening the country's defense capability, has exerted every possible effort to reliably guarantee the security of our fatherland and allied countries just as Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stated. [applause]

I assure workers in Kangwon Province, who are participating in the mass meeting, that the Pacific fleet is ready to aid you at the first call of the party and the government by performing its assigned duty as a brother of the Korean people. [applause] We have been fully accommodated to perform this duty. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have given us the newest weapons. We possess excellent sailors and (?soldiers) to perform this duty.

Like the Korean people, by their national character and their social nature, the Soviet people love peace. Because of this, the CPSU has advanced many proposals to preserve peace during the course of implementing the decisions of the 27th Party Congress. We plan to complete our [word indistinct] revolutionary system and to implement an extensive socio-economic program.

We understand that to live peacefully, we should struggle to achieve peace. We also understand that the continuous strengthening and development of the policies of our two parties and governments, relations beween the Soviet Union and Korea, and ties of friendship between the people, troops, and navies of the two countries, which have further expanded and taken a new form, completely comply with this cause. Contacts between the parties and relations between the people, troops, and navies of the two countries, which have further expanded and taken a new form, completely comply with this cause. Contacts between the partie and relations between social organizations, artists' unions, communist enterprises, education agencies, and our soldiers and fleet sailors have become closer.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has been achieved based on guaranteeing complete equality in all sectors and on seeking mutual interest. This helps to much more successfully utilize the superiority of socialism and contributes to successfully implementing the prospective program set forth by the CPSU and the WPK to develop our two countries in the 1980's.

Dear friends, the warm, friendly, and cordial treatment we have received from workers in Wonsan will contribute to completing and strengthening friendship between the Soviet Kray region and Kangwon Province and between the navies of our two countries. [applause] I convey warm and militant greetings and best regards to you from soldiers in the Primorskiy Kray, from soldiers in the Far East region of the Soviet Union, from the members of the border security guards, and from the sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet. [applause]

Dear comrades, I assure you that together with all of the Soviet people, Soviet sailors will exert every possible effort to develop relations of fraternal friendship between our two countries to meet the interests of our two countries and the cause of peace and socialism. [applause]

Long live invincible friendship between the Soviet and Korean people and between our two countries' army and navy. [applause, shouts]

Glory should go to the CPSU and the WPK, the vanguards of the working people, which have been tested in the struggle for peace and the cause of socialism. [applause]

I am going to present a coungratulatory banner to the comrade responsible secretary as a token of the visit of the Pacific fleet flotilla to your country.

O CHIN-U, OTHERS CALL ON USSR FLOTILLA OFFICERS

SK052238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, met and had a friendly talk today with leading officers of the flotila of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, and of the flying corps of the Soviet Airforce led by Lieutenant General of the Airforce V.S. Bulankin, Airforce commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, when they paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were O Kuk-yol,, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, navy commander of the KPA, Air Colonel General Cho Myong-nik, Air Force commander of the KPA, Boris Morozov, minister-councillor, and Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

KPA NAVY COMMANDER TOURS SUBMARINE MINSK

SK052242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, and Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, today called at the Minsk, a large anti-submarine cruiser of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet.

They were accompanied by Choe Pok-hyon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, KPA Rear Admiral Kwon Sang-ho and other officials concerned and Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Gennadaiy Bulanov.

They were met by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and commanding officers of the flotilla. A welcome function for them took place on the "Minsk". They saw latest combat and technical equipment and facilities of the ship. Commander V.V. Sidorov hosted a breakfast for them. Speeches were made at the breakfast which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET NAVAL GROUP TOURS NOTABLE SIGHTS

[illegible] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- Commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, on an official goodwill visit to Korea inspected the Nampo Barrage on July 6.

Going round the main dam, the locks, the spillway and other structures, the guests expressed admiration at the fact that the Korean people and People's Army soldiers have successfully built the world's biggest barrage with their own efforts, technique and materials under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After the inspection, Commander V.V. Sidorov wrote in the visitor's book: We have been deeply impressed by the Nampo Barrage, a gigantic edifice built by the Korean people and People's Army soldiers. We sincerely wish the Korean people greater success in socialist construction.

The guests left a silk banner in the name of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet at the barrage.

Meanwhile, seamen of the flotilla visited the June 4 rolling stock complex.

The complex were festively decorated to welcome the seamen of the Soviet Union, a fraternal country.

Going round the main production processes of the complex the guests congratulated the workers of the complex on their achievements in reliably supporting the transportation front of socialist construction where the speed campaign is at its height.

At the Wonsan School of Arts, the guests went round classrooms and rehearsal rooms and appreciated an art performance of students.

They also inspected the Wonsan Disabled Soldiers' Plastic Daily Necessaries Factory and spent a pleasant hour at the Songdowon International Children's Union Camp with camping children.

Mangyongdae, Liberation Tower

SK070554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, who are attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance visited Mangyongdae Sunday.

The guests saw the historic momentoes preserved in the old home of the great leader President Kim Il-song, hearing an explanation about his revolutionary history and revolutionary family, and inspected historical site on Mangyong Hill.

They laid wreaths in the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong and before the Liberation Tower on the same day.

Earlier, on July 4, the crew of he flotilla appreciated a song and dance performance at the theatre of the Kangwon provincial art troupe.

And next day a performance was given by the song and dance ensemble of the fleet at the Songdowon open-air theatre in Wonsan and a meeting of seamen of the Korean People's Army and Soviet seaman was held on the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk.

The speakers at the meeting declared that the peoples and armies of the two countries would always fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle to check and frustrate the reckless war provocations of the U.S.-led imperialists and defend world peace.

Sunday friendship soccer and volleyball matches took place at the Wonsan stadium between Korean and Soviet seamen.

A friendship get-together of working people in Wonsan and crew of the flotilla was held at the Songdowon recreation ground, a friendship soiree of working people in Wonsan, KPA servicemen and crew of the flotilla in the plaza of triumph, and a joint meeting of members of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society in Kangwon province and crew of the flotilla on the large anti-submarine crusier Minsk, the flagship, yesterday.

On the same day members of the Children's Union in Wonsan called at the Minsk and gave an art performance. Their colourful program delighted the crewmen. They wished the crew greater success in their future combat and political training and presented them with embroideries and industrial art objects as souvenirs.

KPA Unit

SK100330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The members of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet led by Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, today visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs. At the unit, the flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hoisted and the slogan boards that red "We warmly welcome the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet," and "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and armed forces" were placed. When the guests arrived at the unit amid the welcoming music, the soldiers at this unit and their family members warmly welcomed them, while shouting the slogans of welcome and friendship and waving flags of the two countries and flowers.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, KPA chief of staff, and Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, KPA Navy commander, accompanied the guests. Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy to our country, also accompanied the guests.

(?KPA Rear Admiral) Kwon Sang-ho and other generals and officers received the guests. A ceremony was held to welcome the guests. After the playing of the national anthemsa of the Soviet Union and our country, Commander Sidorov, together with Comrade O Kuk-yol, KPA chief of staff, and Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, reviewed the KPA Navy honor guard.

A woman soldier presented a bouquet to the fleet commander. While listening to the explanation of the unit's proud combat records, the guests looked around the facilities.

That day, the members of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet ensemble gave a performance at the unit. They sang songs of the Soviet Union and our country, winning great admiration from the audience. The unit gave Commander Sidorov a memorial gift.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

SK071100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 7 received the delegations of the Soviet Union on a visit to Korea to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present there were commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Fleet, commanding officers of the Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, members of the delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the CPSU headed by V.I. Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee, and Valery Nagonechni, secretary of the Maritime Territorial Party Committee of the CPSU and head of the delegation of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the CPSU.

Present there were Comrade O Kuk-yul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Senior Vice-Admiral Kim Il-chol, Navy commander of the KPA, and Colonel General of the Air Force of the KPA Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the KPA.

Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy, were also present there.

President Kim Il-song had conversations with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented gifts to President Kim Il-song. The guests, together with the members of the Soviet party and Government delegation, were invited to a luncheon arranged by President Kim Il-song.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES GIFTS FROM DELEGATIONS

SK072303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received gifts from the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and the Air Force Flying corps of the Soviet Army on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gifts were handed to Comrade O Chin-u by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also received a gift from the delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the CPSU on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to secretary Hwang Chang-yop by head of the delegation V.I. Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee.

LEADING STATE, PARTY CADRES VISIT SOVIET FLAGSHIP

O Chin-u, Sidorov on Solidarity

SK082355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- Leading cadres of the party and state of Korea today called on the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk, the flagship of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet.

Visiting the ship were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; and Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the KPA.

Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and commanding officers of the flotilla, and Gennadiy Bylanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, met the Korean party and state leading cadres.

A welcoming function took place on the Minsk.

After the national anthems of our country and the Soviet Union were played, comrades O Chin-u and Kang Song-san, accompanied by Commander V.V. Sidorov, reviewed a guard of honor.

The party and state leading cadres went round the modern military equipment and facilities of the large-anti-submarine cruiser Minsk and had a talk with commanding officers of the flotilla in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with feelings of friendship.

Comrade O Chin-u warmly welcomed the visit of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet to Korea on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and said the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity forged between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union would be everlasting.

He wished the seamen of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet with a glorious combat tradition greater success in carrying out the noble cause of defending their motherland.

Comander V.V. Sidorov expressed thanks for this and said: The current visit of the flotilla of the Pacific fleet to your country will contribute to further strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the armies of the two countries and consolidating peace and security in this region.

Declaring that all the seamen of the Pacific fleet would make every possible effort to strengthen the fraternal amity and militant friendship between the fleets and seamen of the Soviet Union and Korea, he stated: We are ready for a joint operation, should the situation in Korea demand it.

He sincerely wished the officers and men of the Korean People's Army greater success in their future combat and political training and in the work for further increasing the defence capabilities of the country.

Comrade O Chin-u handed to Commander V.V. Sidorov a silk banner for all the seamen of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet in the name of the ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Kim Il-chol Banquet Speech

SK080451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, hosted a reception on the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk Monday evening upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the flotilla of the fleet.

Present at the reception on invitation were senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, Navy commander of the Korean People's Army, and Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, who are members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other senior officials.

The reception was addressed by V.V. Sidorov and Kim Il-chol.

Kim Il-chol said: We keenly felt once again through our meeting with Soviet seamen that the Soviet people and armed forces are our true allies, revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on one front for the realisation of one aim and ideal.

He further said: You highly estimated this time the achievements registered by our people and People's Army officers and men in the efforts for socialist construction and the increase of the nation's defence capabilities under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. You expressed undivided support and firm solidarity for our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to our people and People's Army soldiers and we are deeply grateful for this.

Visiting the Minsk, we could see clearly that the Pacific fleet is a mighty armed force which plays a large part in defending Asian peace and security.

We wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet armed forces great achievements in their efforts to implement the political, economic and peace programmes adopted at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the tested leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

It is highly important for the peoples and armed forces of our two countries to unite closely and firmly defend the eastern post of socialism when the U.S.-led imperialists are getting more undisguised in their moves of aggression and war.

The destinies of the armed forces of our two countries were, are, and will be linked together as one in the struggle against imperialism.

Sidrov Speech on Board Minsk

SK090507 Pyongyang Domestic Service in korean 0000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Speech by Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, at a banquet he arranged aboard the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk on the evening of 7 July at the conclusion of the visit to DPRK by the flotilla of the fleet -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Korean comrades and friends: In the name of the commanding members of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet which is on an official goodwill visit to the port of Wonsan and in my own name, I warmly welcome you aboard the flagship and congratulate you on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Regrettably, our stay in port city of the fraternal Korean people, Wonsan, is nearing its end. During our stay in this port city, we were very much moved by the hospitality accorded us by the Korean comrades.

Through meetings and talks conducted amid a warm and fraternal atmosphere, we have confirmed that deepening the mutual cooperative relations and expanding contacts in all fields are in the interest of the people of our two countries. We will strengthen and develop these relations.

Though our stay in Korea was short, we came to have an understanding of the life of your people and had a chance to see your cities.

Some of our members, including myself, were able to visit your beautiful capital city of Pyongyang. Together with a Soviet party and government delegation, headed by the first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, and other Soviet delegations, we were honored there by a reception given by Marshal Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Through various meetings and talks conducted in Korea, we were assured of the fact that the fraternal Korean people have not forgotten about the Soviet warriors who sacrificed their own lives for the liberation of Korea. We express our deep gratitude to you for this. The visit to the country of the beautiful morning will remain forever in our hearts.

We will, without fail, convey the feelings of fraternal friendship cherished by the Korean people to all the Soviet people, army warriors, and Navy. And when the time comes for us to discharge our duty in accordance with the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, we the Navy will discharge our duty on the road of defeating the common enemy.

I express my deep gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, for having invited us to visit your country and for having shown great concern for our Navy.

Long live the friendship between the peoples and navies of the two countries of the Soviet Union and Korea!

May the fraternal relations and cooperative relations between our two countries in various fields expand and develop!

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, leaders of our two parties and two countries!

SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET FLOTILLA DEPARTS 8 JULY

Sidorov Press Conference

SK090550 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, met with reporters on 8 July in Wonsan prior to his departure. In the press conference, Commander Sidorov said that his sojourn in Korea was the continuation of unforgettable joyful days. He went on to add: The members of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet participated in the meaningful events marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. During this period, what was most important and of great significance for us was that the leading members of the flotilla had been accorded the honor of being received by Comrade Kim Il-song. We will never forget this gratifying and meaningful day.

Noting the meetings with Korean working people, KPA seamen, students, and children, he said that he was very moved by the warm hospitality which the intimate Korean people accorded everywhere he went.

He said that the events held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance were very important for the development of the friendly relations between the armies and peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea. He also said that the conclusion of the treaty has been an important milestone for further strengthening and developing the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

In addition, he said that the significance of these happy events has been clearly noted by the recent joint congratulatory telegram message of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers and by the congratulatory telegram message which Comrade Kim Il-song sent to the Soviet leaders. He said that these congratulatory telegram messages put forth the question of strengthening the friendship and unity between the two countries, and that this will perform an important function in further strengthening and developing the traditional friendship and unity.

He also said that he was convinced the visit to Korea which the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet paid this time will actively contibute to further strengthening the friendship, unity, and comradeship between the seamen of the two counties. He went on to add: We will soon leave beautiful Wonsan. Our seamen and all members of the flotilla are maintaining the firm stand to properly fulfill their duty on the single road of defeating the common enemy.

Mentioning the question Korean reunification, he said that the Soviet seamen extend full support for and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the reunification of the country. He went on to add: Today, achieving peace on the Korean peninsula is a very important question. We support all initiatives and proposals of the WPK and the DPRK Government for peace and peaceful reunification.

Fleet Departs Wonsan

SK090527 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, led by Soviet Fleet Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, which had made an official goodwill visit to our country to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, left the port of Wonson yesterday. Along with the flotilla members, the Pacific fleet song and ensemble also left.

The heroic city of Wonsan, which had been bursting with joy over receiving the goodwill envoys of the Soviet people and soldiers, their calls brothers and close comrades-in-arms, was filled with a warm atmosphere on this day. Decorating downtown streets and high-story buildings were various slogans and ardonments to sending off the members of the flotilla.

Erected on the wharf, along with flags of our country, the Soviet Union and red banners, were large-size picture billboards symbolic of the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and soldiers of the two countries. In the air above the wharf balloons were floating. Floating on the sea were ships decorated with beautiful flowers of various kinds and multicolored flags.

Lining the waterbreaker linking Wonsan wharf and Chongdoksan were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, along with tens of thousands of working people, youths, students, and soldiers of the People's Army who came out from the city with flags of the countries, flowers, and balloons in their hands.

Visible on each of their faces was a sense of sadness over parting with their comrades-in-arms who were returning home after having contributed top further consolidating and developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and deepening the militant friendship and revolutionary sense of obligation between the soldiers of the two countries.

Respectfully placed among the send-off crowds were portraits of the great leader of our party and people and the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, together with slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Long live the glorious WPK." "Long live Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev," and "Long live the CPSU!"

Also standing among the crowds were billboards of slogans reading "We warmly send off the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet" and "Long live the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union!" Tunes of our country's and Soviet songs blared out from the loudspeakers.

When the members of the flotilla arrived on the wharf, the wharf and sea moved in waves of flowers. A function was held on the wharf to send off the members of the flotilla. After the playing of our and the Soviet national anthems, Commander Sidorov reviewed the honor guard unit of the KPA Navy, together with Colonel General Kim Il-chol.

Standing on the wharf were members of the WPK Central, committee such as Colonel General Kim Il-chol, commander of the KPA Navy; Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Hyong-ho, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Branch of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and deputy chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Chong Ho-kyun, KPA lieutenant general; Major General Kwon Sang-ho; responsible functionaries of the Kangwon provincial party, organs of power, administration and economic organizations, and working organizations; and KPA generals and officers. Also standing on the wharf were members of a delegation of the Irkutsk Obkom of the CPSU headed by Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Obkom, and Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in our country.

Members of the Juvenile Corps rushed toward Commander Sidorov and commanding members of the flotilla to present bouquets of flowers.

The ships belonging to the flotilla, with its flagship the large-scale antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, raised their anchors and blew their whistles. Then, the flotilla with the Minsk as its flagship slowly left the port of Wonsan with an escort of KPA Navy ships guiding the waterway.

The crowds warmly sent off the flotilla, which was departing following a sea route of friendship, after having energetically demonstrated the invincible might and great vitality of the traditional friendship and unity established between the peoples and soldiers of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union through its visit, until it disappeared on beyond tne horizon, waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

SOVIET AIR FORCE FLYING CORPS ARRIVES 4 JULY

SK090355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Report on the arrival of a flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force led by Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, commander of the Air Force of the Soviet Army Far Eastern Military District, on 4 July; place not given -- read by announcer with portions recorded]

[Text] A flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force led by Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, commander of the Air force of the Soviet Army Far Eastern Military District, which is on an official goodwill visit to our country to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, arrived today.

The airport, where the goodwill envoys of the Soviet Army were being greeted, was filled with a warm atmosphere of welcome. Erected inside the airport, where countless soldiers and their families stood with bouquets of flowers in their hands to welcome the goodwill envoys of the Soviet Army, were slogan boards reading "We warmly welcome the visit to our country of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps!" and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union!"

KPA Air Force generals and officers also stood in the airport to welcome the flying corps of the Soviet Army. Also standing in the airport were the deputy military attache of the Soviet Embassy in our country and embassy staffers. [recording of sound of jet engines heard in background]

The flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force has arrived at the airport. [recording of sound of jet engines heard in backgound]

Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, Air Force Commander of the Soviet Army Far Eastern Military District, and members of the flying corps have arrived. [recording of welcome tune heard in background]

Colonel General Cho Myong-no, commander of the KPA Air Force, and other generals and officiers greeted the guests at the airport. Female soldiers presented bouquets of flowers to Lieutenant General Bulankin and members of the flying corps. The welcoming crowds warmly welcomed the members of the Soviet Army Air Force Flying Corps who have come to our country for a second time with feelings of the invincible fraternal friendship and unity. [recording of sound of applause heard in background]

Cho Myong-nok Meets Bulankin

SK042225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Air Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army, today met Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force Commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were KPA Air Major General Pak Song-chu, commanding officers of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps, and Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Boris Morozov. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Banquet Held

SK090238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The KPA Air Force Command arranged a banquet on the evening of 4 July for the members of a flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force which is on an official goodwill visit to our country to participate in the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the flying corps led by Air Force Lieutenant General Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, and Soviet charge d'affaires to our country Boris Morozov.

Also participating in the banquet were Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, KPA Air Force commander; KPA Major General Pak Song-chu; and other generals and officers.

Major General Pak Song-chu spoke at the banquet. Warmly welcoming the members of the flying corps of the Soviet Army Air Force, he said that the visit to our country by the Air Force Flying Corps was a powerful demonstration of the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- which have been sealed in blood in the course of overcoming the difficulties of history and a great encouragement to our people and men and officers of the People's Army who are engaged in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and for national reunification.

Referring to the friendship developing between the two countries, he said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the USSR in 1984 in particular was a historic event that has raised the Korean-Soviet friendly relations onto a new higher stage.

He then spoke about the Soviet people and army who are attaining great successes in socialist construction and in strengthening the country's defense capabilities and who are actively struggling to check and smash the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and to defend peace and security in the world under the leadership of the CPSU led by the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. He said: We rejoice as over our own over the successes being achieved by the fraternal Soviet people and armed forces in the revolution and construction and are warmly congratulating them on such successes.

Commander Bulankin spoke next. Conveying the warmest greetings to the men and officers of the KPA Air Force from the men and officers of the Air Force units and combined units belonging to the Far Eastern Military District, he stated: We support and approve the lines of the WPK and the CPSU to further strengthen the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea and between their glorious armed forces. He then stressed that the aviators of the KPA and the Soviet Armed Forces are defending the peaceful skies of our two countries through close joint operations.

Participants in the banquet toasted the invincible friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader [Chinaehanun Chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Airmen Perform Exhibition

SK061140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- Airmen of the flying corps of the Air Force of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, on an official friendship visit to Korea, performed exhibition flights on July 6.

It was watched by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Colonel General of the Air Force Cho Myong-nok, Air Force commander of the Korean People's Army, and others.

Making low-altitude and extra-low-altitude mobile twin formation flights, the Soviet Airmen masterly performed such complex technical movements in the air as nosedive and zooming, semi-loop, lateral loop and combat circling flights and spiralling dive. They demonstrated the high technique of the Soviet Airmen prepared to make combat flights any time and under diverse terrain conditions.

After the exhibition flights, Airman V.A. Kiselyev said: Should a war break out in Korea and the Korean people call us, we will fight any time shoulder to shoulder with you against the imperialists, the common enemy.

Airmen Tour Mangyongdae

SK070550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA) -- The airmen of the Soviet Air Force flying corps led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District, visited Mangyongdae on July 5.

Listening to an explanation about the revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader President Kim Il-song, they saw the historic mementoes preserved in his old home. They went round the historic sites on the Mangyong Hill.

The guests enjoyed themselves in the Mangyongdae Fun Fair. They laid wreaths in the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and before the Liberation Tower Saturday. A get-together of airmen of the Korean People's Army and of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps was held Sunday.

The speakers there stated that the peoples and armies of the two countries will always fight side by side in the common struggle to check and frustrate the new war provocation moves of the imperialists and defend world peace and security. The airmen of the two countries exchanged souvenirs.

Delegation Sees Chuche Tower

SK080424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- the airmen of the air force flying corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, air force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, on an official goodwill visit to Korea inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea yesterday.

While going round the tower and its groups of sculptures, the guests were briefed on the splendid building of the Tower of Chuche Idea by the lofty will and energetic guidance of our party to convey for ever the imperishable revolutionary history and revolutionary exploits of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

On the same day the guests visited the grand people's study house.

They went round the lecture, reading, tape-recording, and music rooms and other rooms and facilities of the house and then went up to the balcony to enjoy a bird's-eye view of the cityscape.

They also inspected the Pyongyang metro and the Changgwang health complex.

On July 6 the airmen visited the 809th unit of the Korean People's Army.

KPA RALLY WELCOMES USSR FLYING CORPS 8 JULY

SK100508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] A rally of soldiers of the KPA Air Force Command to welcome the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army was held in the afternoon of 8 July at the 8 February Hall. Respectfully placed at the rally site were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hoisted in the rally site. The slogans "We warmly welcome the Soviet Air Force Flying Corp's visit to our country" and "Long live the invincible and militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union" were hung in the rally site.

Invited to the rally were members of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army. Also invited to the rally was Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country. The rally was attended by Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the KPA; KPA Major General Pak Chung-kil; and other functionaries concerned together with soldiers.

When the Soviet guests arrived at the rally site, the attendants of the rally warmly welcomed them with applause, and female soldiers presented bouquets of flowers to them. The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country.

Major General Pak Song-chu spoke first at the rally.

[Begin recording] Our intimate Soviet comrades and comrades: We have received most happily our comrades-in-arms from the Air Force flying corps of the Far Eastern Military District, goodwill envoys of the fraternal Soviet Army, at a significant time marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which is an important event in the history of Korean-Soviet friendship.

At this significant place where militant fraternity and fraternal friendship are overflowing, I first of all, on behalf of all officers and men of the KPA Air Force, sincerely and warmly welcome all members of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps led by Comrade Lieutenant General Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, who are visiting our country with feelings of friendship toward our people and soldiers of the People's Army. [applause]

The current visit to our country by the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps constitutes a mighty demonstration of the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the people and between the armies of our two countries, which are expanding and developing with each passing day. It will also outstandingly contribute to carrying out the common cause of the people of the two countries against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In particular, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, received commanding members of the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps now visiting our country. This is not only a great joy of the soldiers of the Air Forces of the two countries defending the skies of the Far East, but is also an expression of the firm will of our party, government, and people to inherit and develop generation after generation the friendly and cooperative relations between the people and armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The communists and people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have closely cooperated with and supported each other as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms ever since the protracted period ranging from the time of the struggle against the imperialists' aggression and their colonial oppression under the banner of Maxism-Leninism to today when socialist construction is being carried out.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean communists and patriotic people actively struggled to safeguard the Soviet union, the first socialist state of the world, upholding the slogan "Let us safeguard the Soviet Union with arms."

In World War II, the heroic Soviet Army participated in the war against Japan, defeated the Japanese imperialists, and, thus, assisted our fatherland liberation cause with blood. Numerous officers and men of the Red Army sacrificed their noble lives in the sacred struggle for freedom and liberation of Korea. Thus, they have linked the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union as kindred ties.

The fraternal Soviet people and army extended support and encouragement to us both materially and mentally in the periods of the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists and the arduous postwar rehabilitation. Today, they are actively extending support and cooperation to our people's just cause to achieve socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are very grateful for this. The friendship between our two countries which has been forged amid the flames of revolutionary struggle and which has been consolidated in Marxism-Leninsim and proletarian internationalism has been more firmly deepened by the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded on 6 July 1961.

The (?recent) friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of our two countries have been constantly on the upswing in accordance with the milestone provided through the historic meetings between the great leader Comrade kim Il-song and Soviet leaders. We feel satisfied with this.

Comrades, the Soviet Army founded by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party has brilliantly performed its lofty mission as the armed forces of the revolution and has traversed a proud path of victory and glory. Today, the Soviet Army has been firmly prepared to become invincible armed forces capable of defeating any enemy's aggression.

We highly evaluate the successes attained by officers and men of the Soviet Army in their struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' unscrupulous maneuvers for aggression and war, to reliably defend their country, and to preserve the peace and security of the world.

We actively support the Soviet Union's peace-loving steps and initiatives for world peace and security, including Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's 15 January statement and the Soviet Government's 23 April statement calling for the countries in Asia and the Pacific to pool strength and to make joint efforts for the alleviation of tension in this region.

We also sincerely wish the Soviet people and the Soviet Armed Forces greater success in their struggle to implement the general line set forth at the 27th CPSU Congress under the correct leadership of the CPSU. [applause] Today's international situation has become very complicated and tense because of the maneuvers for aggression and war by the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists.

In the realization of their ambition to dominate the world, the U.S. imperialists have attached importance to Asia and the Pacific area, including our country, and have further intensified their maneuvers for aggression and war in these regions. The U.S. imperialists have made their provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula an established fact and are frantically accelerating nuclear war preparations. The U.S. imperialists have further strengthened their maneuvers to frabricate a tripartite military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and military collusion among them in Northeast Asia.

In order to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, Korea should be turned into a nuclear-free zone of peace devoid of nuclear and chemical weapons. Reflecting such an urgent demand, the government of our Republic on 23 June issued a statement containing a new peace proposal calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. Earlier, the KPA Supreme Command proposed that talks between military authorities, in which our minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander of the UN Forces stationed in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister participate, he held.

However, while taking contradictory action, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have today taken the unwarranted stand of opposing the alleviation of tension and avoiding dialogue, thus, failing to show due sincerity to our new important peace initiative. The United States and the South Korean authorities should not continuously advance along the road of aggravating tension under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, but should respond to our peace initiative.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army are now further enhancing their revolutionary alertness to cope with the reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and are, thus, firmly defending the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution by assuming a strained and mobilized posture at all times.

By firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song we will sternly check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their maneuvers to split the nation, will drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, and will, thus, achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

I take this opportunity to express, in the name of this rally, deep thanks to the Soviet people and the Soviet Army who have invariably abided by their class duty and who have extended solidarity to our people's just cause against the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique and for the country's reunification. [applause]

The people and the armies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are the intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and the reliable allies who struggle shoulder to shoulder on the same front to realize the common ideal and goal. It is the firm stand of our party and government and the firm faith deeply cherished in the hearts of our people and the People's Army soldiers to constantly consolidate and develop friendship with the fraternal Soviet people and army generation after generation.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army will be faithful to the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance to the end under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-Il and will constantly strengthen and develop the great Korean-Soviet friendship forged with blood through the joint struggle against imperialism and for the socialist and communist cause.

There will be always only victory and glory on the future road along which the peoples and armies of our two countries are struggling hand in hand to realize the common goal and ideal under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the invincible and militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and rmies of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] Long live the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance! [applause] [end recording]

Following this, Colonel General Cho Myong-nok delivered a congratulatory banner, which is in the KPA Air Force Command's name, to Lieutenant General Bulankin.

Lieutenant General Bulankin spoke next.

[Begin Bulankin recording in Russian with simultaneous Korean translation] Esteemed Korean brothers and dear comrades: One year ago, the people of our two countries celebrated the 40th anniversary of national liberation as the greatest political festival, and today, we are also celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as a joint festival. This festival, as well as the warm and enthusiastic meetings with Korean party and state leaders, leading members of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and the Korean people, vividly reflects the common aspiration of our two parties, two countries, and two peoples to vigorously demonstrate the invincible vitality of Soviet-Korean friendship and to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, marking this significant festive day, I warmly congratulate you and, by the authorization of Air Force Marshal Yefimov, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, I convey wishes for your good health, welfare, and happiness. [applause]

We express our admiration over the success attained by the Korean people in socialist construction. All things that we have witnessed during our stay in our country are beyond our imagination. All successes and fruitions attained by you in the social and economic fields and the fields of science, culture, and arts please us.

The treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and the DPRK 25 years ago has linked the ties of friendship and fraternity between our two countries. The major purpose of the treaty concluded between the two countries is precisely to check and frustrate the maneuvers for aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to defend peace. With the conclusion of the treaty, which was a historic turning point in the development of Soviet-Korean relations, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been fixed and strengthened into a alliance relations.

The Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has remarkably contributed to frustrating the imperialists' maneuvers and to defending peace and security in the Far East, as well as the rest of the world.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the people of our two countries have traversed together the road of the protracted, arduous, yet honorable struggle against imperialism. In the course of this struggle, we and you have become class brothers and comrades-in-arms reforming society.

Today, the traditional Soviet-Korean relations of friendship are blooming and developing with each passing day. The visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, the visits of party and state activists of the two countries to the Soviet Union and the DPRK that have continued ever since, and the visits to your country of many of our delegations, including the military delegation now visiting your country to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, are precisely clear evidence of this.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, welcomed and received us. This has left the deepest impression on all members of the military delegation of our Air Force. [applause] At the meeting with us, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song highly evaluated the significance of the treaty of friendship and expressed satisfaction with the face that contact between the two countries has been expanding in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural.

The Soviet Union enthusiastically approves of the DPRK initiatives to establish nuclear-free zones on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia and hopes the desire of the Korean working people to reunify their country will be realized. It also expresses active support for the DPRK proposal to hold talks among the military authorities of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. [applause]

However, the danger of war caused by the imperialists' maneuvers has not yet been removed. The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continuously pay interest to strengthening the country's defense capability and make every effort possible to reliably guarantee the security of the country and the security of our friends and allies as clarified by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. [applause]

At this rally today I assure all of the comrades that all of the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces are ready to rush to the Korean people's side to perform their fraternal duties of providing (?assistance) in accordance with the appeal of the CPSU and our government. [applause] Precisely to this end, we have everything, that is, modern airplanes, arms, and brave pilots who are fervent patriots and internationalists.

In light of their [words indistinct] and national character, the Soviet people, as well as the Korean people, are peace-loving people. This is why our party put forward so many proposals for peace at the 27th CPSU Congress and during the course of implementing party decisions.

We want to carry out to the end the genuine revolutionary reforms that have already started and realize all social and economic programs. The policies of our two parties and two governments, as well as Soviet-Korean relations, which are developing along an upswing road, fully accord with this.

Dear Korean comrades: In the future, too, our Soviet pilots, like all of the Soviet people, will make every effort to consolidate and develop fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in conformity with the interests of our two countries and in the interests of peace and socialism. [applause]

Long live the WPK and the CPSU, the tested vanguard units of the working people of the two countries in the struggle for peace and socialism, led by esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev respectively! [applause] Long live the invincible friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Korean peoples and between the soldiers of our two armed forces! [applause] Be eternal, friendship between the Soviet people and the Korean people and between the Soviet and Korean pilots! [applause]

I give a congratulatory banner and a portrait of Lenin, the leader of the international working class, to you in commemoration of our visit to the DPRK. [applause] [end recording]

The rally ended with the singing of the song "Internationale."

SOVIET AIR FORCE GROUP DEPARTS 9 JULY

SK091112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The Air Force Flying Corps of the Soviet Army led by Lieutenant General of the Air Force V.S. Bulankin, Air Force commander of the Far Eastern military district of the Soviet Army, left for home on July 9 after concluding its official goodwill visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

It was seen off at the airfield by Air Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army, Air Major General Pak Sung-chu and other generals and officers, military attache of the Soviet Embassy Gennadiy Bulanov as well as a large number of KPA soldiers and working people.

SOVIET PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK081031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Party and government delegation led by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, left here on July 8 by air after attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance held in Korea.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, who is member of the WPK Central Committee, and others. Thousands of working people in the city warmly saw off the guests at the airport.

CHONGJIN MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK051050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- A meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held Friday in Chongjin.

Speeches were made at the meeting by An Mun-hon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and Valeriy Nagonechni, [name as received] secretary of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

An Mun-hon said that the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has greatly contributed to more solidly cementing the relations of class alliance between the peoples of the two countries, defending the gains of socialism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world against imperialism.

Noting that today when the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have become undisguised as never before in the Asian and Pacific region the treaty is of very momentous significance, he said: The Korean people are making every effort to strengthen the Korean-Soviet friendship in the spirit of this treaty.

Valeriy Nagonechni said that the present complicated and strained international situation calls for further strengthening the friendship between us. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state will make positive efforts for the development and strengthening of the Soviet-Korean friendship and for the unity between the two parties and the two peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism, he declared.

He emphasized that the Soviet people highly estimate [as received] and support the peace proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the Far East.

The North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK and the North Hamyyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a banquet yesterday on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

A celebration meeting and friendship gathering marking this anniversary took place respectively at the September 18 Factory and th Pyongyang Textile Combine.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0100 GMT on 5 July in its 7-minute report on this Chongjin meeting states that also present at the meeting "was Cho Se-ung, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the North Hamyyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the North Hamyyong Provincial Party People's Committee."]

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AUSTRALIA

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REPORT ON VISIT OF NONALIGNED SPORTS OFFICIALS

SK081037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 8 Jul 86

[spelling of names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- Delegations and delegates from many countries attending the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-aligned Countries visited Mangyongdae Monday.

The guests saw with deep interest the historical mementoes preserved in the native house of the great leader President Kim Il-song, while listening to an explanation about his revolutionary history and revolutionary family.

Seychellois delegate John Mascarenhas said he was deeply impressed by Mangyongdae. He went on: We feel boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was born in a revolutionary family and has been devoting his whole life to the accomplishment of the cause of the Korean revolution and the world revolution. The peoples of all revolutionary countries should make a point of visiting Mangyongdae, the holy land of revolution, I think.

Lebanese delegate Galib Fahs said Mangyongdae is a historic place which gives strength and courage to peoples of all revolutionary countries.

The guests inspected the Pyongyang indoor stadium, ice rink and other sports facilities in the city which are modernly built to stage any international game.

After inspecting the Pyongyang indoor stadium and ice rink, delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Raymond Mokoena said while inspecting many sports facilities he became convinced that Pyongyang has sufficient modern sports facilities for staging any international games and olympic games on a level up to the standard.

Member of the Tanzanian delegation Salim Sarif said that all the sports facilities in Pyongyang are elegant and modern and they please the tastes of sportsmen.

The guests also went round the Pyongyang metro, the Mangyongdae fun fair, Pyongyang senior middle school no. 1, and the training hall of the April 25 sports team. On the same day they appreciated an acrobatic show.

Final Report Adopted

SK120910 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Jul 86

["Final Report" adopted at the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of the Nonaligned Countries held in Pyongyang on 5-8 July]

[Text] I. Introduction

1. The Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Nonaligned Countries was held on 5-8 July 1986 in Pyongyang in the DPRK.

2. Delegates from the following member nations of the Nonaligned Movement participated in the conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, the PLO, Uganda, Peru, DPRK, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Seychelles, Somalia, the South-West African People's Organization, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam, YAR, PDRY, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The following delegations of national liberation movements and international organizations also attended the conference as guests: the South Africa-African People's Congress and UNESCO.

3. His Excellency [kakha] Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Athletic Guidance Committee, delivered a speech at the opening conference. The text of his speech is attached in the appendix.

4. His Excellency Kang Song-san, Premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, delivered a congratulatory speech at the opening conference. The text of his speech is attached in the appendix.

5. Representing the chairman-nations of the Nonaligned Movement, Mrs. (Margaret Alba), Minister of State for youth affairs, sports, women and children of India, delivered a speech. The text of her speech is attached in the appendix.

6. Representing their regions and liberation movements, His Excellency Sansa Da, Chairman of the African Supreme Sports Council and Minister of Sports and Leisure of Burkina Faso; His Excellency (Yamil Tuniga), Director-General of Nicaraguan Sports Association; His Excellency Lorry Sant, Minister of Public Works and Sports of the Republic of Malta; His Excellency (Muhamad Galiv Ahumad), Chairman of the Supreme Sports Council of the PDRY and Chairman of the National Olympics Committee; and His Excellency (Ahmad Ali Arafat Al-kutua), Chairman of the Supreme Council for Youth Affairs and Sports of PLO, delivered speeches at the opening conference.

7. At the conference, His Excellency Kim Yu-sun of the DPRK was elected chairman; His Excellency Sansa Da of Burkina Faso, His Excellency (Conrad Martinus Korna) of Cuba and His Excellency (Tilipolis) of Yugoslavia's (Slov) Party Committee, vice chairmen; and His Excellency (Chegao Aielle) of Ethiopia, recorder of reports.

8. The conference adopted agenda items. The adopted agenda items were attached in the appendix.

9. The conference decided to organize the documents preparation committee headed by His Excellency Sansa Da to review the draft of the final documents to be forwarded to the plenary meeting.

10. At the plenary meeting, the delegations of the following countries participated in general speeches: Iran, Bolivia, Cuba, Zambia, Laos, Yugoslavia, Benin, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Guyana, DPRK, Vietnam, Bangladesh, the Seychelles, Tanzania, Syria, Zimbabwe, India, the South Africa-Africa People's Congress, Nepal, the South-West African People's Organization, Lebanon, Sudan, Malta, Algeria, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mozambique, Chad, Egypt, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and Burkina Faso.

11. The conference adopted a letter of thanks to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song, President of the DPRK.

II. The conclusions and recommendations:

1. The conference stressed that the Nonaligned Movement is comprehensively developing sports to be important work for enlightening and developing the values of mankind and to promote peace and friendship among the people and to be the basic right of all people.

2. The conference reaffirmed the belief that close cooperation and mutual assistance among the nonaligned countries in the sports domain is one of the effective measures to make the broad strata of the masses, the youths in particular, possess a greater interest in the principles and aims of nonalignment and are one of the key factors for the struggle to establish a new international sports order.

3. The conference reaffirmed the principles of the declaration of the nonaligned countries adopted on sports at the Sixth summit Nonaligned Countries Summit and the faithfulness to the relevant decisions of the Seventh Summit.

4. The conference reaffirmed the commitment of the nonaligned countries to continue their struggle in all spheres -- particualrly in sports -- against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, apartheid, zionism, foreign aggression, occupation, domination, and all other forms of discrimination.

5. The conference expressed deep concern that the political and economic differences among the nations may cause acts detrimental to the basic aims of the Nonaligned Movement in the sports sector, to the implementation of plans to develop sports, to the establishment of a new international sports order, and to harmonious relations among the people, as well as to the happiness of the people.

In connection with this, the conference expressed concern that the U.S. Government is perpetrating acts to cause the instability of Nicaragua and offering funds to forces who are maneuvering against the governments of the nonaligned countries. Such an act does not promote peace and the development of sports which are an inseparable part of the Nicaraguan people's welfare and health, but further weakens them.

6. The conference demanded that disputes among the nonaligned countries be settled peacefully.

7. The conference resolved to continue fighting resolutely and consistently against all forms of discrimination in sports based on race, color, sex, political beliefs, or religion. The conference sternly denounced the hateful policy of racial discrimination and occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the rascist Zionists who occupy Palestinian and other Arab lands.

8. The conference called for the adoption of practical measures to obtain South Africa's expulsion from those international sports federations and organizations of which it is still a member and the imposition of strict sanctions against countries and organizations which maintain any kind of sports relations with the apartheid regime of South Africa.

9. The conference welcomed the adoption of the international agreement to oppose the racial discrimination policy in sports at the 40th UN General Assembly as the fruition of efforts of the nonaligned countries over a long period of time and appealed to all nonaligned countries to sign, ratify, or accept the agreement as soon as possible and to have the agreement come into force at an early date.

10. The conference recommended that political, moral, and material assistance be given to national liberation movements so that they can exercise their legitimate rights to fully represent their people in international sports games.

11. The conference recommended that the nonaligned countries give assistance to national liberation movements so that they can foster their sportsmen and sports functionaries, insuring sports facilities for them, and so that the national liberation movements can participate in the International Olympics.

12. The conference affirmatively appraised the results of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in sports carried out from 1981 to 1985 to implement the declaration, resolutions, and plans of action adopted at the first conference of ministers and high officials of youth affairs and sports of nonaligned countries in August in Tripoli, as well as the works of sports organizations, UNESCO in particular, and sports committees.

13. The conference pointed out that thanks to the contributions of the member nations, including such measures as dispatching experts; guiding members and technicians in various sports spheres based on the short-, medium- and long-range; offering scholarships; and so forth, there was progress in scientific and technological cooperation.

The conference requested that consideration be given to the need to train cadre sportmen in the future in such territories and countries as Namibia and Palestine which are occupied by the South African racist regime and the Zionists respectively. In connection with this, the member nations should make efforts to offer scholarships to college students or guide members in training in such territories and countries and accept and train them.

14. The conference noted that there was progress in the basic and advanced training of cadre sportsmen through professional conferences and seminars on a national and international scale. In connection with this, the conference pointed out with satisfaction that Yugoslavia organized a lecture meeting to guide members of the nonaligned countries in basketball and soccer in September 1981, and that India organized a lecture meeting for sports functionaries from the nonaligned countries in March 1984 and an international sports seminar in April 1984.

15. The conference emphasized that, despite the achievements scored in cooperation among the nonaligned countries, there remains an urgent need to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation so that each of the nonaligned countries might keep up-to-date on all aspects related to the development of physical education and sports.

16. The conference noted with regret that, over the last 5 years, very little progress has been made in achieving the nonaligned countries' legitimate aspirations of democratizing the International Olympic Committee and establishing a new international sports order. In this regard, the conference stressed the urgent need to radically democratize the International Olympic Committee's structures, so as to ensure that all countries might have equal rights, participate in decisionmaking, and be legitimately represented.

17. The conference considered that the strategy for the 1986-1990 period should be mainly designed to strengthen the positions of the nonaligned countries within the International Olympic Committee and its agencies.

18. The conference expressed satisfaction that in the Havana conference from 11 to 13 March 1986, the coordinating countries for the sports sector worked out a draft of the plan of action for cooperation in the sports sector.

19. The conference expressed its concern about the growing trend of professionalizing and commercializing the International Olympic Movement, which works as an attack against the development of sports in the nonaligned countries and other Third World countries and as an open violation of the principle of the Olympic Charter and the final resolutions adopted at the 11th Olympic meeting in Baden-Baden.

The meeting acknowledged that it is necessary to immediately and firmly take joint action against the distortion of and attack against the noble idea adopted in accordance with the Olympic Charter and against all forms of sports developments.

20. The meeting opposed the draft of the suggestion advanced by the International Olympic Committee [IOC] to help professional athletes participate in the Olympics by revising article 26 of the Olympic Charter. The meeting decisively rejected this document and urged the National Olympic Committees [NOC] of nonaligned countries to immediately take action to inform the IOC chairman and international unions of our stand toward not approving this draft.

21. The meeting suggested that the Olympics carry out work, as the supreme agency to adopt the decision of the IOC and convene a meeting in 4 years as part of the olympics so that individual countries may freely express and advance their views and proposals.

22. The meeting opposed the proposal of the IOC and the International Sports Union [ISU] for holding special preliminary games, which will result in limiting the number of athletes participating in the Olympics from nonaligned countries.

23. The meeting once again confirmed the need to continuously take joint action to democratize the ISU and to guarantee equal rights in adopting delegate systems and decisions and in voting.

24. The meeting called for increasing the authority of the NOC in strengthening the position and role of these committees in relations with the IOC and in analyzing and resolving questions concerning the International Olympic Movement. The Federation of the NOC should exercise authority in reviewing the quality of cities designated to host the Olympics, choosing cities in this regard, and in supervising the use of funds earned through television relays. In cooperation with the NOC, the IOC should strengthen and develop cooperation with the continental and regional organizations of the NOC and should maintain and protect the Olympic charter from all forms of infringements.

25. The meeting stated that organizing large-scale sports games would greatly contribute to developing sports in nonaligned countries. This is one of the methods of strengthening and spreading the spirit of the Olympics throughout the world. This is especially true in the Olympics being organized by nonaligned countries.

26. The meeting resolutely and firmly supported the proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympics by Seoul and Pyongyang to guarantee friendship among the people and to effectively contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea. This proposal will contribute to successfully holding the 24th Olympics and to strengthening the International Olympic Movement.

27. The meeting called for giving all available aid to attaining satisfactory results at the next Lausanne meeting, to be held at the request of the IOC, to help the North and south of Korea cohost the 24th Olympics. At the same time, the meeting expressed concern that if an agreement is not reached concerning the cohosting of the games, the International Olympic Movement will face a serious and irrevocable crisis.

28. While reconfirming that the establishment of a new international sports order is one of the basic aims of nonaligned countries in the sports sector, the meeting expressed a firm belief that the establishment of a new international sports order would contribute to achieving the basic aim of establishing a democratic system in international relations based on the principle of equality. The meeting urged all nonaligned countries to act unanimously to achieve this aim.

29. The meeting decided to convene a meeting of sports ministers and high-ranking officials in 3 years according to an agreement reached at the Seventh Nonaligned Countries Summit, to formulate and adopt a common strategy and action program, to review the results of work carried out, and to preliminarily convene a meeting of specialists.

30. The meeting stated that it is important to evaluate the results of work carried out and of joint action plans by convening a meeting of coordination countries in 2 years, to guarantee the continuity of the activities of nonaligned countries in this sector and to submit suggestions to the regular meeting of sports ministers and high-ranking officials.

31. The meeting stated that it is necessary to formulate joint action strategy concerning special activities that can be carried out by the IOC, the Federation of the NOC, and the ISU, by a joint meeting of the specialists and representatives of the NOC of nonaligned countries and to carry out preparatory work for the 12th Olympics to be held in 1992.

32. As the host country of the current meeting, the DPRK will distribute the final report on this meeting, including the action program of the sports sector of nonaligned countries for the period from 1986 to 1990, among all nonaligned countries. Through the Coordination Committee, this final report will be submitted to the eighth summit talks of nonaligned countries scheduled to be held in Harare in September 1986.

33. The meeting satisfactorily received the proposal advanced by the Republic of Cuba to host the third meeting of the sports ministers and high-ranking functionaries of nonaligned countries in Havana in 1986.

34. The meeting decided to extensively distribute this final document among relevant sports agencies, including the IOC and the ISU.

III. An action program for cooperation in the sports sector in nonaligned countries during the period from 1986 to 1990

A. Purpose

1. We consider sports the basic demand of all of the people -- the demand directly related to the education, health, recreation, and physical development of our people.

2. In light of the plan for national development and in light of international activities, activities and relations of cooperation among nonaligned countries will be expanded and strengthened.

3. We urge all nonaligned countries to act vigorously, positively, and resolutely to oppose discrimination, commercialization, and professionalization; to develop the sports of the people struggling to achieve the independence of their own and of our country; to eliminate all factors limiting or denying the people's inviolable rights to participate in the adoption of international decisions in all questions concerning sports relations among the people and the practice of the worlds' ethics; and to establish a new international sports order. The meeting calls for accelerating the struggle to oppose all forms of violence in the stadium and the use of stimulants by athletes.

4. We call for joining efforts to quickly change the current structure of the Olympic Movement to meet the true desire and interest of our people. At the same time, we confirm common strategy in this regard. The struggle to achieve democratization, to respect our rights, and to make us recognized as a decisive political force is the basic aim of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the sports sector.

5. We will achieve effective and true cooperation with specialized international agencies, especially with the sports committee between UNESCO and governments, which contributes to achieving our aims in this sector, with specialzied UN agencies, and with other agencies.

6. We will strengthen our struggle against the South African racial segregationist and racist regime, which violates the sacred rights to sports activities; Zionists and all forms of territorial occupations in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories; and other forms of discrimination.

B. Tasks to be carried out -- international activities. The strategy for the period of 1986 to 1990 should be implemented to attain the following aim:

7. The position of nonaligned countries will be increased within the framework of the International Olympic and sports Movement.

8. We will struggle to quickly democratize the IOC and its agencies and to give equal qualification to all IOC members in determining and adopting important questions concerning world sports.

9. The coordinating group will study the organization of regular sports games in nonaligned countries and will submit a certain proposal concerning this important question to the third meeting of sports ministers and high-ranking functionaries.

10. We will continuously struggle to prevent the tendency that is quickly working toward professionalization and commercialization.

11. The Federation of the NOC should increase its decisive role in increasing the role of the NOC in the International Olympic Movement, in guaranteeing the rights of the NOC to participate in resolving all questions concerning the Olympics, and in respecting the will of individual member countries.

12. The IOC specialized committee and the committee for reviewing the Olympic Charter will increase the number of the representatives of nonaligned countries and will help them exercise their rights and win the support of representatives of friendly countries.

13. We reject the IOC proposal to professionalize the Olympics and distort the essence of sports by revising article 26 of the Olympic Charter.

14. We will strive to democratize ISU rules, to include articles on equal delegate systems and voting rights into these rules, and to help the representatives of the new national union of the member nations of the movement obtain ISU membership and win support from friendly countries within the framework of this international union.

15. We oppose the IOC and ISU proposal for holding preliminary games before the Olympics to limit the number of athletes participating in the games, which is unfavorable to athletes from nonaligned and developing countries in participating in the Olympics.

16. We will strive to implement the proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and South of Korea.

17. We advance a proposal for the Federation of the NOC to participate, in a much more influential manner, in the work of reviewing and determining the qualification of those cities that desire to host the Olympics and of supervising the preparatory work for the games and the work of the committee for organizing the Olympics and for helping this federation take stern disciplinary action by exercising its own authority in the case of a violation of the Olympic Charter and international regulations.

18. We will help the NOC and the Federation of the NOC positively participate in adopting decisions concerning the use and allotment of funds for the Olympic Movement.

19. We will make the Olympic games the supreme organization for adopting the decisions of the IOC and will help conduct once every 4 years a preparation period for the Olympics.

20. The conference firmly supports the efforts of the member nations to turn UNESCO into an active organization for the development and welfare of all of mankind, in particular, the Third World. In this regard, the conference supports the struggle of the leadership of this organization to make UNESCO not traverse along the incorrect path.

In conclusion, the conference, welcoming the fact that UNESCO attaches an importance to sports, calls on UNESCO to continue its efforts to develop such activities in Third World countries.

C. Cooperation among member nations.

21. We will encourage participation in bilateral, multilateral, and local games organized by the nonaligned countries and will help promote and develop the sport games and traditional games in each nonaligned country.

22. We will organize lecture meetings and seminars for cooperation and exchanges among our countries.

a. In this connection, the DPRK proposes to hold the following lecture meetings: A lecture meeting to guide participants in table tennis -- for 2 weeks in 1987 -- and a lecture meeting to guide teachers of mass gymnastic games -- for 3 weeks in 1989.

b. During this period, Yugoslavia will organize one or more seminars to guide participants in the following sports -- basketball, handball, soccer, and water polo. These games will be held in accordance with the interest and the demand of the nonaligned countries together with the seminars.

c. We propose that the Republic of Cuba hold the following lecture meetings: A lecture meeting to guide participants in boxing -- for 2 weeks in 1987 and a lecture meeting to guide participants in volley ball -- for 2 weeks in 1988.

23. To help the development of sports, we will encourage the continuous expansion of scientific and technological cooperation among our countries by exchanging the guiding members of training, specialists, and technicians, and by offering them scholarships.

24. We will expand the exchange of the data of notices and professional documents relating to international activities and mutual cooperation carried out by the nonaligned countries in the sports sphere.

25. To encourage the broadest and most beneficial exchanges among the nonaligned countries, we will exchange information concerning the facilities, instruments, and material of sports.

26. We will contribute to the development of sports in the nonaligned countries by properly adjusting work to improve and develop scientific and technological cooperation and gradually reduce the differences in the levels of scientific and technological development among countries. We will also contribute to resolving the issue of cadre members in the domains of sports, science, and technology in such countries. We will help these countries introduce the most advanced scientific and technological methods.

27. To realize broad scientific and technological cooperation in the sports sector, we will encourage professional international sports organizations to continue joint action in the benefit of our countries. We will also help these organizations, the UNESCO-Government sports committees in particular, to have the guiding position in support of friendly countries.

28. We will help make the work and activities of sportsmen of the nonaligned countries fully correspond to legitimate and lofty sportsmanship by intensifying the work of leading them to assume a new attitude. We will make efforts to promote peace, unity, and friendship and to oppose all forms of professionalization and commercialization and other negative phenomenon.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK110401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 9 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 July editorial: "The Significant Conference That Has Vigorously Motivated the Physical Education and Sports of the Nonaligned Countries"]

[Text] The second conference of ministers and high-ranking officials of physical education and sports of nonaligned countries that opened on 5 July in Pyongyang closed on 8 July after completing its work.

The conference was held amid the ever-growing interest in physical education and sports in nonaligned countries and amid the attention of nonaligned countries and the sports circles of the world.

Through the active participation of the delegates to the conference, the presented agenda items have been successfully discussed and a final report has been adopted.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally received the participants to the conference on 8 July and spoke. In his speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the principled questions, which nonaligned countries are facing in strengthening and developing physical education and sports and carrying out the Nonaligned Movement, and the ways to settle them.

The conference stressed the need to rapidly develop physical education and sports in nonaligned countries and its urgency. At the same time, the conference expressed the desire to exert joint efforts to this end, exchanged the successes and experiences which nonaligned countries have won and gained in physical education and sports, and discussed measures and methods to develop cooperation and exchanges in this area.

The conference has also strongly put forth the demand to oppose the obsolete order, establish a new one, and enhance the roles of the nonaligned countries in the field of international physical education and sports.

We are happy over the successful conclusion of the conference.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To realize the noble ideas and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, it is important to strengthen unity and cooperation among the nonaligned countries.

Particularly stressed at the conference this time was the question of strengthening unity and expanding cooperation and exchanges in the field of physical education and sports, as in other fields, by the nonaligned countries in order to develop their physical education and sports vigorously.

Developing physical education and sports vigorously is a common task of the nonaligned countries. To successfully build an independent and prosperous new world without domination and subjugation, the nonaligned countries should achieve political independence, establish a self-reliant national economy, and develop physical culture vigorously. Only by rapidly eliminating the aftermath of imperialism and colonialism and establishing an advanced physical culture in the field of sports, can the nonaligned countries nurture people as fully developed social beings, prepare the masses of people firmly for national defense and labor, and accelerate revolution and construction, thus achieving national prosperity.

What is important in strengthening and developing the physical education and sports of the nonaligned countries is to expand and develop mutual cooperation and exchanges. Nonaligned countries have ample conditions and possibilities to expand and develop cooperation and exchanges in the field of physical education and sports. More and more countries are developing the technology of physical education and sports, building up experiences gained in physical education and sports, and increasing material potential.

When nonaligned countries firmly unite with the common objectives and ideas of the Nonaligned Movement and expand and develop cooperation and exchanges in the field of physical education and sports, great progress can be made.

This time, delegates of many countries particularly stressed the necessity and significance of strengthening cooperation and exchanges in the field of physical education and sports and called upon the conference to provide an opportunity to open a way out in this area. This was an appropriate step.

As the delegates of many countries stressed at the conference, in the field of international physical education and sports, eliminating the unequal obsolete order established by the imperialists and colonialists and establishing a new fair one are presently a very important question.

As in the economic field, in the field of physical education and sports as well, the imperialists and colonialists are scheming to maintain their privileged position of the past, continue to play the role of masters in the international sports organizations, and exploit international sports events for their impure political objectives. In particular, the imperialists and colonialists are continuing to impose all kinds of discrimination -- racial, ideological, sexual, and religious -- on the nonaligned and newly emerging nations, and employing all kinds of tricks to exclude the anti-imperialist independent countries from the international sports stage.

Because of these maneuvers by the imperialists and colonialists, the nonaligned countries cannot hold suitable positions in the international sports organizations as well as in international sports events. They are continuously discriminated against, and unable to properly play their roles in the international sports work.

Only when this obsolete order is eliminated in the field of physical education and sports and a new one is established, can the nonaligned and newly emerging nations exercise their due rights on the international sports stage and truly contribute to the common cause of mankind to achieve friendship, harmony, cooperation, and progress among countries and nations through sports. This is precisely why the delegates of many countries, at the conference held this time, unanimously emphasized that the nonaligned countries should struggle to oppose all forms of privileges and despotism on the international sports stage, demanded that the commercialization and professionalization of sports games be prevented, and the nonaligned and newly emerging countries participate in international sports work in an equal capacity with all other countries of the world, and strongly held that a new international sports order should be established on the basis of a fair and democratic principle.

All kinds of discrimination, despotism, and privileges in the field of international physical education and sports, which the imperialists and colonialists created in the past, are the remnants of the old era and, thus, should be eliminated. Instead, a new international sports order, in which the nonaligned countries and newly emerging nations enjoying an absolute majority in the world will participate with equal rights and in the same capacity, should be established.

We hope that, with the conference held in Pyongyang this time as an opportunity, new progress will be made in the struggle of the nonaligned countries to eliminate the obsolete order in the field of international physical education and sports, establish a new fair one, prevent the commercialization and professionalization of sports, and universalize sports.

Today, one of the most important and preferential questions facing the nonaligned countries and the sports circles of the world is to guarantee the smooth holding of the 24th Olympic Games, thus rescuing the Olympic Movement from crisis and making it truly contribute to seeking the understanding, friendship, harmony, and unity among the peoples and achieving peace and progress.

The hosting of the Olympic Games in South Korea has presently become a serious political issue and, because of this, the Olympic Movement has come to experience even greater trials and crisis. This is entirely because Seoul, through the cunning tricks of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, has been unjustly selected as the venue of the XXIV Olympiad.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are scheming to exploit the hosting of the Olympic Games in Seoul in seeking the impure political objectives to create two Koreas by putting a cover of an independent state on South Korea, which is a U.S. colony, and by promoting discord and confrontation between the North and the South and perpetuating the division of our nation. To this end, with the passage of time, they are staging all kinds of maneuvers.

With these cunning maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are creating a grave obstacle to achieving the reunification of the fatherland, the greatest national desire of our people, and are driving the Olympic Movement into a crisis of division by running counter to the aspiration of the peoples and sports circles of the world.

Over these maneuvers, many world countries and the sports circles of the world are heightening the voices of condemnation and denunciation, and a series of countries have expressed their stand that they would not participate in the 24th Olympic Games, if the games are held in Seoul.

To rescue the 24th Olympic Games from crisis, hold the games smoothly, and create a favorable environment for the peaceful reunification of our country, we have put forth a proposal for the cohosting of the XXIV Olympiad by the North and the South.

With the passage of time, more and more world countries are coming to support and welcome this proposal, because of its fairness, justness, and reality.

It is natural that, at the conference held in Pyongyang this time, the delegates of many countries, expressing serious concern over the destiny of the 24th Olympic Games, unanimously hoped for the smooth holding of the Olympic Games through an early realization of our proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic Games.

At the conference held this time, the delegates of many countries have expressed firm solidarity for our people's revolutionary cause and actively supported our proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic Games. This is an encouragement for our people.

As has been unanimously stressed, following the first conference of ministers and high-ranking officials of physical education and sports of nonaligned countries, affirmative results have been produced in the field of physical education and sports.

The conference held this time will provide an opportunity to more vigorously push ahead with physical eduction and sports in nonaligned countries, and will more vigorously encourage the struggle of nonaligned countries to expand and strengthen mutual cooperation and exchanges and establish a new order in the field of international physical education and sports.

The Korean people, by uniting with the peoples of nonaligned countries and all progressive peoples of the world, will make active efforts to embody the contents which have been stressed at the conference held this time.

NODONG SINMUN ON STRENGTHENING NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK151028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- The prerequisite to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement is for the member nations to remain faithful to the anti-imperialist, independent idea of this movement and the basic principle of remaining outside any bloc, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In this signed article headlined "Preferential Prerequisite for Development of Non-Aligned Movement", the paper goes on:

The Non-Aligned Movement is a mighty anti-imperialist independent force of our times.

The non-aligned countries should strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement in order to firmly defend their sovereignty from all manner of domination and subjugation by the imperialists and their maneuvers of aggression and intervention, to solve all the problems arising on international arena in conformity with the desire and demand of the peoples of new-emerging countries for independence, to prevent a nuclear war, defend world peace and security and give a strong impetus to the cause of national liberation.

The lofty idea of the Non-aligned Movement is anti-imperialism and independence. Those member nations which truly value the development of this movement must work out lines and policies and carry them through from an independent stand in the interests of their countries and people and the movement, according to their own views and faith, not allowing outside interference.

The member nations should refrain from trampling down the sovereignty of other countries, interfering in others' internal affairs and infringing upon others' interests.

One of the noble missions of the Non-Aligned Movement is to liquidate imperialism and colonialism, eliminate all forms of domination and subjugation and defend peace and security against aggression and intervention.

The non-aligned countries themselves constitute a broad peace zone and the Non-Aligned Movement is a mighty anti-war, peace force.

The non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world should from an anti-imperialist joint front on a global scale and wage an allout, more relentless struggle against imperialism, not stopping it halfway, so as to smash at every step the machinations of the imperialists to invade and dominate other countries.

To advance independently, not joining any bloc, is the basic principle of non-alignment.

The non-aligned countries should resolutely fight against all attempts to turn their movement away from its original principles and purpose such as the schemings to attach it to a bloc of powers or draw outside forces into it.

FURTHER ON LETTERS REJECTION, TALKS PROPOSAL

Participation Urged

SK131123 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2144 GMT 12 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 13 July commentary: "Embark on the Road of Dialogue and Peace, Not on the road of Confrontation and War"]

[Text] As is known, in letters dated 9 June and sent to the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea and South Korean defense minister, in accordance with the KPA Supreme Command's peace proposal, the minister of the People's Armed Forces of our country proposed holding talks among authorities who possess real power in the military in the North and South and discussing and settling through these talks such issues as halting military exercises and the military buildup, reducing troops and armaments [pyongnyokkwa and kunbi], and observing the Korean Armistice Agreement, all of which are realistic measures to relax tension on the Korean peninsula.

Our proposal for holding talks among military authorities is a most realistic and pressing measure of national salvation to ease tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to stop the growing danger of war.

However, the commander in chief of the UN forces in South Korea and South Korean defense minister sent reply letters which expressed their stand of avoiding the talks among military authorities designed to ease tension on the Korean peninsula on 21 June and 24 June respectively.

On 11 July, the UN forces side doggedly refused to accept a letter from our minister of People's Armed Forces which expressed our stand concerning such an attitude by the other party and urged them to come to talks, arguing about matters concerning the name of the sender and that even the South Korean side committed a rude act by refusing to allow the letter to be delivered. Under such circumstances, our side had no choice but to air the content of the letter via broadcasts.

In these letters, we have once again stated our serious stand to prevent the danger of war and preserve peace in Korea and to create a favorable atmosphere for the settlement of the Korean question.

Noting in the letters the fact that the other side has adopted an insincere attitude toward our letter dated 9 June in which we proposed talks among military authorities, we repeatedly asserted that the alks among military authorities should be held before the end of July.

As has been indicated in the letter of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of our country dated 5 July, in its reply letter the U.S. side avoided the talks among military authorities [as heard], interpreting our proposal to relax tension on the Korean peninsula as merely an issue related to North-South relations.

There are different kinds of problems to be settled between ourselves and South Korea and between ourselves and the United States. Such internal problems of the nation as improving North-South relations and settling the reunification question are problems that we should settle directly with South Korea.

However, such issues as preventing war and relaxing tension in Korea are the problems that arise chiefly between ourselves and the United States. The United States, while mixing questions that should be settled between ourselves and South Korea with questions that should be settled between ourselves and the United States, attempts to avoid taking responsibility, for it is not a stand that solves problems.

The danger of war created on the Korean peninsula is a problem that has been produced in relation to the military presence of the United States in South Korea. How can it be said that military exercises, the military buildup in South Korea, and the strengthening of its equipment that make the situation more acute are problems that have nothing to do with the U.S. policy toward Korea?

For the commander of U.S. forces, who possesses real power in the military by taking command of the U.S. forces in the South, to say that issues related to relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula are something that should be settled by persons in authority in the North and South themselves and that they are problems that have nothing to do with him is utterly unreasonable and will convince no one.

The assertion by the U.S. side that issues related to relaxing tension can be discussed at MAC is also unrealistic. Despite the fact that MAC is an institution established to guarantee the implementation of the armistice agreement, the armistice agreement is in actuality not observed.

Although the armistice prohibits introducing reinforcing operational equipment from outside the boundaries of Korea, new operational equipment shipped from the United States is being deployed even in the demilitarized zone south of the Military Demarcation Line, and because of the repeated introduction of nuclear weapons, South Korea has been turned into the largest nuclear base in the Far East.

Under such circumstances in which MAC really exists, can it be said that our peace proposal, which covers issues outside the framework of MAC, can be solved by MAC institutions?

Avioding talks among military authorities who are, in effect, capable of solving problems and suggesting the discussion of issues related to relaxing tension through MAC, which is incapable of solving problems, is a futile assertion, as well as a armchair argument.

The U.S. side ignored even our proposal for holding tripartite talks, the objective of which is to sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States (chomisaie) and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

If they oppose and refuse to accept any of our realistic proposals for relaxing tension and peace while verbally saying that relaxing tension is required and that peace is desirable, their true intentions are questionable.

In its reply letter dated 24 June, the South Korean side rashly referred to our unselfish proposal for holding talks among military authorities as propaganda and reacted negatively to it, instead of shouldering due responsibility to eliminate the danger of war facing the nation. Whether or not our proposal is an issue can be proven when those who posses real military power sit together and talk.

Denouncing it first as propaganda or something else even before sitting face to face and discussing the issues is not appropriate, nor can it be seen as an attitude to solve the issues.

The South side is now trying to justify its wrong stand of avoiding talks among military authorities by laying blame on us for suspending the North-South dialogue.

Speaking of the North-South dialogue, which was arranged after much give and take, and have been suspended and remain unresumed, the responsibility for such a situation lies entirely on the side of the United States and South Korea, who have not only frustrated the dialogue by a single stroke bby conducting the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against the other party to dialogue, but who have also exacerbated tension to the extreme by saying that they will continue to strengthen these military exercises and by each day kicking off such war exercise noise as "Ttangbol," "Piho," "Pilsung Pangpae," and "Ulchi."

The South side is now babbling about resuming dialogue, thus embellishing itself as if it were concerned about dialogue. Under the present circumstances, in which the situation is becoming acute, dialogue cannot be resumed, even if insisted upon, nor can conducting dialogue produce any success.

Dialogue is to improve relations. Under the present circumstances in which war exercises and the noise of anticommunism and the annihilation of communism against the other party to dialogue are being kicked off, with guns ready to fire, it is apparent to everyone that neither the humanitarian Red Cross talks nor economic talks can be conducted.

The purpose of our proposal for talks among military authorities designed to take measures to ease tension is to resume the suspended dialogue. The South side's babbling about resuming dialogue while refusing talks among military authorities, the aim of which is to create an atmosphere of dialogue, is preposterous.

In its reply letter, the South side stated that issues related to relaxing tension should be discussed at MAC, exactly as the United States says, while opposing our fair peace proposal. Does it say this, knowing its own place?

The South side is not a signatory to the armistice agreement, therefore it is not eligible to be part of MAC, nor has it any right to speak at MAC. The senior member of the opposing side to MAC is an American military general. The senior secretary and the joint duty officer are also U.S. Army officers. Even the linguistics officer is a U.S. Army officer. Under such circumstances, supposing that MAC discusses issues related to relaxing tension, there is no choice but to ask the South side: Where is it supposed to set in MAC and what can it say to whom?

It is also unreasonable for the South side to call, without due cause, for talks among the persons of highest authority in the North and South, ignoring the reality that the various forms of dialogue conducted between the North and South have been driven into a state of suspension. Problems will not be solved simply because the persons of highest authority in the North and South sit face to face with each other.

To arrange high-level political talks and to arrive at solutions, it is imperative to paving foundations capable of reaching a fundamental agreement by creating an atmosphere of national harmony and trust and by increasing mutual understanding.

Reflected in the proposal for talks among military authorities we have put forward is a positive stand to reconnect the suspended North-South dialogues by taking detente [wanhwa] measures in the military field and to develop them eventually into talks between the persons of highest authority in the North and South by advancing these dialgoues well in accordance with the people's espectations and the ideology governing the reunification of the fatherland.

All facts show that the United States and the South Korean puppets are not concerned about relaxing tension and guaranteeing peace in Korea or about resuming North-South dialogue and that they are pursuing only division and war.

Their stand as such has been clearly laid bare once again in their rude act of refusing to even accept the letter of our side dated 5 July, unprecedented in North-South relations.

Babbling about dialogue and peace while refusing to even accept a letter calling for talks to relax tension is false, as well as a last desperate measure by those who are in despair.

In the face of the danger of war, all fellow countrymen in the North and South are looking up to no other persons that the military authorities. If U.S. and South Korean military authorities directly responsible for the exacerbation of tension on the Korean peninsula and who bear an unavoidable duty concerning the relaxation of tension ignore this and avoid their duty, they will be committing indelible sins before history and the people.

The United States and the South Korean side should accept our proposal for sitting face to face with those who possess real power in the mmilitary to prevent the danger of war, abandoning false words that run against reason.

All of the Korean people at home and abroad and the people of the world are now keenly watching to see the development of the situation in South Korea. The United States and the South Korean authorities should act judiciously.

U.S., South 'Sophistry' Viewed

SK150501 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 13 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 July commentary: "Unjust Excuse"]

[Text] On 11 July, the U.S. and South Korean side refused to accept the second letter of theminister of the People's Armed Forces of our country to the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defense minister with an unjust excuse. Thus, they have established a bad precedent unseen in North-South relation.

The U.S. and South Korean side, which refused to accept our side's letter, are making various forms of shameless sophistries in order to excuse their unreasonable and rude act. The Command of the UN Forces in South Korea put forth a nonsensical excuse stating that it cannot accept the letter of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of our country because the letter was not signed in accordance with the regulations and practice of the military armistice agreement for liaison between the two sides.

The fact that the U.S. side is attempting to find fault with us over the issue of the signature on our side's letter is unreasonable. As for the signatory of a letter, this is an issue to be decided by the side sending the letter, not an issue in which the side receiving the letter should interfere, saying do this and that.

Furthermore, on 17 June, the U.S. side had accepted the first letter in which the same signatory signed. However, the remark of the U.S. side that it cannot accept the letter with the same signatory this time is a preposterous picking of a quarrel and a sophistry put forth to avoid talks between military authorities.

If the United States is interested in easing tension and ensuring peace in Korea, it should have accepted the letter, transcending regulations and practice. It should not have picked a quarrel over this essential issue. That day, the South Korean side refused to accept our side's letter at the directive of the U.S. masters. Thus, it revealed its filthy nature as the U.S. imperialists' colonial puppet.

As the U.S. side noted in its reply letter of 21 June that it can discuss the issue of relaxing tension in a MAC meeting, the South Korean side also repeated the same words in its reply letter, thus bringing ridicule upon itself. This is a fact known to all.

Because the South Korean puppets are not the signatory of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they are not entitled to refuse to accept a letter on the pretext of the signatory issue. As its U.S. masters refused to accept our side's letter, it merely acted instinctively in accord with its masters.

The South Korean puppets are foolishly attempting to justify their filthy position by shifiting the responsibility for suspending the North-South dialogue onto us. As for suspending the North-South dialogue, the responsibility for this rests entirely on the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who suddenly frustrated [choajol skihida] the dialogue.

It it reasonable for one to attempt to hold dialogue while aiming at another's heart with guns and rifles? The South Korea side said that in order to promote mutual trust and ease tension, dialogue should be resumed. However, dialogue has not been resumed because the puppets themselves and aggravating tension by staging daily such large-scale provocative war exercise rackets as joint mobilization training, "Ttangbol," "Piho," "Pilsong Pangpae" and so forth while openly raving that they will also continue to strengthen such war exercises in as "Team Spirit" in the future.

The South Korean puppets are going to stage another noisy war exercise called "Ulchi-86" from 15 July throughout South Korea. They make nonsensical remarks about resumption of dialogue and so forth while spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue with ceaseless anticommunist confrontation and war rackets and while ignoring our peace proposal for taking practical measures for relaxing tension. This is indeed preposterous.

It is ridiculous that they babble about peace and dialogue while avoiding talks between military authorities for easing tension and building peace. They even refuse to accept the letter which calls for holding the talks.

This is nothing but a desperate measure aimed at shirking accepting responsibility for avoiding talks between military authorities responsibility for avoiding talds between military authorities and for misleading world public opinion by pretending that they are interested in dialogue and easing tension.

Our proposal for holding talks between military authorities is the best national salvation measure for relaxing tension created in the country and for preventing the increasing danger of war. It is a matter of life or death which is related to the destiny of the nation [minjokui chonmanggwa kwallyondoen sahwalchokin munje imyo] and is an important question which should be resolved without fail [pandushi] by the military authorities if they want to see peace maintained in Korea and Asia.

No matter how loudly the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets talk about dialogue and peace while refusing our peace proposal to hold talks between military authorities, they can neither conceal nor legalize their flithy nature as one pursuing only confrontation and war. The U.S. and the South Korean side should not repeat absurd remarks but should immediately respond to our repeated call for talks between military authorities.

KCNA STATEMENT ON KUNSAN NUCLEAR STOREHOUSES

SK160825 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[KCNA Statement issued in Pyongyang on 16 July]

[Text] Upon authorization, KCNA issues the following statement:

A grave situation, which cannot be looked on with folded arms, has been recently created on the Korean peninsula.

According to reports of foreign news agencies, the U.S. imperialists lately have been pushing ahead with a plan to construct 36 special nuclear weapons storehouses in Kunsan, South Korea. It has been reported that, together with nuclear weapons, offensive fighters which assume a combat-ready posture for 24 hours and the posture of immediate readiness so that they can be mobilized within 15 minutes, will be deployed in special underground hangar-type nuclear arms storehouses called (?WOS-3).

Even building 36 special nuclear arms storehouses in the land of South Korea, which is four times as many as NATO in terms of the density of the deployment of nuclear weapons and where over half the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the whole Far East are concentrated, and placing them in the posture of immediate readiness fully shows how dangerous the stage is that the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists have reached.

Furthermore, what cannot be overlooked is that the spokesman for the U.S. Department of Defense has stated with regard to the question of special nuclear arms storehouses that information on the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and capabilities for preserving them is no secret.

Having kept the presence nuclear weapons in South Korea a strict secret, the U.S. persons in military authority have openly revealed this time even the plans to construct special nuclear arms armories. This confirms that the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. Imperialists are being unhesitatingly and undisguisedly accelerated at the final stage.

KCNA sternly condemns the maneuver of the U.S. imperialists to construct special nuclear arms storehouses in South Korea, branding this as an intolerable criminal act aimed at perfecting nuclear war preparations, at conducting a pre-emptive nuclear attack on the socialist countries, including us, and at inflicting the calamity of a nuclear war on mankind.

The new nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are a grave challenge to our sincere and earnest efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and solve problems through dialogue and negotiations.

Recently, our party and the government of the republic set forth an epochal proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority and a peace proposal to create a nuclear-free and peace zone on the Korean peninsula. Because they reflect the sincere stand of easing the acute situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula at any cost and present reasonable ways for making it possible to substantially resolve problems through dialogue, our peace proposals have aroused active support and sympathy among the governments and peoples of many peace-loving countries in the world. In stead of responding to our peace proposals, however, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority have answered them with less disguised nuclear war provocation maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists built a space tracking station in Taegu as part of "star wars" and began to built a new storage house for nuclear weapons in Mt. Kyeryong. They also perpetrated the illegal act of handing over F-16 fighter-bombers to the South Korean puppet Army.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are straining the situation to an extreme point by daily staging large-scale military exercise rackets simulating a nuclear war. They drove the manifold dialogue that was realized between the North and South after a long time to the danger of rupture [kyollyolui wihom]

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are foolishly scheming to shirk responsibility for aggravating tension and suspending the dialogue onto someone while shamelessly raving as if they are interested in easing tension on the Korean peninsula and in dialogue.

The fact that the ringleader who has aggravated tension and suspended dialogue is talking about dialogue is itself ridiculous. The United States and the South Korean authorities are accelerating nuclear war preparations, instead of accepting our various reasonable peace proposals, and have perpetrated an arrogant and rude act by even refusing to receive the letter sent by the partner in dialogue. However, they are talking about the resumption of dialogue, easing tensions, and so forth. This is thoroughgoing hypocrisy and deception.

No matter how loudly the U.S. imperialists may talk about dialogue and peace, they absolutely cannot conceal their nature as nuclear war fanatics, as the destroyer of North-South dialogue, and the disturber of peace in the world. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are truely interested in peace and dialogue, they should immediately stop the nuclear war preparations and show an affirmative response to our proposals for talks by military authorities and for establishing a nuclear-free zone and peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The peaceful resolution of the Korean issue through dialogue and negotiations is the unanimous aspiration not only of our people but also of the peace-loving people of the world. Amid the active support and encouragement from the peace-loving people of the world, in this year marking the year of international peace, our people will make all possible efforts to prevent the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean pensinula and to ensure durable peace and security.

CONDOLENCE CALL PAID TO VIETNAMESE EMBASSY

SK150611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- Senior officials of our country called Monday at the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences over the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam.

Present there were Comrades Pak Song-chul, Kim Hwan and Chong Chun-ki and other officials concerned.

They put wreaths in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council and central organs before the portrait of the deceased and observed a moment's silence.

WPK SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW CPV GENERAL SECRETARY

SK160458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on July 15 to Truong Chinh upon his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam.

The message wished successes to the Communist Party of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and the general secretary in his work.

'TEXT' OF CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

OW121451 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1342 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul (MONTSAME) -- In connection with the death of CPV Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan, the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and the MPR Council of Ministers have sent a message of condolence to the CPV Central Committee and the SRV National Assembly, State Council, and Council of Ministers.

The full text of the message follows:

To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Dear Comrades:

The communists and working people of the Mongolian People's Republic heard with deep sorrow the sad news about the death of Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general Secretary.

The MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the communists and all the Working people of Mongolia, express to the CPV Central Committee and the SRV National Assembly, State Council, and Council of Ministers, the Communists, and all Vietnamese people their deep condolences in connection with the great loss, the death of tried CPV leader Le Duan, loyal continuer of Ho Chi Minh's cause, outstanding leader of the communist, workers, and national liberation movements, steadfast fighter for peace and socialism.

All Le Duan's conscious life and activities were closely connected with the long-term heroic struggle of the communists, the working class, and all the working people of Vietnam for national liberation and the country's independence, against the imperialist attempt to undermine the freedom and sovereign rights of the Vietnamese people, and for building socialism on Vietnamese soil. Le Duan was a consistent Marxist-Leninist, staunch internationalist, and fiery fighter for the unity of socialist countries; he stood for the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement and for the cause of socialism and peace in Asia and the entire world.

The MPRP and all Mongolian people note the great personal contribution made by Le Duan to the development and strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and close comprehensive cooperation between the CPV and the MPRP, and between our two countries and peoples.

May the memory of the true son of the Vietnamese people, consistent internationalist and staunch fighter for peace and friendship between peoples remain forever in the hearts of the communists and the working people of Mongolia.

We beg you to transmit our deep condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased.

[Signed] The MPRP Central Committee
The MPRP People's Great Hural Presidium
The MPR Council of Ministers.

PAPER CITED ON PRC NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY SALES

OW120323 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1413 GMT 9 Jul 86

[From the 9 July Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The newspaper MONGOLIAN NEWS, in its commentary, noted that China, in its aspirations to profit from the sale of weapons, including nuclear weapons, crossed a dangerous line when it sold nuclear technology to Brazil, Argentina, Pakistan, the Republic of South Africa, and Iran, contrary to the commitment it has made on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

LEADERS ATTEND GALA MEETING FOR REVOLUTION DAY

OW121315 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 11 Jul 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 11 (MONTSAME) -- A gala meeting of party, state, public organizations and representatives of Mongolian Armed Forces and the working people of the capital was held here to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

Jambyn Batmonh and other Mongolian party and state leaders, the head of the Soviet delegation, procurator-general of the USSR A.M. Rekunkov took part in the meeting.

MPRP CC Politbureau member, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers D. Sodnom made a key-note speech. Dwelling upon the international situation D. Sodnom said in part:

"Socialism is dynamically developing and gains fresher achievements in solving economic and social problems. Embodying the future of mankind, socialism is continuing to exert revolutionizing influence on the whole process of world development. The socialist community purposefully and energetically fights for solving the tasks advanced by the present-day development of mankind at the national as well as the international level. This has been vivdly demonstrated by the congresses of communist and workers parties of fraternal countries.

Having profoundly analyzed the present-day state of the world development, the 27th CPSU Congress has opened up a new stage in the development of Soviet society and broader prospects in strengthening world socialism. It has worked out a bold and realistic course aimed at ensuring the future of mankind free of wars and weapons.

The USSR initiative on the elimination of nuclear, chemical and other types of mass destruction weapons up to the year 2000 is of truly epoch-making significance. Its realization is one of [the] components of creating the foundation of the all-embracing system of interntional security advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. The address of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Consultative Committee to the NATO countries and all European countries adds in the most constructive manner the below-mentioned historical programme with proposals in the field of conventional armaments and troops in the most important part of the world as Europe.

Peace initiatives and actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries set forth from the very beginning of the International Year of Peace enjoy wider support of the forces of reason and realism and attach great impetus to the struggle of nations for preventing the threat of nuclear war, for defending the right of peoples to life and creation.

However, the situation in the world is becoming more complicated and tense. The most reactionary forces of international imperialism, specially the U.S. ruling circles, are seeking for the power policy, military superiority and doing everything possible in order to torpedo the Geneva spirit and blockade the way towards detente. Washington unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions with a series of nuclear tests. [sentence as received]

The U.S. Congress has recently allocated another millions [as received] to finance counterrevolutionaries in their aggressive actions against the Republic of Nicaragua. It is a dangerous step enhancing the policy of state [words indistinct] towards other Latin American countries, which are waging struggle for national independence, social development and for peace.

The situation is being aggravated also on our continent.

As the 19th MPRP Congress emphasized, the most important direction of the foreign political activity of our state would be the comprehensive promotion to strengthening the security on the Asian Continent and around it, developing mutual understanding and cooperation among the countries of the region. The Mongolian People's Republic works for freeing the Asia-Pacific region from the hotbeds of tensions and conflicts and ruling out the use of force in international relations.

We reaffirm that the MPR welcomes all constructive steps in this direction and is ready to actively cooperate with all who are working for the benefit of this noble goal. Proceeding from this, our government fully supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on freeing the Korean Peninsula from occupation troops and nuclear weapons and on turning it into a nuclear-free and peaceful zone.

We fully share the idea of declaring Southeast Asia a nuclear-free zone as well as the entire Asia-Pacific region. Our government regards the strict observance of three nuclear-free initiatives -- i.e., not to manufacture, not to obtain and bar nuclear weapons on their territories by -- non-nuclear powers of the region as an urgent step for non-proliferation of nuclear armaments in different parts of the region and reducing the danger of nuclear conflicts. The MPR has been supporting and will support all positive proposals aimed at organizing bilateral or multi-lateral meetings and talks on the problem of strengthening peace and security in Asia and in different parts of the Asia-Pacific region.

Our country invariably supports the national liberation and revolutionary movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism. This jubilee day, we convey our fraternal greetings and wish fresh successes to the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Nicaragua, which are stengthening revolutionary gains in the struggle against the encroachments of imperialism and other reactionary forces. We voice once again our solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Palestine, South Africa, Chile and El Salvador fighting courageously for freedom, independence, social justice and human rights.

Our government is for the consolidation of the principle of peaceful coexistence as an effective alternative to nuclear catastrophe and the reckless power policy", the speaker noted.

GREAT HURAL PRESIDIUM HOLDS EXPANDED SESSION

OW100811 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- An expanded session of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium took place here. Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, chaired the session.

The tasks of state organs in implementing the MPRP 19th Congress decisions were discussed at the session. N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, who presented the relevant report, emphasized efforts to deepen socialist democracy, to strengthen the people's state which should successfully perform its role in building a new society, and to improve economic and organizational activities of state organs.

The MPR People's Great Hural will make efforts to realize the foreign policy goals advanced by the 19th party congress, and actively promote the implementation of the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union directed toward freeing mankind from the threat of war.

ALTANGEREL REPORTS TO ULAANBAATAR PARTY PLENUM

OW110243 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 10 (MONTSAME) -- The 2nd plenary meeting of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee held here on 9 July discussed the report "Tasks of the Capital's Party Organizations in Realizing of the 19th MPRP Congress Decisions" delivered by B. Altangerel, Politburo member of the MPRP CC, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee.

He pointed out that the communists and the entire workers of the capital have successfully fulfilled plan tasks of the first 6 months of 1986 and 60 million tugriks worth of over and above plan output has been turned out. Pressing task of the party organizations is to secure high labour showings achieved in anticipation of the 19th Party Congress and to make them as a norm of an ordinary work day.

It is necessary to reveal and immediately overcome shortcomings in order to ensure the intensification of the national economy, widely implement economic methods into the production management, increase its quality and efficiency, resolutely do away with obsolete work methods and fully use work collectives' initiatives and their real possibilities, the speaker underscored.

In this respect, Ulaanbaatar party organizations should do a great deal of work. It is necessary to really ensure the unity of each party organization's organizational ideological and educational work, actively develop criticism and self-criticism aiming at removing the drawbacks, start working on a new method and style, enhance the party control and improve the cadres responsibility, B. Altangerel pointed out.

The session has adopted a resolution on questions discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS LE DUAN CONDOLENCES BOOK

BK141403 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, visited the Vietnamese Embassy at No. 40, Komin Kochin Road in Rangoon at 1130 today and signed a book of condolences at the embassy for Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who passed away on 10 July 1986. Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung was welcomed at the embassy by Mr Pham Manh Diem, Vietnamese ambassador, and U Aung Thant, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department.

CONTINUATION OF POLITICAL REPORT TO BCP CONGRESS

BK060902 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 12 Jul 86]

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented to the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] Some of the communists and comrades killed under the intraparty revolutionary line may have committed ideological and political errors of varying degrees of severity. Nevertheless, these comrades as well as all others killed under that line died wrongly. Therefore, we believe that they should be posthumously reinstated to the party ranks they originally held.

Moreover, although some central leaders headed by Chairman Thakin Than Tun, Vice Chairman Thakin Zin, and Secretary Thakin Chit committed grave and far-reaching errors by laying down the erroneous intraparty revolutionary line, we should recognize them as communists and comrades.

Our party committed such great errors because of our incomplete understanding of Burma's historical conditions, the nature of its society, the unique features of Burma's revolution, and the revolutionary forces of Burma as well as insufficient understanding of the fundamental principles of Marxism Leninism and defects in the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions of Burma's revolution.

Throughtout its history, our party has shown courage in dealing with and correcting left and right errors whenever they emerged. Meticulously looking for and analyzing our own mistakes not only ensures that similar mistakes are avoided in the future but also helps educate, in a particular sense, our party members, our cadres, our class, and the masses. It is also the best guarantee for party tasks to be carried out successfully. It is necessary for us to firmly grasp and practice Comrade Lenin's teaching regarding this problem.

He said: The most important and definitive yardstick to gauge a political party regarding the (?extent of its enthusiasm) and the extent to which it can fulfill its duties towards its own class and the working masses is how that political party regards its own mistakes. The characteristics of a lofty and noble party are to openly criticize a mistake, explore the reasons behind the mistake committed, analyze the situation and the facts, and discuss ways to correct such mistakes. That is the way to carry out one's responsibilities as well as to train and educate one's class and the masses. From Lenin's work, "Left Infantilism Within the Communist Movement.

VIENTIANE ANNOUNCES FAIDANG LOBALIAYAO DEATH

BK130459 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[12 July announcement No. 1 issued by the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC Standing Committee, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, and the Standing Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee]

[Text] With utmost grief, we wish to announce to the Lao compatriots of all ethnic minorities, cadres, state employees, soldiers, policemen, and combatants throughout the country that Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, a great, patriotic learned person of our country, and a representative of the Mong tribal group, passed away at 1000 GMT on 12 July 1986 at the age of 76 at hospital No. 1 in Vientiane of old age after a long illness. A medical team, both traditional and modern, tried its utmost to cure him, but it failed to save his life.

The party Central Committee Secretariat, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee will arrange a mourning ceremony and receive those paying last tribute to the body at the SPC on 13 and 14 July.

Vientiane, 12 July 1986

Funeral Committee Announced

BK130636 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[12 July announcement No. 2 issued by the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee]

[Text] As Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, a great, patriotic learned person, and a representative of the Mong Tribal group, passed away of old age at 1000 GMT on 12 July at Hospital No. 1 in Vientiane, and to enable the funeral ceremony for Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao to proceed honorably at the national level befitting the great merits performed by the deceased, the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee have appointed a national committee in charge of the funeral ceremony for Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao. The committee members are as follows:

1. Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC, as chairman:

2. Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as vice chairman.

3. Sisophon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, as vice chairman:

4. Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party Central Committee and member of the SPC Standing Committee, as member;

5. Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Committee [as heard], as member;

6. Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Committee, as member;

7. Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, as member;

8. Lieutenant General Somsak Saisongkham, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, as member;

9. Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, as member;

10. Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Women's Federation Central Committee, as member;

11. Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of culture, as member;

12. Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Trade Union Federation Central Committee, as member;

13. Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the SPC Standing Committee, as member;

14. Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, deputy secretary general of the SPC Standing Committee, as member;

15. Vilaivan Phomhe, deputy chief of the party Central Committee's organizational board, as member;

16. Phao Phimphachan, deputy minister and deputy chief of the office of the party Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers, as member;

17. Colonel Mithong, deputy minister of interior, as member;

18. Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as member;

19. Son Khamvanvongsa, acting chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspapers, Radio, and Television, as member;

20. Ponmek Dalaloi, deputy minister of public health, as member;

21. Boutham Khounlapviset-Akhom, vice chairman of the Nationalities Committee, as member;

22. Maha Khamtan Thepbouali, deputy chief of the office of the Lao Front for National Construcion, as member.

Ventiane, 12 July 1986

National Mourning Announced

BK130545 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[12 July mourning instruction issued by the offices of the LPRP Central Committe and Council of Ministers, the SPC, and the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee]

[Text] As Faidang Lobaliayao -- vice chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, a great. patriotic learned person of our country, and a representative of the Mong tribal group -- passed away at 1000 GMT on 12 July 1986, with the apporval of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the SPC Standing Committee, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, and the Standing Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee it is hereby instructed that the whole country observe a 5-day mourning for Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao from 13 to 17 July and that all party, state, and mass organizations and the people fly the flag at half mast during the period of national mourning.

12 July 1986

The office of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers,

The office of the SPC,

The office of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee

Leaders Pay Homage

BK140449 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, our party-state leaders led by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee, president of the LPDR, chairman of the SPC, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, laid a wreath at the APC Assembly Hall to pay homage to the remains of Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee, a great patriotic intellectual of our Lao nation, and representative of the Mong tribal people, who passed away of old age in Vientiane at 1700 on 12 July 1986.

Attending the wreath-laying ceremony to pay homage to the remains of Faidang Lobaliayao were Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat, of the party Central Committee, and the SPC Standing Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; and several chairmen and vice chairmen of the state committees.

At the wreath-laying ceremony, our party and state leaders stood solemnly to pay homage to and express grief on the death of Faidang Lobaliayao. Souphanouvong wrote eulogy in the gilded condolence book, expressing profound grief on the passing away of the great patriotic intellectual of the Lao nation.

After the wreath-laying ceremony, President Souphanoubong also led the members of the SPC Standing Committee and of the SPC to lay another wreath to pay respect to the remains of Faidang Lobaliayao. Subsequently, representatives of ministerial and equivalent organizations and of various services attached to the municipal administration, and diplomats of the socialist countries accredited to Laos took turns to lay wreaths to pay homage to the remains of Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao.

Funeral Held 14 July

BK141027 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A funeral was held for Faidang Lobaliayao vice chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] in Vientiane capital this morning by the National Committee in charge of the funeral ceremony for Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao. A grievous atmosphere prevailed at the SPC Assembly Hall throughout the ceremony this morning. All participants in the funeral solemnly expressed grief over the passing away of Faidang Lobaliayao, a great patriotic intellectual and representative of the Mong tribal people.

Attending the funeral were Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Burea, president of the LPDR, chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC, and chairman of the national committee in charge of the funeral ceremony for Vice Chairman Faidang Loblaliayao; members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and of the party Central Committee Secretariat; vice chairmen of the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and LFNC Central Committee; other party and state leaders; representatives of all ministries, services offices, organizations, armed forces, and people; members of Faidang Lobaliayao's family; and a large number of Vientiane residents.

midst the solemn atmosphere filled with grief, Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, acting on behalf of the organizing committee for the funeral for Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao, invited Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of Council of Ministers, and vice chairman of the organizing committee for the funeral, to read a eulogy before the remains of Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao.

LE DUAN MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD IN VIENTIANE 15 JUL

BK150743 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT Jul 86

[Text] This morning, the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee held a memorial service in Vientiane for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who passed away in Hanoi, the SRV at 0330 on 10 July.

Attending the memorial service were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs ministers; comrade secretaries of the party Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; members of the SPC; members of the Council of Ministers; members of the LFNC Central Committee; senior Buddhist monks; representatives of mass organizations; and a large number of high-ranking military and civilian cadres.

Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, and diplomats of many countries, representatives of the international organizations, and Vietnamese experts stationed in Vientiane also attended the solemn memorial service, which was permeated with grief.

The memorial service officially began at 0730 when the participants paid respects to the Lao and Vietnamese national flags while the LPA brass played the Lao and Vietnamese national anthems. Then, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane municipality, acting on behalf of the organizing committee for the memorial service, invited Comrade President Souphanouvong to read a eulogy for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RETURNS FROM HANOI 15 JULY

BK151222 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and the Laotian party and state delegation returned from Hanoi to Vientiane by a special plane this afternoon.

They had been attending the state funeral for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, which was held in Hanoi at 0630 on 15 July.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the delegation were welcomed upon their arrival at the airport by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the republic, and chairman of the SPC and Lao Front for National Construction; comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Vice Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsava, Phoumi Vongvichit, and Phoun Sipaseut; comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; members of the SPC Standing Committee; and many ministers and deputy ministers. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, along with many cadres of the SRV Embassy to Laos were also on hand to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and delegation at the airport.

VIENTIANE PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS 15-DAY CONFERENCE

Lovansai Speaks

BK101127 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 9 (KPL) -- Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, addressed at the weekend the closing ceremony of the enlarged session of the Executive Committee of the Vientiane party committee here. S. Lovansai spoke of the main obligations and tasks of the state employees, party members with the aim of developing and promoting the administrative mechanism at all levels. They were encouraged to successfully carry out the second five-year plan of the state, particularly, the socio-economic development, stressed the speaker. On the agenda of the conference which was held since June 26 were the debate on the political report draft of the party CC to be presented to the 4th congress of the LPRP CC, to be held soon, the assessment of the first half of the year activities, and the outline of the plan for the rest of the year.

Party Political Report Discussed

BK111118 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Vientiane, July 11 (KPL) -- A 15-day conference on the party CC's political report draft to be submitted to the 4th congress of the party due to be held soon was held here. The conference studied the report on the all-round successes scored by the Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP during the past 10 years and the future lines and policies of the Lao revolution, especially those outlined in the second five-year plan of the socio-economic development (1986-90). The session was aimed at the consolidating the correct ideological viewpoints regarding the national defense and economic construction.

The report was given at the conference by Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-minister of national defense, who is also head of the General Political Department of the Army, Lieutenant General Choummali Saianakon, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-chief of the General Staff of the Army. [sentence as received]

SITTHI COMMENTS ON TRUONG CHINH ELECTION

BK150909 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Air Chief MArshal Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told reporters at Government House this morning [15 July] that Truong Chinh's personality must be considered in connection with his nomination as new general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He noted that nobody expected him to be appointed to this position and his performance must be followed further.

Asked if there would be any change in the political situation in this region following Truong Chinh's appointement, the foreign minister said the new general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam will have to consider the effect of the war in Cambodia on Vietnam's economy. But things also depend on the outcome of the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam to be held in the future.

Asked about the killing of a Thai fisherman in Malaysia, he said that the Foreign Ministry has not yet received a detailed report on the incident as the other five crewmen have been arrested by Malaysian authorities. However, the Thai Foreign Ministry has informed Malaysia that the action taken by the Malaysian authorities was too violent since Thailand and Malaysia are close neighbors. The Thai side regrets that the incident took place and asks Malaysia not to resort to violence in dealing with Thai fishermen who violate its territorial waters. They should be treated according to the law since violence can offend the Thai people.

PRASONG FORESEES NO CHANGES

BK160145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday he foresees no change in Vietnam's policy following the appointment of its new party chief Truong Chinh whom he described as a "transitional leader."

He said there is now an intense power struggle within the Vietnamese leadership, particularly between the young generation of leaders and the old guard. [passage omitted]

Speaking to reporters at the Government House, Prasong said since Truong Chinh is also chairman of the State Council and seems to be unhealthy, he was presumably appointed as acting secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party to succeed Le Duan.

Truong Chinh, 79, is known as an old guard and a hardliner who is known to have been in conflict with his predecessor over economic programmes, he said.

Prasong said the new line-up in the leadership of the Vietnam's Communist Party will become clear after its Sixth Congress scheduled for November this year. [passage omitted]

Prasong said that he foresees no shifts in the Vietnamese policy despict the on-going power rivalry in the Hanoi leadership.

He compared Truong Chinh to Konstantin Chernenko, who was appointed to succeed Yuriy Andropov as a transitional leader of the Soviet Union to pave the way for the rise to power by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Prasong said one of the candidates to take over the post of party chief is Le Duc Tho, the 79-year-old member of the Politburo. Le Duc Tho, despite his advanced age, has been one of the most prominent figures in Vietnam since the time of Ho Chi Minh.

Another candidate is Vo Chi Cong, 71, who was very close to Le Duan. He is known to advocate aggressive foreign policy and has worked to help the communists in Laos and Kampuchea.

INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

BK151205 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 15 Jul 86 pp 7, 8

[Text] According to a Commerce Ministry report, late last week a U.S. Congressional Appropriations Committee delegation led by William Gray held an urgent meeting with a Thai private-government delegation led by Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya at the Commerce Ministry. The meeting centered on the U.S. Farm Act and Thai textile exports to the United States.

A source has disclosed that the U.S. delegation openly rejected any assistance to or hope for the Thai side on the farm act and Thai textile exports despite Chirayu's appeal for sympathy about the impact of the farm act on Thailand, particularly about the price cutting by both sides which has only benefited the buyers.

Gray said the U.S. economy is now in a dangerous stage. The United States has been importing but has been unable to export satisfactorily, resulting in a big trade deficit problem. He said Thailand is currently enjoying a trade surplus with his country. In this economic situation, the United States must try to help itself more in order to tackle its domestic problems such as the trade deficit and unemployment. At the same time, trading partners of the United States such as Thailand, will have to help themselves more; the United States has already given assistance to Thailand to the point where Thailand could develop itself and survive.

Gray said Thai-U.S. friendship will continue, but Thailand must sympathize with the current near-bankrupt situation confronting his country which has forced it to take steps to ensure its survival.

On the textile issue, Gray emphasized that Thailand should prepare to seek new markets for the next 5-10 years because the U.S. market potential will never be the same as they were.

The source cited Gray as saying that he is a Democrat and thus must monitor the Republican administration. The source said: "in short, the meeting had no fruitful result. The United States continued to maintain its previous positions despite Thai appeals for sympathy."

The U.S. delegation previously was scheduled to meet with the Thai team on 14 July but advanced the scheduled meeting to 12 July due to travel problems caused by Typhoon Peggy, forcing the Thai Government to rush the private sector representatives to the meeting.

CHAWALIT OUTLINES ARMY RESTRUCTURING PLAN

BK160549 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he intended to streamline the Army to make it a "compact but efficient' force ever ready to defend the country.

Outlining his restructural plan on the occasion of the founding of the ranger force, Gen Chawalit said the concept of a small but efficient combat force would be incorporated in the changes.

Citing the ranger force, he said it was economical and small but a highly effective fighting unit capable of operating around the clock in all terrain.

The Army needed to be scaled down if it was to maintain full-time combat readiness, he said.

Gen Chawalit said that although the Army has been successful in crushing insurgents, the Communist Party of Thailand remains and the hardliners have not abandoned their armed struggle.

Gen Chawalit said forces have been put on alert to ensure smooth and peaceful elections in areas along the Kampuchean and Laotian border on July 27.

On Monday, the Army chief issued a four-point guideline to be strictly followed by all units of the Army. The guidelines, intended to restore professionalism and to promote unity, are as follows:

-- To uphold, hold in high esteem and be loyal to Their Majesties the Kong and Queen and all members of the Royal Family;
-- To guard against the honour and prestige of the units and of the Army which have been preserved by their predecessors;
-- To be loyal and honest and obey the orders of superiors in accordance with the line of command; to cooperate with colleagues and look after the livelihood of subordinates;
-- To promote unity and to refrain from committing actions in an ignorant manner which are likely to create disunity.

As part of his reorganisation plan, Gen Chawalit has launched efforts to dismantle the Norasing Task Force, which was created in 1981 immediately after the April 1-3 abortive coup.

SOURCES CITED ON UPCOMING MILITARY RESHUFFLE

BK110059 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Jul 86 p 1

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] The plan to announce the annual military reshuffle next week may be postponed because the move might portray Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon as a "power-seeker," authoritative sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The sources said that the move would be untimely given the assessment that the premier's popularity had eroded significantly in the wake of the rioting in Phuket over the multi-million-baht tantalum project last month.

The date for the announcement of the reshuffle which had been put forward to the premier in his capacity as defence minister has not been fixed but it is highly probable that it would be released very close to the election day, July 27, according to the sources.

The sources said there is justification in announcing the military shake-up next week because Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is due to retire at the end of August. Normally, the annual reshuffle is announced in September because senior military officers retire in October, the sources argued.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday tersely answered "no" when asked about the forthcoming announcement on the annual shake-up.

He only nodded when asked whether the reshuffle would be announced like in the previous years.

Meanwhile, Gen Athit told reporters that so far no changes have been introduced in the structure of the Supreme Command.

He was referring to a report that the Supreme Command had proposed the termination of the posts of the supreme commander and deputy commander.

Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Bancho Bunnak last month tabled the proposal to the Defence Ministry, but the ministry returned the proposal, asking the command to reconsider the move.

ATHIT'S SECURITY GROUP TO BE REORGANIZED

BK130641 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Capital Security Command, the brainchild of Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, will be reorganised and geared toward development and public service work, acting Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun said yesterday.

Lt-Gen Wanchaia, however, denied that the CSC would be disbanded after Gen Athit retires on August 31.

But military observers say that stripping the command of security duties would put the CSC in limbo.

Lt-Gen Wanchai said the reorganisation plan will be carried out in the near future to improve the command.

The CSC was set up in 1981 following the April 1 coup attempt to quickly deal with any outbrakes of violence or terrorism, he said.

Lt-Gen Wanchai said the security situation has greatly improved in recent years and the threat of sudden violence has subsided.

Lt-Gen Wanchai said the CSC's duties would shift from responsibility for security to carrying out development and public service work as requested by the government. He said the duties of fighting international terrorism would fall on a special unit trained for the task.

After its establishment, the CSC was directly in charge of elite units in the three armed services and police force. Units under its command included all units under the First Army Region, the Air Force Security Force, the Bangkok naval station and the Metropolitan police special task force.

Complaints have been voiced in military circles that the CSC's work overlaps the duties of several existing units as well as bolstering the power of the army commander-in-chief.

PRASONG ORDERS PROBE ON FOREIGN MONEY CLAIMS

BK160115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] National Security Council Chief Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday he has ordered an investigation into claims of foreign money-dumping in Trang Province.

Sqn-Lrd Prasong denied reports he had met a Progressive Party candidate over the claims, which were made by Democrat candidate Chuan Likphai.

Phithak Rangsitham, a Progressive candidate who is considered a favourite in the election, has said the allegations are groundless and are intended to ruin his chances at the polls.

Describing the matter as political conflict Sqn-Ld Prasong said he did not need to report his findings to parties or candidates.

If there was evidence to substantiate Mr Chuan's claims, those implicated would be prosecuted.

SITTHI ON SOCIAL ACTION PARTY PLATFORM

BK110115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Sitthi Sawetsila, the leader of the Social Action Party (SAP), took his election campaign into the banking community yesterday, hoping to win their support in the July 27 poll.

The 67-year-old politician, an MP hopeful in Bangkok's Constituency Two, spent nearly three hours yesterday morning visiting the head offices of four major banks -- Thai Farmers, Thai Military, Siam Commercial and Siam City.

A strong favourite in the Chinese-dominated constituency, Sitthi is known to be banking on support from businessmen, bankers as well as local Chinese community leaders. Sitthi, who is also deputy premier, told THE NATION that he visited the bank head offices in order to seek support for SAP candidates throughout the country. [passage omitted]

Sitthi last night reiterated his party's policy to continue with the "tambon fund" project as a means of distributing wealth to the rural areas.

Speaking on television on the SAP's platform, Sitthi also said his party favours a reduction in the business tax and a removal of double taxation.

He said the "tambon fund" project, initiated by the Khjukrit Government in 1975, will be an approach to the unemployment problem and to promote democracy.

On the role of the armed forces, Sitthi said they dod not present any obstacle to the progress of democracy in Thailand. "On the contrary, they have the role to play in upholding democracy," he said.

Sitthi, who is also foreign minister, said he will have Thai envoys overseas assume the role of salesman in finding markets for Thai exports.

Turning to the current election campaigns, Sitthi said dirty tricks, such as vote-buying and illegal transfers of houshold registration cards of voters, are being widely practised.

"I urge voters to vote for good candidates. The Social Action Party may have become smaller in size but it is full of quality people," he said.

SITTHI SAYS COMMUNISTS INVOLVED IN CAMPAIGN

BK140901 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Members of the Communist Party of Thailand are helping a particular party and canvassing votes for certain candidates in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, the interior minister and commander of the Fourth Army Region disclosed this morning.

"The authorities know of the connection and had instructed the police to watch out," Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said in an interview.

While Gen Sitthi did not specify what kind of action will be taken, the Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun (surname as published) in a separate interview, said he regarded the communist involvement with optimism, referrring to the Prime Minister's order 66/23.

"It can be more good than bad because the Government has that policy of calling on the communists to stop an armed struggle and fight their way through the democratic system," Lt-Gen Wanchai said.

The Commander said the only problem remaining in a case like this was that some communists (especially those involved in the political campaign) have yet to surrender to the Government.

The reactions of the two top officials were in response to Nakhon Si Thammarat police superintendent Pol Col Sanphet Thamathikun's report that several candidates sought support from communist insurgents.

Col Sanphet told Gen Sitthi during his trip to the South last week that there are two communist insurgents canvassing votes for the candidates.

He identified the two insurgents as Comrade Samat and Comrade Mai who are working in the area encompassing Thungyai and Thung Song districts.

Lt-Gen Wanchai noted that the insurgents who have become involved in legitimate politics had evidently lost a strong communist ideology.

"I regard them now only as ordinary criminals and expected that they would soon surrender," Lt-Gen Wanchai added.

Mr Samphan Thongsamak, a leading Democrat Party candidate, yesterday accused his rivals from a major poltical party in Nakhon Si Thammarat of receiving support from members of the CPT.

Democrat Candidate's Charge

BK160215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Nakhon Si Thammarat -- A leading Democrat Party candidate yesterday accused his rivals from a major political party of receiving support from members of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) to campaign for votes here.

Without naming the party and its candidates, Mr Samphan Thongsamak said he had informed the provincial governor and police chief and warned the candidates he would ask the Fourth Army Region to take action if the CPT support continued.

Mr Samphan is leading the Democrat Party's nine-man candidate team in this province. He said the two CPT members campaigning for votes for his rivals were known by their jungle names as comrades Chamnan and Kaeo.

He said the two had about 40 armed guerrillas under their command and have been seeking votes for his rivals from villagers of the remote Tambon Chalong of Si Chon District and Tambon Noppitham of Tha Sala District.

He claimed the CPT members were in close contact with the rival candidates from a major political party.

CAP LEADER HAS NO OBJECTION TO PREM PREMIERSHIP

BK151107 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Community Action Party [CAP] leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian said he had no objection if Gen Prem Tinsulanon is reappointed prime minister following the general election.

Speaking at a campaign rally at the sports stadium in Muang District of Phet Buri Province yesterday, Bunchu said it is not necessary for the prime minister to come directly from the election.

What is more important is whether or not the prime minister is able to implement the policies of the parties in the government, he noted.

On the question of Gen Prem for premiership, Bunchu said: "I have no objection because I used to work with him in the Prem 1 Government. We can make up for his shortcomings. For example, on the economic issue which is now under criticism, we want our party's economic policy to be implemented and I believe it would be effectively worked out."

Describing Gen Prem as a good and honest person, Bunchu said the past problems stemmed from the fact that Gen Prem's team work lacked efficiency and that the Prime Minister could not do everything all by himself.

CAP's campaign for its Phet buri candidates Phoemphon Phalabut, Mrs Sakhon Chuahom and Pom Kimwangtako yesterday was held under tight security provided by over 80 police, military and defence volunteer personnel.

MUSLIM TERRORISTS REPORTEDLY THREATEN CANDIDATE

BK160220 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Hat Yai -- Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot yesterday heard official reports that a candidate in the July 27 election had been harassed by alleged Muslim terrorists while another had recruited communist defectors to help in his electioneering.

Sitthi yesterday chaired a meeting of governors and senior officials of 14 southern provinces here to listen to reports on their preparations for the election.

Pol Col Piya Iamchaiseri, chief of Narathiwat police, told Sitthi that one of the candidates, Watchara Singkhawibun, has had police protection since he received a letter from a group of Muslim terrorists demanding him to pay 800,000 baht. Watchara is a former governor of the southern province.

Pol Col Piya, however, said that Muslim terrorists in the province have been keeping a very low profile and they are not expected to engage in any activities that may disrupt the election.

Meanwhile, Pol Col Sanphet Thammathikun, chief of the police in Nakhon Si Thammarat, said that police had driven all suspected gunmen out of the province.

He said a certain candidate had recruited communist defectors to canvass for votes but they had not created any trouble.

ATHIT TOPS BANGKOK ARMY DISTRICT VOTERS POLL

BK160119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek tops the list of being the most favourite person to become the prime minister and defence minister after the election, according to a Democratic Party opinion poll.

The poll also showed Prachakorn Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet finishing first in the Dusit District.

A total of 370 questionnaires were answered out of 460 copies sent to military personnel of eight units at the Army Ordnance and Signal departments together with their dependents.

Colonel Ronnachai Sisuworanan, Democrat's campaign director in the Dusit District, said yesterday 90 respondents voted for Gen Athit to become the prime minister, followed by Premier Prem Tinsulanon, who received 35 votes; Mr Samak, 24; ACM (Air Chief Marshal) Sitthi Sawetsila of the Social Action Party, 22; Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun, 16; Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, 12; General Thianchai Sirisamphan of Ratsadon, 10; Parliament president Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, 9; and Mr. Khukrit Pramot and Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang, 5 each.

On the question as to who should be the defence minister, Gen Athit again topped the list with 109 votes followed by General Han Linanon, 54; Gen Thianchai, 43; and Gen Prem, 16.

The most popular candidate among the military and their dependents is Mr Samak, topping the list with 178 votes followed by SAP's General Withun Yasawet and Democrat's Colonel Chanbun Phentrakun with 93 each. [passage omitted]

POLLS SAY BANGKOKIANS PREFER MP FOR PREMIER

BK140145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Three academic surveys showed that the majority of Bangkok's electorate favour the next prime minister to be an elected MP and tend to choose the candidates of the party rather than individual basis.

One of the surveys by two political scientists of Thammasat University found that 68.9 percent of their respondents said the next premier should be a member of parliament while 29.7 percent said it is unnecessary to be so.

Thangchai Wongchaisuwan and Somchai Sisutthiyakon reported that when asked who should the next premier be, 41.5 percent of the interviewees did not provide any particular name but specified some of the qualifications they want him to possess, such as honesty, faithfulness, philanthropy and diligence.

However, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was named by 16.8 percent of the people, followed by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek (14.6 percent) and leader of Democrat Party Phichai Rattakun (9.3 percent).

The study was based on interviews with 2,497 Bangkok voters by 100 Thammasat students on June 14-15. The sampling was designed to represent all the 12 electoral constituencies in Bangkok.

The survey also reported 80.7 percent of their respondents said they would go to the polls on July 27 while 12.3 percent said they were uncertain. Only a small group of seven percent definitely said they intended not to exercise their franchise. The last group reasoned that they would be occupied during the polling hours, they had never gone to the polls or did not know where the polling stations are.

Thongchai and Somchai's findings that many of the interviewees, 49.2 percent, would exercise their choices on party basis was partly supported by Dr Suphanni Chalothon of Ramkhamhaeng University.

Dr Suphanni reported in her survey that people in inner areas of Bangkok tend to vote on party basis while the outer parts favour individuals. She also found out that people in outer areas are more likely to go to the polls.

Dr Phonsak Phongphaeo of Chulalongkon University said in his survey that he expected candidates from no more than five parties will be elected for the Bangkok seats. His study based on the voting pattern of Bangkokians in the 1983 election and the 1985 Bangkok by-elections, found that people tend to choose candidates on party basis.

COMMUNIQUE ON RYZHKOV DELEGATION'S VISIT TO HANOI

OW151638 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 15 -- Following is the full text of a communique issued here today on the activities of the Soviet party and government delegation:

The Soviet party and government delegation led by N.I. Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from July 13-15 to attend the funeral service for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee. The delegation included A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the C.P.S.U. C.C.; B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the C.P.S.U. C.C., vice-foreign minister and M.N. Smirnovsky, deputy-head of the International Department of the C.P.S.U. C.C. The Soviet party and government delegation took part in the services in connection with Comrade Le Duan's funeral. The delegation laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.

The delegation held talks with Vietnamese party and state leaders: Trouong Chinh, general secretary of the party C.C. and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member and secretary of the party C.C.; Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, Politburo member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party C.C.; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C., head of its International Department; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy-head of the International Department of the party C.C.; and Hoang Bich Son, vice-foreign minister and Hoang Bich Son, vice-foreign minister.

The delegation conveyed the deep condolences and sympathy of the C.P.S.U. C.C., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the people of the Soviet Union to the CPV CC, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and the entire people of vietnam, over the great loss -- the death of Comrade Le Duan, -- a glorious son of the Vietnamese people, a well-known activist of the Communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement, and a great friend of the Soviet Union. The delegation made known that to express the deep respect of the Communists and the entire people of the Soviet Union to Comrade Le Duan, the C.P.S.U. C.C. and the government of the Soviet Union have decided on commemorative forms to be taken in the Soviet union in memory of Comrade Le Duan. On behalf of the Soviet party and government delegation, N.I. Ryzhkov congratulated Truong Chinh on his being elected general secretary by the C.P.V. C.C.

The Vietnamese state leaders expressed their profound gratitude to the Soviet leadership and to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, for having sent a high-level delegation to Vietnam to express their [words indistinct] to Comrade Le Duan.

During the talks, the two sides affirmed the strategic line of the CPSU and the C.P.V. aimed at continuing to strengthen and develop the unshakable friendship and all-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and the S.R.V. on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and consolidating by all means the unity of the socialist community on the unchangeable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Soviet delegation informed the Vietnamese leaders of the implementation of the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the home and foreign policies.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee in June 1986 directed the party and entire people of the Soviet Union to promote their creative efforts in fully and effectively utilizing the material and spiritual potentials of the socialist regime.

The vietnamese side informed the Soviet delegation of the preparations for the 6th CPV Congress, of the Vietnamese people's creative labour, and of the achievements in building the material and technical foundation of socialism, and in firmly defending the revolutionary gains. The Vietnamese side spoke of the socio-economic development in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at present and of plans aimed at overcoming the difficulties ahead.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declared their full support for the strong efforts of the Communist Party, the government and all working people of the Soviet Union aimed at rapidly accelerating the socio-economic development in the Soviet Union.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and on their coordinated measures to implement the long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and to raise the quality and effectiveness of that cooperation.

The Soviet delegation supported the efforts of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea to constantly strengthen their solidarity and one-mindedness and uphold the banner of national independence and socialism, and affirmed the Soviet Union's strong support for the peace initiatives of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Vietnamese leaders expressed their profound gratitude to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their support and sincere, precious and fruitful assistance to Vietnam in the national liberation struggle in the past, as well as in the cause of sociaist construction and national defence at present.

The two sides stressed that the world situation continues to be tense and that today there is no other task more important than to prevent the danger of a nuclear holocaust created by the aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism. The situation in the Asia-Pacific region is also causing concerns. The peoples in this region want to live in stability, good neighbourliness, peace and security.

In this complex situation, the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of vietnam, together with other fraternal countries, advocate the maintenance and promotion of political dialogues and continue seeking possibilities of reducing armaments, making the international situation healthy, and realizing constructive cooperation among nations. The persistent struggle of the countries in the socialist community to free our planet from the danger of a nuclear war and consolidate peace and security among nations conforms with the interests of humankind.

The Vietnamese leaders stressed that the presence of the Soviet party and government delegation at the funeral of General Secretary Le Duan is a fresh manifestation of the close fraternal solidarity between the two peoples. The two sides expressed their confidence that the friendship between the USSR and the SRV will continue to be constantly consolidated and developed in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism.

The bilateral meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of sincerity, comradeship, complete unity and mutual understanding.

Ryzhkov, Delegation Depart

OW151603 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 15 -- The Soviet party and government delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here for home today after attending the funeral service for the deceased Le Duan.

It was farewelled by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and State Council president; Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party Central committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Soviet Charge D'affaires A.I. to Vietnam I.N. Myakotnykh; and others.

While here, the Soviet delegation laid wreath a and paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

GORBACHEV CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

OW151157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Text" of congratulatory message from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev to CPV Central Committee General Secretary Truong Chinh]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh:

The CPSU Central Committee wishes to congratulate you, comrade, on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. In the Soviet Union, all people know well that you are one of the famous leaders of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle, a disciple of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, a comrade-in-arms of Comrade Le Duan, and a fighter who has struggled [chieens six daaus tranh] for the unbreakable friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. We are confident that the relations between our two parties and countries will continue to broaden and strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We firmly believe that the Vietnamese working people, under the leadership of the glorious CPV, will score new achievements in socialist construction; in the defense of the fatherland; and in the struggle to consolidate the position of Vietnam, a firm link in the socialist community, which, along with fraternal Laos and Cambodia, continues to struggle for the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

Being comrades-in-arms and friends, we assure the Vietnamese communists that the CPSU, guided by the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, will endeavor in their struggle to increasingly consolidate and develop the time-tested Soviet-Vietnamese friendship in the interests of the people of our two countries and to continue to consolidate the positions of socialist internationalism and solidarity among all progressive forces of the times.

We wish the Vietnamese Communists and all Vietnamese workers many achievements in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, I wish you good health and great achievements in all activities in your high and highly responsible position, and realization of tasks facing the Vietnamese party and people.

I wish to convey to you my Communist salutations.

[Signed] Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

EDITORIALS, CONDOLENCES MOURN LE DUAN'S DEATH

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK160420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 16 July editorial: "A Manifestation of Strength"]

[Text] The passing away of Comrade Le Duan -- esteemed leader and comrade of the Vietnamese Communists and people -- is an extremely great loss for us. With boundless grief and profound gratitude, our party, state, and people organized very solemn memorial services for Comrade Le Duan with their revolutionary and cordial sentiment.

During the past several days of mourning, our entire party, people, and Army have expressed their common grief and sorrow. All party cadres and members have turned their thoughts toward the capital and all people and the Armed Forces have closed ranks behind the CPV. Millions of hearts beat with the same rhythm, sharing this common great loss. From the northern border provinces to the delta, coastal, and southern provinces, comrades, compatriots, and combatants have shown their warm sentiment for the outstanding revolutionary combatant who worked selflessly for almost 60 years and who left behind unforgettable memories.

We were extremely moved to see hundreds of thousands of people in the capital on the morning of 15 July who lined up solemnly and orderly on both sides of the 10-kilometer route from Ba Dinh Square to Mai Dich Cemetary. They lowered their heads before the coffin of their close comrade. This is a manifestation of our invincible political and spiritual strength in foiling all schemes of the hostile forces.

All revolutionary and progressive forces in the world are on our side. On behalf of the great USSR, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, paid homage to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow. High-ranking party and government delegations from the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia came to Hanoi to pay homage to Comrade Le Duan, share with our party and people this grief, and bring along fraternal sentiment and very valuable support for the Vietnamese people. Various fraternal countries and parties and friends all over the world have shared with the Vietnamese party and people this great loss.

International solidarity and support are always important factors for the victory of our revolution. We sincerely express our gratitude to all parties, governments, leaders of various countries and international organizations for their valuable sentiments.

To continue the tasks charted by Comrade Le Duan, the CPV Central Committee recently held a special meeting to elect Comrade Truong Chinh -- an outstanding pupil of great President Ho Chi Minh and a close and long-standing comrade-in-arms of Comrade Le Duan -- as general secretary of the CPV. This is a very important event, manifesting our party's firmness.

Comrade Le Duan has left us for good but his glorious cause lives forever with our nation. We pledge that we will live and struggle in accordance with Comrade Le Duan's example -- his example of absolute faithfulness to the national liberation cause, and the communist ideal, facing difficulties and ordeals, struggling staunchly, and consistently maintaining the offensive spirit.

Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh has pointed out that now more than ever before our party Central Committee must turn grief and sorrow into strength, close ranks, scrupulously observe party discipline, strengthen unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and implement policies of the Fourth and Fifth CPV Congresses and resolutions of the party Central Committee, as well as the principles on party organization and activities. This is a firm base for strengthening the unity of the entire party, people, and army to satisfactorily carry out important tasks. It is imperative for us to solve urgent socioeconomic problems, strengthen national defense and security, and triumphantly organize party congresses at various levels and the Sixth CPV Congress.

Responding to appeals by the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, our entire party, people, and Armed Forces are closing their ranks behind the CPV Central Committee to stir up realistic seething revolutionary movement, accelerate production, practice thrift, stand for combat readiness, and fight effectively, thereby leading the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland to surge forward and score new achievements.

Bulgaria, Albania, U.S. Tributes

OW151840 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 15 -- A delegation of the Communist Party and state of Bulgaria, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, paid last homage to the late party General Secretary Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Sofia on July 14.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided a one-day national mourning on July 15 in memory of Le Duan.

In New York, U.S.A., a delegation of the Communist Party U.S.A. led by General Secretary Gus Hall and chairman Henry Winston, and Virendra Dayal, chef de cabinet of the executive office of the secretary general, and Rafeeuddin Ahmed, U.N. deputy secretary general, on behalf of Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, called at the Vietnamese permanent mission on July 14 morning to pay their last tribute to the late general secretary Le Duan.

Other Condolences

OW151836 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 15 -- More messages of condolences have been sent from abroad to Vietnam over the death of party general Secretary Le Duan.

The message sent by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam says: "Comrade Le Duan's life was closely associated with the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation, for the success of socialism in Vietnam.

Comrade Le Duan made great contributions to the working out and implementation of the Communist Party of Vietnam's line consistent with the Vietnamese people's desire to live in peace, happiness, liberty and independence.

This line also reflects the friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community and the desire to develop mutual understanding and cooperation among nations in Asia and the Pacific and to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and to actively take part in the Non-aligned Movement".

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has received messages of condolences from the Secretariat of the French Communist Party Central Committee; the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party; Alessandro Matta, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy; Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal; Dolores Ibarruri Gomez and Gerardo Iglesias, respectively president and general secretary of the Partido Communista Espana; the National Committee of the Communist Party of India (CPI); E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M); Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Armed Forces; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chairman of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party; Alonso O jeda, general secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland; Pres Louis Van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria (KPL); William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Norway; the editorial board of the NEW INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, the Swedish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist Revolution); the Norwegian Left Socialist Party; the Left Socialist Party of Denmark; the Swiss Worker's Party; the Greek Communist Party (KKE); Ezekias Papaionnou, secretary general of the progressive party of the Cypriot Working People; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; leader of the glorious September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Cheddi B. Jagan, secretary general of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the Brazilian Communist Party; Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY); Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

State Council President Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong have received condolences respectively from Indian President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

REPORTAGE ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM DRIVE

HCM City Assesses Drive

BK131012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] The standing body of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee has held a get-together of party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen of all precincts and districts and directors or party committee secretaries of various establishment, organs, and sectors and press agencies in the city to evaluate the results of press and radio reports on the self-criticism and criticism drive during the past 3 months, as well as to contribute their views to helping the city press continue developing its role during and after preparations for party congresses at various levels.

The participants commended the city press for the many new changes in its operational methods as well as for its successes in creating an atmosphere of democratic political activity since the start of the self-criticism and criticism drive in the city, thereby helping to increase the political awareness of the masses and inspire their confidence in the party's leadership. The city press has also helped encourage the leaders of all units to pay attention to satisfactorily guiding the self-criticism and criticism drive, and helped encourage various sectors and echelons to pay attention to promptly solving a number of socio-economic problems that have been brought up by the masses for a long time.

However, there have been some articles providing inaccurate details and documents. There are also cases in which certain matters have not been treated appropriately and carefully. A number of articles have even exposed secrets on economic affairs and so forth.

Representatives of all precincts and districts and of all services, organs, and sectors requested that the city press closely coordinate with all party committee echelons and mass organizations in conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive. Conducting criticism in the press must focus not only on pointing out shortcomings and evil things but also on promoting what is new and positive.

In Ho Chi Minh City, apart from those residence organs of the centrally-run press, there are as many as 14 press, radio, and television organs. Among them are the paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG an organ of the city party organization, published daily with a circulation of nearly 100,000; and the paper TUOI TRE [YOUTH] the voice of the city's Communist Youth Union, published four times per week. Radio and television stations also broadcast their programs daily.

Since early April 1986, the city party organization standing committee has taken charge of providing direct guidance to the city press and radio. It has developed its role and functions in making contributions to vigorously spurring self-criticism and criticism activities while asking party organizations, the administration, and mass organizations at all levels to explain or redress those mistakes committed by them and reported by the press.

Army Paper Editorial

BK101542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Jul 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN "recent issue" editorial: "Activitely Correct Shortcomings and Bring Self-Criticism and Criticism Onto the Right Track"]

[Text] The self-criticism and criticism drive in the army has been completed at virtually all party committee echelons subordinate to the party Central Committee's Military Commission and extended to all basic party organizations. According to an assessment by the standing body of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, although the results are not uniform -- some units have been lax and not thorough in reviewing and analyzing damages, finding the causes of shortcomings, attributing responsibility, and devising corrective measures -- the self-criticism and criticism drive has, generally speaking, produced good initial results in the various units thus helping to consolidate the principles of party activites; enhanced the militant, party, and principled characters of party organizations and party members; created unity and singlemindedness within party committee echelons; clarified the actual situation of the various units as well as the problems that need solutions; and made the organizations better understand party members and every party member better understand himself.

An important requirement facing the various party committee echelons, party organizations, and basic party units at present is to develop the realistic impact of this political drive by correcting shortcomings after conducting self-criticism and criticism. Conducting self-criticism and criticism without adopting measures to correct shortcomings afterward is merely a useless, formalistic act that is a waste of both time and effort. While conducting self-criticism and criticism, we have, to a certain degree, taken steps to correct shortcomings; and this is a realistic and correct action. Now, we must concentrate even more energy and efforts on carrying out this important task. Efforts to correct shortcomings must be focused on major targets. Each party committee echelon, party member, and cadre must stop committing erroneous acts and satisfactorily resolve their consequences. Shortcomings that must and can be redressed immediately should be corrected first; and specific plans, schedules, and measures should be drawn up to deal with those that need time for rectification. We should not correct only minor shortcomings for the purpose of soothing public opinion but should rather concentrate efforts on remedying major shortcomings that have been raised in the course of conducting self-criticism and criticism.

First, attention must be paid to shortcomings related to the quality and revolutionary conduct of each party organization as well as of each party member and cadre. Through realistic action, it is necessary to deal immediately with such ills as spiritual decline, lack of responsibility, laziness, unwillingness to study and undergo training, disrespect for the collective, arbitrariness, totalitarianism, lack of honesty as in the practice of filing favorable reports on sloppy work performance, factionalism resulting in disunity, abuse of prerogatives and privileges, infringement of the law, misappropriation and wasteful use of public property, exploitative practices infringing on soldiers' benefits, bureaucratism and arrogance, and alienation from reality and estrangement from the masses. These are the ills that can, by themselves, weaken and corrupt an entire party organization and even some highly meritorious and long tested party members who fail to satisfactorily continue their training. It can be said that people are afflicted by these ills chiefly due to subjective ccaues; and therefore, they must correct them chiefly through their own subjective efforts without being hampered by time requirements or objective conditions.

It is totally indefensible for a party committee echelon or a party member and cadre with position and power who is afflicted with such shortcomings to remain the same and indifferent after conducting self-criticism and hearing the opinions contributed by the collective.

Along with quaity and conduct, the issue of capability should be raised. Through self-criticism and criticism, party organizations and party members and cadres who find themselves weak in terms of leadership, command, and physical health must devise plans and measures to correct their weaknesses on the basis of the subjective and objective causes already discovered. Such plans and measures must not only be reflected in the form of determination and written reports, but must also be translated into realistic deeds and results. People who lack training must strive to improve their leadership and command capability both in theory and practice. Those who find their knowledge and capability too far below the requirements of their current positions should voluntarily accept lower positions more suitable to their capability. Those who find themselves no longer fit for service due to their work capability as well as their health should retire voluntarily.

In overcoming shortcomings after the criticism and self-criticism drive we must also review, evaluate, foster, and improve the quality of party cadres and members. Various party committee echelons must consolidate and perfect the organization of lower echelons Various party chapters must scrupulously review the behavior of each party member. When warranted, party committees must take punitive measures against those who violate discipline.

However, these measures must be taken in an appropriate, just, objective, and rational manner with the aid of increasingly purifying the party organization, cadres, and members. For those subjected to disciplinary action, to whatever degree, they must accept it with a high sense of responsibility, consciousness, and a positive manner. in so doing, they will show their courage for new improvement and progress.

We must satisfactorily overcome shortcomings at all levels of party cadres and members, especially the leading ones. The higher echelon and leading cadres must take exemplary action to realistically overcome shortcomings at their level, while reviewing and supervising the lower echelons, encouraging and commending those who positively strive to repent, and taking strict measures against those who, after the criticism and self-criticism drive, still display such negative phenomena as demagogy, flattering the people, and subtly persecuting their critics. We must resolutely eliminate all obstacles to overcoming shortcomings.

To develop the results of criticism and self-criticism, to effectively overcome shortcomings, and to lay the foundations for the long-term and firm development of each party organization, cadre, and member, we must consistently conduct the self-criticism and criticism drive. This drive must be included in the three activities of each party organization -- namely, the leadership, education, and self-criticism and criticism activities at various party organizations, especially at party chapters. All party members must participate in such activites, including top leading cadres. Those absent on offical duties must conduct self-criticism when they return to their units. In conducting criticism we must concentrate on the main problems such as revolutionary ethics and party members' behavior. Moreover, we must collect viewpoints on criticism from the lower levels against higher echelons and key cadres, and organize activities among party organizations, cadres, members, and the people -- especially the youths -- to collect comprehensive viewpoints on criticism. These activities must be organized with the aim of ensuring quality, promoting democracy, and avoiding phenomena opposing the new criticism drive. We must strive to create favorable conditions for all people to contribute their criticism on errors made by any person in an free manner an without worry.

The immediate tasks for each party committee echelon, party organization, cadre, and member, especially key cadres, are to overcome shortcomings after the self-criticism and criticism drive, create clearcut changes in the party organizations and units, and regularly conduct self-criticism and criticism in order to make this drive an effective task of the party on the ideological front and an important developmental law for our party and revolutionists.

CONDOLENCES ON ASSEMBLY LEADER DEATH SENT TO LAOS

OW151848 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 15 -- Vietnamese leaders have sent condolences over the death of Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the People's Supreme Assembly (P.S.A.) of Laos and of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction (L.F.N.C.).

The message was jointly signed by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, and Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, and addressed to Souphanouvong, president of both the P.S.A. and the L.F.N.C. Central Committee. It hails the deceased as an ardent patriot of all nationalities of Laos and a close friend of the Vietnamese people.

Faidang Lobaliayao made a great contribution to the cause of national unity and the glorious revolution of all Lao nationalities," the message notes.

SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA 9 JULY

OW091559 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 9 -- A governmental economic delegation left here today for Havana to attend the 9th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation is headed by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and presidents of the Vietnam section of the said commission.

LOCALITIES MOBILIZE AGAINST DROUGHT, PESTS

BK131313 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] So far, peasants throughout Vietnam have put 1[illegible] million hectares under the summer-autumn rice. The southern provinces put nearly 900,000 hectares under the summer-autumn rice and 370,000 hectares under autumn rice. The northern provinces transplanted the summer-autumn rice on 760,000 hectares, twice faster than in the same period last year. While stepping up rice transplanting, all localities are mobilizing all available means to fight drought and crop pest.

GOOD MAIZE CULTIVATION PROSPECTS IN NORTH VIEWED

OW111730 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11 -- Recent surveys conducted at two different places show big potentialities for large-scale intensive maize farming in northern Vietnam. At the Song Boi Maize Research Centre, southwest of Hanoi a new maize variety has been created which could give as many as 10 tons per hectare a year.

Thanks to maize cultivation, Phuc Tho has, over the past five years, increased its per capita food output by 1.5 times, the number of pigs from 25,000 to 30,000 head, the cow herd from 1,400 to 2,500 head. At Phuc Tho District, on the outskirts of Hanoi, the cooperative farmes have, through intensive farming, increased maize productivity from 1.15 tons in 1980 to 3.87 tons in 1985.

Nationwide, however, maize productivity remains low and the maize acreage occupied only a little more than 400,000 ha in 1985 with productivity slightly exceeding 1.5 tons per hectare.

The current five-year plan calls for an increase of the maize acreage and per hectare yield respectively by half a million hectares and two tons. To this end, the about 100,000 ha will be marked off for maize specialization with an estimated yield of more than 3.2 tons/ha. At the same time, measures have been taken to make better use of by products of maize for the production of export goods.

AUSTRALIA

ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

Discusses Falklands, Trade

PY122135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1310 GMT 12 Jul 86

[By Special NA Correspondent]

[Text] Canberra, 12 Jul (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today expressed his thanks for Australia's support for the 1985 UN resolution urging Great Britain and Argentina to resume talks on the Malvinas Islands. He also stressed his administration's willingness to "support the efforts aimed at achieving democratization of all "Latin American countries," referring to Chile and Paraguay.

At Canberra's Lake Side Hotel, during a press conference attended by some 50 Australian newsmen, Alfonsin confirmed his rejection of the protectionist policies of the developed countries. Asked about the subsidy given by the United States and the EEC to their farming and cattle-raising exports, Alfonsin said countries like Argentina and Australia "should, if possible, look for joint solutions in order to become stronger, and particularly to show through our actions that we are not willing to give up a trade policy which has allowed us to supply our markets for many years."

He admitted that the agreements he may sign during his trip will not have "a fundamental and direct influence on the basic economic problems of Argentina, although I am convinced that our trade relations with Australia, which are excellent, may be improved." When reporters asked his opinion of the economic situation of Australia, Alfonsin said: "We hope to be the next Australia," referring to the development enjoyed by that nation.

When asked about the measures the Argentine Government is adopting in order to encourage the return of exiles, Alfonsin answered that this "is a problem that is not just political or economic," and added: "We are trying to make it possible for everyone to engage in the activity he has chosen abroad." In response to another question, Alfonsin said that the award he got from the European Council for his human rights policy "is a big honor for which we are grateful."

He said he hopes that the Aerolineas Argentinas labor conflict "ends as soon as possible," he added that "it might be possible" for this airline to establish a direct route to Sidney.

Asked about the possible influence of Argentine democracy on the establishment of similar systems in Chile and Paraguay, he said that "Argentina does not intend to set an example or be any one's vanguard, but it is willing to join the effort for everyone's democratization." "Democracy is a general goal in Latin America and it will not be consolidated in any single country," he added.

Alfonsin qualified the current Argentine economic situation as "one of the most difficult we have ever experienced," and added that the Argentine people's effort has set "a real example." He said that such "efforts cause labor union and economic conflicts, but we cannot just provide sectorial solutions, we must provide national solutions and all the people must support this policy."

Regarding the bilateral exchange with Australia, he said that "for years the balance favored Australia" but it has recently become favorable to Argentina, and he then insisted on the need to "increase our trade."

Regarding the Malvinas issue, Alfonsin recalled that Australia had supported Argentina in the United Nations and said: "We are not seeking support but rather the special understanding of the whole world" of the need of Argentina and Great Britain to establish a dialogue to solve the conflict. Alfonsin concluded by saying: "I have no doubt that Argentina will recover its islands through peaceful means."

Signs Communique

PY122215 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1549 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Canberra, 12 Jul (DYN) -- According to the joint communique signed today here, Argentina and Australia, a member of the Commonwealth, agreed that the issue of the Malvinas Islands "should be resolved peacefully through negotiations." The joint declaration signed by President Raul Alfonsin and Prime Minister Robert Hawke established similar positions regarding the Central American and South African problems and on discrimination and protectionism in the trading of agricultural products. Following is the text of the joint declaration:

"1. The first visit by a president of a Latin American country to Australia has given us the opportunity to hold useful and friendly talks. Although the two countries are geographically distant, they are democratic and share important interests on major international issues. Therefore, we recognize the potential of strengthening bilateral cooepration.

"2. We share profound concern over recent events in international agricultural trade. Our two countries are efficient agricultural producers and exporters, but as a result of the policy of subsidies implemented by the major industrial powers, our agricultural export markets continue to suffer distortions which are worsened by an acute and prolonged fall of prices.

"3. There is an urgent need to liberate international trade, abolish subsidies of agricultural exports, and make reforms internal agricultural policies especially in the policies of the major industrial powers that stimulate overproduction through subsidies and barriers, which block access to their markets.

"4. We fully agree on the urgency and importance of holding the new round of multilateral commercial negotiations, in which agricultural trade must be established as a priority issue. We also recognize that the countries which depend in part on agricultural exports cannot wait for the results of the negotiations. Therefore, it is necessary to develop specific strategies to agree, according to our capabilities, on the measures necessary to change the current situation of agricultural trade. The ministers and officials of the two countries will continue to coordinate our positions on this issue. As part of this process Argentina will participate in the ministerial meeting of agricultural countries, to be held in Cape Cairns (Australia) next month)

"5. An open international trade system affording the opportunity for fair and reasonable prices for our exports is essential to really overcome the international financial problems and to foster internal economic growth. This is very important in order to strengthen the desirable tendency toward democracy that is taking place in Latin America, of which Argentina is the primary example.

"6. We agree that a solution must be found to the problems of the foreign debt of the developing countries especially the Latin American countries. This will also help to strengthen the democratic systems through economic growth, and in this regard Australia observes with special interest the efforts made by the Cartagena Consensus.

"7. We also held long discussions on international politics. We believe that the solution to the Central American problems must be based on diplomatic negotiations and democratization. We thoroughly support the Contadora Group process, including the work of the Contadora Support Group process, of which Argentina is a member. Argentina gives great importance to the issue of the Malvinas Islands (Falklands). We share the point of view that this issue must be resolved peacefully through negotiations.

"Regarding the tragic events in South Africa, we agree that it is essential to obtain broader and more effective measures from the international community, including the South African's major economic partners, in order for the South African Government to understand the urgent need for a basic change.

"We also confirm the high priority we give to the issue of disarmament. Our countries have been very active on this issue as shown by the Argentine participation in the Initiative of the Six Countries, and the Australian initiative for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. "We emphasize and support the growing regional cooperation both in the Asian-Pacific as well as the Latin American areas. We agreed to continue close cooperation on the issues of the Antarctic.

"8. We have studied the potential for closer cooperation between the two countries and the southern region, and in this regard we agreed that officials of the two countries will meet soon to explore ways to achieve that objective. We discussed Argentina's participation in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Australia, Australia's desire to contribute with its experience to the project of moving the Argentine capital.

"9. We recognized that there are bases to strengthen commercial cooperation between our two countries, involving bilateral trade as well as the international matters concerning us. Our meetings have established solid bases for a more profound relationship than the one existing so far between Australia and Argentina.

Leaves for Tokyo

PY130032 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Jul 86

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Sidney, Australia, 12 Jul (NA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today made clear that the tour he is making through six nations will not produce "immediate and concrete results." [passage omitted] Alfonsin left the Sidney airport at 0830 local time (1930 Argentine time) for Tokyo where he is expected to arrive at 1730 local time (0730 Argentine time). [passage omitted]

NEW ZEALAND

ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN ARRIVES FOR 19-HOUR VISIT

PY112216 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Jul 86

[By special TELAM correspondent]

[Text] Auckland, 11 Jul (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today said that Argentines and New Zealanders are currently struggling for the same solutions because they have the same problems and because they are both affected by international trade distortions, to the detriment of their products. Alfonsin made this statement in reply to a question by the local press during his 19-hour visit to this country as part of the 13-day trip he started yesterday to six countries, including Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Portugal.

The Argentine chief of state attended a dinner tonight (local time) offered in his honor by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange. During a toast Alfonsin called for a better bilateral agreement and pointed out the similarities between the two countries. Alfonsin said that he has followed closely New Zealand's position in support of world peace, international nuclear disarmament, and its refusal to buy, use, or allow the presence of nuclear weapons. New Zealand's active sponsoring of a Pacific Ocean free of any nuclear action -- Alfonsin said -- cannot but be deeply understood and approved by Argentina because it is very much in keeping with Argentina's situation and concerns for the South Atlantic.

Alfonsin said that the democratic Argentine Government has used peace and cooperation as symbols of its international relations. In this spirit he has offered to start broad, comprehensive relations to sovle Argentina's conflict over the Malvinas, South Sandwich, and Georgia Islands. He also said that every year Argentina's peaceful and constant action for the recovery of its territorial integrity is obtaining greater support from the international community, almost to the point of unanimity. We firmly favor a peaceful solution to this conflict, through tolerance and compliance with international commitments in order to remove an undesired obstacle for our peoples.

Prime Minister Lange, who received Alfonsin at the local international airport, told the media that Argentina is a peaceful country above everything, and he added that it has many interests in common with New Zealand, like its concern over the nuclear problem.

Speaks on Falklands, Trade

PY112207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1028 GMT 11 Jul 86

[By special envoy Jose M. Bacigalupe]

[Text] Auckland (New Zealand), 11 Jul (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today ratified the Argentine sovereignty rights over the Malvinas, Georgias, and South Atlantic Islands to New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, who welcomed him at the local international airport.

The Argentine head of state concurred with his host on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and on opposing the protectionism of agricultural and livestock products by the EEC and the United States. Alfonsin, accompanied by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, today started at 1500 (000 Argentine time) a 19-hour visit to New Zealand, during which he will hold two private meetings with Lange.

Speaking to the press, Caputo talked on the possibility of reopening the Argentine Embassy in New Zealand and the New Zealand Embassy in Buenos Aires, after which the Argentine Government would invite Lange and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke to visit Argentina. (Australia is the next leg of Alfonsin's tour). Caputo commented that Alfonsin and Lange will discuss the nonproliferation of nuclar weapons, rights in Antarctica, and the problems created by the protectionist policy of the industrialized nations, which are characterized by their agricultural and livestock production.

After noting that the visit by Alfonsin is the first by a Latin American president to New Zealand, the Argentine foreign minister noted the similarity between the Argentine and New Zealand positions on the South African situation; the two governments have broken relations with that country.

Concerning the Malvinas issue, Caputo said that Alfonsin will discuss his viewpoint and the solution he expects for his issue. Caputo revealed that next Saturday, upon the conclusion of Alfonsin's visit to Australia, he will sign a joint statement with the Australian prime minister. The two-page statement will contain all the issues discussed. Argentine UCR [Radical Civic Union] Senator Fernando de la Rua stated that Alfonsin will not only ratify his position on the Malvinas in New Zealand but he will also do it in Australia with Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

De la Rua said that the visits to Australia and New Zealand are very important because the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two nations will strengthen friendly ties. De la Rua stated that New Zealand and Australia are nations that make up the "Commonwealth" [in English] and recognize the queen of England as their symbolic head of state, following an institutional tradition.

De la Rua added that [words indistinct] and the decision of a government elected by the people. During the last vote on the Malvinas taken at the United Nations, Australia and New Zealand adopted a position which supports the Argentine position that negotiations should be held with the UK on all aspects concerning that zone, including sovereignty. De la Rua commented that this tour of President Alfonsin is very important because it furthers a policy of rapprochement, and enhances the international presence of Argentina, now oriented toward great technological development and trade with this part of the world, which is indispensable for our country's progress, welfare, and modernization.

Concerning Japan, De la Rua said that the possibilities for cooperation and trade are important, not only concerning the possibility of increased bilateral trade but also concerning the possibility for technological assistance, investments, and participation in international trade in Asia, and especially the strengthening of friendly ties to bring our countries closer together. De la Rua recalled that in 1905 Argentina gave Japan two battleships which Argentina had just purchased, something which allowed Japan to win a war.

De la Rua said that Japan has not forgotten that gesture and we trust that within the framework of a policy of harmonious international development and assistance to the South, as stated by Prime Minister Nakasone, we may be able to implement programs of common interest.

Argentine delegation sources have revealed that the basic goal of the private talks that Alfonsin and Lange will hold will also point toward an agreement on the upcoming General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) meeting scheduled for September in Punta del Este. It was recalled that at the GATT meetings Argentina has adopteed positions that agree with those adopted by Uruguay, Brazil, New Zealand, and Australia. It was stated that emphasis is being placed on the talks concerning a demand to the industrialized nations to stop protectionism, especially regarding raw materials.

It was also stated that Argentina, as is the case with other underdeveloped nations, is having difficulty paying its foreign debt due to the plunge of international prices of the agricultural and livestock products it exports. It was noted that this situation affects not only Argentina but also the other Latin American nations, which have problems because their industries are not modernized. In this regard, presidential adviser Enrique Garcia Vazquez said that this mission does not expect to achieve spectacular results although it plans to lay the groundwork for future negotiations and to make known the country's real potential, and its need to acquire technology.

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SOURCES CITED ON PROSPECTS FOR SDI DECISION

OW161341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 16 KYODO -- The government is likely to decide on participation in research on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's space-based antimissile project, the strategic defense initiative, by the end of September, government sources said Wednesday. The prospect emerged after the government's decision to hold a third ministerial conference on the project, known as "star wars," on Friday.

The decision was made public by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda Wednesday. He said discussions at the conference will focus on such subjects as legal problems concerning protection of classified information and return of technology deriving from research work to Japan.

"The first diplomatic task to be tackled by the new cabinet will be the question of Japan's participation in the strategic defense initiative [SDI]," said one official source. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is scheduled to inaugurate his third cabinet soon after he is re-elected as prime minister by both houses of the (?diet). Government sources said another ministerial conference on SDI participation would be held soon after the new cabinet is formed.

In the two conferences held so far, the government has taken a positive approach toward Japan's participation in SDI research on the grounds it would contribute to improvement of technological standards and conform to Japan's policy of national security based on self-defense. The government also contended that Japan's participation in SDI research work would help promote the effective operation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

While private enterprises will be allowed to take part in the development of nonmilitary technology, government officials will be able to work in the field of military technology under the existing arrangement for transfer of technology for use for military purposes, the sources said.

Nakasone expressed his personal "understanding" of Reagan's project when the two leaders met in the United States in January 1985. It is almost certain that a decision will be made before Nakasone's second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party expires at the end of October, the sources said.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON FARM TALKS WITH U.S.

OW150317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata said Tuesday Japan will continue talks with the United States on its import curbs on 12 agricultural products despite a U.S. suit filed against Japan under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He told a news conference the Japanese Government faces rough going in as-yet unscheduled negotiations with the U.S.

Other ministry officials said they were surprised at the American move, adding that with the July 6 elections finished. Japan had anticipated a sounding-out by Washington rather than a GATT suit over import restrictions on peanuts, processed cheese, tomato juice and nine other agricultural products. Negotiations broke off after a provisional pact expired April 22. In protracted talks, Japan had proposed the liberalization of some of the 12 products and expansion of quotas on the others, while the U.S. had demanded full liberalization.

Officials said the government plans to fend off the U.S. action by utilizing GATT rules that allow governments to curb imports of products subject to domestic output regulations. They predicted that the focus of the Japan-U.S. dispute will shift to the question of who is responsible for keeping tabs on domestic output of the 12 products involved -- the national government or those of prefectures affected.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO VISIT SRV 23-25 JUL

OW170421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- A high-level Foreign Ministry official will visit Vietnam July 23-25 for talks with Vietnamese officials, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. Hiroshi Fukuda, deputy director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau, will exchange views on the Kampuchean question and bilateral relations with Vietnamese Government officials. Fukuda's visit, originally scheduled for July 16-18, was suspended due to the death of Le Duan, Vietnam's top leader and general secretary of the Communist Party, on July 10.

The visit is a part of the diplomacy Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe pledged the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Manila late June to facilitate dialogue for coexistence in Southeast Asia. In Manila, Abe expressed his support for an eight-point peace proposal made by the anti-Vietnam Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to his ASEAN counterparts. Abe also called on Vietnam to respond to realize "dialogue for coexistence" based on the proposal.

The proposal calls for a phased pullout of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and the establishment of an enlarged coalition government to include the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh.

Fukuda is to explan the Japanese stand on Kampuchea to the Vietnamese and call for Vietnamese efforts for political settlement on the issue, the officials said.

NAKASONE TO FINALIZE LDP, CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW151631 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO --Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will give final touches to plans to reorganize the cabinet and Liberal-Democratic Party posts on Monday, the day before the new Diet convenes in a special session, LDP sources said. Nakasone will form a new cabinet and reorganize the party lineup immediately after he is reelected as prime minister at the Diet session Tuesday, the sources said.

Following the July 6 double election of both houses of parliament, political watchers are now shifting attention to whom Nakasone will select for party secretary general -- a post that has power to control the party and influence the selection of the next LDP president or prime minister. The selection is particularly important for the three new leaders -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and party Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa -- who are vying for the prime ministership.

Political analysts say that the focal point at the moment is whether or not party Vice President Susumu Nikaido will become the speaker of the House of Representatives, an uninfluential post that would require him to leave his post as head of the Tanaka faction -- as party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru has recommended. Nikaido has repeatedly rejected the recommendation. Analysts say that Kanemaru is strategizing to replace Nikaido as head of the 140-member Tanaka faction with Takeshita to enable change of generation of leadership, and make way for Takeshita to become prime minister.

The fight in the faction started on July 7, the day after the election, when Kanemaru started publicly that he would resign from his current post after the formation of the new cabinet to pave the way for a change in generation with the LDP. Earlier in the day, Kanemaru had met with Nikaido at the party's headquarters and urged him to take the post of the speaker of the influential 512-member lower house.

But Nikaido rejected the offer, saying that the LDP's landslide victory in the elections was mainly attributable to efforts by party executives, headed by the secretary general, and that the reward should be extended to Kanemaru in return. However, later in the day, Nikaido reiterated his intention before the Tanaka faction's post-election party to continue his post as faction head, calling for renewed unity among the members.

Meanwhile, Shintaro Abe, who accepted a post as leader of the former Fukuda faction from Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Monday, paid respects to senior party leaders including Nakasone, Kanemaru, Miyazawa and Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. In the meetings, Abe stressed that Nakasone should abide by the LDP rule banning a third two-year term as party president. Nakasone will complete his second term in October.

Analysts say that Abe's move will accelerate change in generation of leaders. Abe's faction currently has 82 Diet members in both houses of the Diet, the Suzuki faction led by Zenko Suzuki has 89, Nakasone faction 85, and 34 under Former Cabinet Minister Toshio Komoto.

Suzuki has not yet declared a transfer of leadership in his faction, but he said at a factional meeting later in the day that all Suzuki faction members should make their best effort to renew party strength and cooperate with each other to realize a Miyazawa cabinet.

Abe has invited the two other to [as received] meet on Wednesday or Thursday to exchange views on the formation of the new Nakasone cabinet.

ABE TAKES OVER FACTION; MEETS FUKUDA, NAKASONE

OW150515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was at pains to project a modest demeanor Tueday, a day after he took over the leadership of the third-largest faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. "We must not get intoxicated," with the major victory the LDP won in the July 6 election, Abe said in a regular post-cabinet new conference. "We must act with modesty," he said.

Abe took over the mantle of the 82-member faction Monday from Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who declared he wants his political protege to become a full-fledged leader within the LDP. The move was seen by political analysts as a Fukuda strategy to enhance Abe's position in the LDP presidential race this fall.

Abe did not outline what his plans are as a faction leader, only saying that he feels his responsibility will be heavy and that he hopes "not to lead his group astray."

Abe called on Fukuda at his private residence Tuesday morning in what sources said was a strategy discussion on the upcoming reshuffle of top party and cabinet posts.

Abe later paid his respects to prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as a new faction leader and received the good wishes of the prime minister, sources said.

GOTODA COMMENTS ON EXTENDING NAKASONE'S TENURE

OW170607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Thursday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone should stay in office beyond October, when his second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) ends. Gotoda made the remark in a television talk show, saying that public opinion should take precedence over internal LDP technicalities in the selection of party president, a post which carries with it the prime ministership.

His remark was taken among political pundits to mean that Gotoda's faction, the powerful Tanaka faction led by party Vice President Susumu Nikaido, has decided to endorse an extension of Nakasone's tenure and to seek an LDP consensus on the subject before the Diet convenes Tuesday for a special session.

Touching upon the outcome of the July 6 double polls for both houses of the Diet, Gotoda added that the LDP's landslide victory meant policies championed by Nakasone have been widely supported by the public. The public apparently gave credit to the administration's major policies which include privatization of the state-run national railways, open-market policies and educational and tax reforms, he said. "Changing course would mean a betrayal to the public," Gotoda added.

In a meeting between Nikaido and party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru held Tuesday, Nikaido had suggested to Kanemaru that Nakasone may stay in office beyond October, possibly until the ordinary Diet session ends in May or June next year.

Meanwhile, earlier Thursday morning, Kanemaru met with Masayuki Fujio, party chairman of the Policy Research Council, and reiterated his intention to resign from his current post.

He suggested that his successor should be chosen through consultations between Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, both of whom are vying for the post-Nakasone prime ministership together with party Executive Board Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa. Kanemaru's intention is thought to be to prompt a generational change within both the LDP and the Tanaka faction in a move to let his protege Takeshita take over control of the Tanaka faction by replacing Nikaido, analysts said.

In the meeting, Fujio said he will resign from his party post if Kanemaru steps down as secretary general, following the formation of a new Nakasone cabinet expected on the opening day of the special Diet session.

TECHNICAL PROBLEM DEVELOPS WITH H-1 ROCKET

OW151617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tanegashima Island, Kagoshima Pref., July 15 KYODO -- A launching rehearsal for Japan's new-generation H-1 rocket was discontinued Tuesday after a technical problem arose over its control system at the Tanegashima Space Center off Kyushu, the setback is expected to delay its official launch, slated for August. The reshearsal, postponed from July 11 due to bad weather, was for a technical and procedural check in preparation for the rocket's scheduled official launch slated after August 4.

But due to the halt of the preparatory rehearsal Tuesday, the launch must be postponed, according to the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA), which developed the rocket. The rehearsal began at 1 a.m. and was due to last until 1 p.m., the time when the launch is due to be made.

Staff at the space center followed the detailed procedures necessary for a real launching, such as placing the rocket on the launch pad and putting in fuel, NASDA said. The trouble was found to stem from a control system for a safety valve on the rocket's tank of liquid oxygen, which did not close after being successfully opened by a command from the headquarters. The rehearsal was discontinued at noon, NASDA said.

NASDA said it would begin seeking the possible cause of the trouble Tuesday after removing the liquid oxygen from the tank.

The H-1 rocket, the latest rocket in Japan, has been developed by NASDA since 1975 and includes systems made of Japan's own technology on the second stage of its two-stage structure. The fuel system uses liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, the most advanced fuel used in world's leading rockets such as the space shuttle of the United States, the Arianne rocket of the European Space Agency and China's Chang Zheng III, NASDA said.

The infertial guidance and control equipment (NICE), the brain of the rocket, is also Japanese-made and automatically controls the attitude, position and speed of the rocket in flight, NASDA said.

Rockets currently used by Japan are equipped with U.S.-made parts and devices to all the rocket structures, some of which Japanese staff are not allowed to check or fix, it said.

The 34 meter long H-1 rocket is the largest rocket in Japan, but is over 10 meters shorter than the space shuttle rockets. It will carry laser beam devices for conducting geographical measurements of the earth from space, a satellite for amateur radio communications and experimental devices, NASDA said.

KIM HWAN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

SK021032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left here today by plane to attend celebrations scheduled in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Yong-chae, minsiter of Post and Telecommunications; Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; and Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

GROMYKO, ZAYKOV MEET KIM HWAN IN MOSCOW

SK041021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 3 (KCNA) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Lev Zaykov, member of the Politbureau, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee, on July 2 met in the Kremlin, Moscow, the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to the Soviet Union to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The head of the delegation conveyed warm regards and good wishes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrey Gromyko.

Andrey Gromyko expressed deep thanks for this on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev.

He asked the head of the delegation to transmit warm greetings and best wishes of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and his own to them.

A conversation took place.

In the conversation the two sides pointed to the weighty significance of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1961 in steadily developing the relations between the DPRK and the USSR.

The two sides noted that the highest level Korean-Soviet talks held during the official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union in May 1984 constituted a new impetus in consolidating the Korean-Soviet friendship.

Andrey Gromyko and Lev Zaykov pointed out that the USSR, proceeding from the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, would make all possible efforts in the future, too, to strengthen the Soviet-Korean relations of friendship and cooperation and enrich them with new contents in the interests of the two peoples and the further consolidation of the international position of socialism.

They stressed that the USSR was manifesting invariable solidarity with the policy pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to secure the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without outside interference.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

CPSU HOSTS RECEPTION FOR KIM HWAN, DELEGATION

SK040447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 3 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government gave a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the evening of July 2 in honor of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to the Soviet Union to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Korea.

In his speech, Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said:

The conclusion of the treaty of alliance was a substantially new event in the history of the Soviet-Korean relations.

Our mutual cooperation has given fuller scope to vitality, effectiveness and trust. The solid and ever growing trend which is irresistible thanks to our firm conviction has been markedly consolidated particularly since the Moscow visit of Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984 and developed through ensuing meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Korea.

Our two countries which take as the compass the desire to ease the tension and consolidate universal security in the world in conformity with the spirit and content of the treaty have close negotiations on all important international matters.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government powerfully and consistently support the energetic and persistent efforts made by the DPRK for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis. The recent statement of the DPRK Government calling for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone confirmed once again the peaceloving line of the DPRK. We hail this important, constructive proposal and are ready to render full support for its realisation.

The Soviet Union, together with the DPRK and all other fraternal socialist countries and all the peaceloving forces of the world, will as ever act officially, sincerely, energetically and constructively in the work for defending and consolidating universal peace.

In his speech at the reception Kim Hwan said:

Our party and government are very much satisfied with close support and cooperation between the two peoples in conformity with the mission of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have been developing in an allround way on a new stage in their interests since the visit to the Soviet Union by the respected leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the historical meeting between the leaders of the two countries two years ago.

To consolidate and develop the great Korean-Soviet friendship generation after generation is an immovable policy of our party and government and an unshakable will of the Korean people.

Our people will as ever treasure the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people, a reliable ally, and do their utmost to further strengthen it.

We highly estimate the efforts exerted by the Soviet Party and Government to realise a series of constructive proposals for safeguarding world peace and security they put forward to cope with the nuclear war provocation maneuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and fully support their peace initiatives for the relaxation of the world situation as a whole.

The present tense situation makes it incumbent upon the Korean and Soviet peoples to more closely unite with each other on the basis of the relations of class alliance and strengthen the unity of the socialist forces, the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, independent forces in every way.

We will further cement the relations of alliance with the fraternal Soviet people to firmly defend the gains of the revolution, peace and security against the aggression of the imperialists.

'Text' of Aliyev Speech

SK050517 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

["Full text" of speech by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a banquet on 2 July arranged by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government in honor of the DPRK party and government delegation led by Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, which has visited the Soviet Union to attend functions celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- Read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed comrade Kim Hwan, esteemed Korean friends, and comrades. We, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and all of the Soviet people, sincerely and warmly welcome the high-ranking DPRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, which has come to the Soviet Union to attend functions celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a significant day in Soviet-Korean relations.

The Soviet people, who receive envoys of the fraternal Korean people as their precious guests and intimate friends, firmly beieve that this celebration function will not only become more proof of the firm alliance and solidarity between the CPSU and the WPK and between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, but will also contribute to further strengthening them for peace, socialism, and the progress of mankind. The conclusion of the treaty of alliance was a new event in the history of Soviet-Korean relations in terms of its quality and established a solid legal foundation to continuously achieve comprehensive [pogwaljok] cooperation which accords with the bilateral interests of the fraternal people of our two countries.

Actual facts and life itself have more clearly and in a more dignified manner confirmed that relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Korea have developed fruitfully, vigorously, multilaterally, and broadly. Our mutual cooperation has greater vitality, effectiveness, and trust. This solid trend, which grows stronger with each passing day and which is irreversible, according to our firm belief, has remarkably become even more solid since Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow in May 1984, and has been further developed over the course of meetings thereafter between Soviet and Korean leaders.

This normal trend for the socialist community irrefutably reaffirms the strong vitality and great political significance of our treaty concluded in 1961, a treaty which has firmly established alliance between our fraternal peoples and between our fraternal socialist countries. During the past period, we have acquired abundant experiences of reciprocal and comradely cooperation. Practice during the past period has perfectly, clearly, and thoroughly proven the full justness of the content of our treaty, upon which our friendly relations are based, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The core of these fraternal relations is indisputably political unity and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK. Our economic and cultural ties have also been vigorously developed as foreseen by the treaty. The mutual exchange of commodities in 1985 exceeded one billion rubles. The structure of this mutual exchange has also been improved.

A series of major plants which have become the core of the DPRK national economy have already been built or are being vigorously built in the DPRK with Soviet assistance. Many Korean experts have received training in the Soviet Union. Even today, several hundreds of college students and researchers are studying in the Soviet Union. Active ties are maintained in the public health, sports, and art fields. It is a very happy event for art troupes of fraternal Korea to frequently visit our country. Brisk contacts and exchanges between workers, social circles, and representatives of the young general have been carried out between the two countries with greater vitality.

We can indicate, with happiness, the successful completion of the festival of the Soviet and Korean youths which was held recently in (Vilyanoskiy). We actively welcome such a contact and will develop it by all means. Our two countries, which have adopted as a basic line the desire to alleviate tension in the world and to consolidate overall stability in conformity with the spirit of the treaty and its content, have actively consulted with each other on all important international issues.

In accordance with the duty of alliance, the Soviet Union and the DPRK have supported each other externally and politically in the cause of struggle for peace and the consolidation of the socialist fortress of the world. Today, we can state, with satisfaction and pride that the Soviet-Korean treaty has been an important instrument in maintaining stability and security in the Far East for 25 years. The aggravation of tension in this enormous region over recent years arouses common concern among us. The source of tension has been well known; it is the escalation of the military presence of the United States, the militarization of South Korea, the fabrication of the aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis, the increase of the (?restorationist) trend in Japan, and the maneuvers to block the Asian countries from establishing an organization for broad and equal cooperation through the fabrication of such a (?cliquish) collective organization as the Pacific community.

The Soviet Union, a big Asian and Pacific nation, has put forward numerous constructive proposals aimed at guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world through the collective efforts of all parties concerned. At the 27th Congress of our party, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev indicated that the collective efforts of all parties concerned should begin with pooling efforts for a political resolution to knotty problems in Asia, and then all parties concerned should unite. The Soviet Government issued a special statement appealing to all Asia and Pacific nations to realize broad cooperation under the principles of equality and mutual benefit, irrespective of differences in their social systems. We firmly believe that such broad cooperation accords with the basic interests of the peoples and nations in this region.

According to our common opinion, the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the holding of a constructive and fruitful North-South dialogue, and the creation of favorable and realistic conditions for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea without outside interference will be an important step on the road to improving the situation in Asia. The DPRK's initiatives and peace-loving diplomacy are aimed precisely at achieving this. Anyone who is able to view living reality without prejudice cannot fail to see the DPRK's demand that U.S. troops -- which are the main barrier in the way of developing inter-Korean dialogue -- be withdrawn from the South of the Korean peninsula, is entirely just and justifiable.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have actively and consistently supported the DPRK's energetic and persistent struggle to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The recent statement by the government of the Republic calling for the Korean peninsula to be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone is a new reaffirmation of the DPRK's peaceloving line. We welcome this important, constructive initiative and are prepared to give all possible support to its implementation. Our invariable policy of establishing peace serves as convincing evidence that peace is really a socialist ideal.

Proceeding from the firm and invariable stand that in today's politics there is no more important task than to rescue the civilization of mankind from a terrible thermonuclear war and from self-ruin caused by nuclear weapons, the CPSU has consistently adhered to and embodied this stand together with the fraternal parties. A series of proposals advanced by the Soviet Union since last January with regard to arms reduction, the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, and the alleviation of international tension serve as convincing evidence of this peaceloving policy.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member nations and the recently held Budapest meeting showed to the world once again that the fraternal socialist countries are actively and consistently struggling for arms reduction and for the people's stability. However, the U.S. Administration, rejecting all peaceloving initiatives, is continuing to strive to achieve military superiority over socialism. The Soviet Union, together with the DPRK, all the fraternal socialist countries, and all the world peace-loving forces, will continue to act openly, honestly, energetically, and constructively in the work of defending and consolidating universal peace.

Dear Korean friends: In conclusion, I sincerely wish esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life and good health. Comrade Kim Hwan, I wish you, members of the DPRK party and government delegation led by you, and Korean and Soviet comrades present here a long life and good health and success in their work. The eternal and immortal friendship and fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the WPK, between the Soviet people and the Korean people also will be further consolidated in the future.

Kim Hwan Speaks

SK060058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of the DPRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, who is on a visit to the Soviet Union to attend celebration of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Along with the delegation, officials of our country's embassy to the Soviet Union were invited to the banquet. Present at this banquet were Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Comrade Georgiy (Taradevich), deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Vladimir Klyuyev, Soviet minister of light industry; and other party and government cadres and relevant officials.

Comrades Geydar Aliyev and Kim Hwan delivered speeches at the banquet. Stating in his speech: We are very pleased with our visit to the Soviet Union, our closest and fraternal ally, and our meeting with Soviet comrades on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, Comrade Kim Hwan expressed deep gratitude for the warm welcome of the delegation. He said: We have felt the fraternal friendship of the Soviet comrades and have vividly seen how firm the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries are since we entered your land.

He further said: We have more deeply felt this through our conversation with Comrade Andrey Andreyvich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which took place just a while ago in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR 25 years ago was an event of historical significance in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This treaty has firmly developed the relations of class alliance between two countries, vigorously (?furthered) the joint socialist and communist cause, and greatly contributed in opposing imperialism and toward the defense of peace in Asia and the world.

Our party and government are very pleased that the peoples of the two countries have sincerely supported and cooperated with each other in accordance with the task of this treaty. We will further solidify and develop our relations of class alliance with the fraternal Soviet people by remaining continuously loyal to this treaty. With the visit to the Soviet Union of our people's respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the historical meeting between the leaders of the two countries two years ago as an opportunity, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the Soviet Union and Korea have developed on a large scale and on a new stage in the interest of the people of the two countries.

We are pleased that again this year we are able to demonstrate the might of the unity between the people of the two countries on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooepration, and Mutual Assistance following the occasion last year when we vigorously demonstrated the firmness and invincible vitality of the Korea-Soviet friendship on the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. Consolidating and developing the great Korea-Soviet friendship generation after generation is a firm policy of our party and government and an unchangeable will of our people. We will also treasure the friendship and unity with the fraternal Soviet people, a reliable ally, and make all efforts to further strengthen them. We are very pleased that we are able to personally see innovative achievements brought about by the fraternal Soviet people in their struggle to realize the grand programs put forth in the 27th CPSU Congress. Today, under the slogan that the Soviet people must devote efforts filled with creative spirits to the 12th five-year plan, the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously struggling to realize the party's strategic policies.

The achievements which the fraternal Soviet people have brought about in the struggle to accelerate the country's social and economic development and to complete socialism on a large scale under the tested leadership of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, an outstanding activist of the Soviet party and state, are well known to our people. We warmly congratulate all achievements that the fraternal Soviet people have brought about, and sincerely hope that they will bring about brilliant fruition in the struggle to successfully accomplish the 12th 5-year plan adopted at the 27th Party Congress.

While upholding the banner of three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- our people vigorously struggle to accelerate socialist and communist construction on the northern half of the Republic and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the WPK led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we again express gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people, who gave our people assistance, both material and spiritual, during the past period of the fatherland liberation war and the difficult times of post-war rehabilitation and construction and who extend unchanging support and solidarity to our people's struggle to realize grand programs for socialist construction and to reunify the fatherland.

While frantically engaging in an arms race in an effort to oppose socialist countries, the U.S. imperialists further intensify the situation wherever they go, including the Korean peninsula, Asia, and Europe. While openly babbling that it would not observe the offensive strategic arms limitation treaty [title of treaty as received], the United States frantically engages in an arms race. This clearly shows its foolish aggressive ambition to obliterate socialism with the force of arms.

We highly estimate the efforts exerted by the Soviet party and government to realize a series of constructive proposals to safeguard the world peace and security they have put forth to cope with the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists, and fully support their peace-loving initiatives to relax the world situation as a whole.

The present tense situation makes it incumbent upon the Korean and Soviet people to more closely unite based on relations of class alliance and to strengthen the unity of the socialist forces, the international communist movement, and the anti-imperialist, independent forces in every way.

By further consolidating relations of alliance with the fraternal Soviet people, we will firmly defend the gains of the revolution, peace, and security against the aggression of the imperialists.

No matter what difficulties may be ahead of us, they will not be able to block the vigorous advance of the people of the Soviet Union and Korea, who are struggling to realize the joint cause, and the Korea-Soviet friendship will be eternal like the streams of the Taedong River of Korea and the Moscow River of the Soviet Union.

The participants in the banquet toasted the eternal and indestructible friendship and unity between Korea and the Soviet Union, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The banquet took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

DPRK ENVOY HOSTS TREATY ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

SK081121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] On 3 July, Kwon Hi-kyong, our country's ambassador in the Soviet Union, hosted a banquet on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; responsible functionaries of many [word indistinct] and central organs; and representatives of the party, Soviet, and social organizations.

Attending the banquet were a DPRK party and Government delegation led by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, now on visit to the Soviet Union to participate in functions marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and embassy staff members.

Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and Comrade Geydar Aliyev spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong said: Significantly greeting the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as a joint festival in the two countries is a powerful demonstration of the invincible vitality of Korean-Soviet relationship. I highly appraise the contributions of this treaty in thwarting the new provocation maneuvers of the imperialists in the past and in defending the security of the two countries and peace in the Far East, Asia, and the world.

He stressed: Traditional Korean-Soviet friendly relations are growing stronger and developing with each passing day in accordance with the milestone set during the visit to the Soviet Union of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song 2 years ago and historic meetings between the leaders of the two countries.

He said: Genuinely rejoicing over all successes attained by the Soviet people, our people wish them new achievements in their future struggle to successfully fulfill the 12th 5-Year Plan and further advance Soviet society toward communism.

In his speech, Comrade Geydar Aliyev noted: The Soviet-Korean Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed 25 years ago, has shown the unanimous aspirations of the peoples of our fraternal countries who have tried to pool efforts in the struggle to deepen trust and mutual understanding, expand economic and cultural cooperation, and oppose the aggressive plots of the international reactionaries.

Referring to the significance of the treaty, he said: This treaty, which conforms to the fundamental interests of our two peoples and countries, has reliably served as a guarantee for security in the Far East and has made a weighty real contribution to making the international situation sound and to removing the danger of a new global war.

He continued: Since the treaty came into effect, the scope of trade and economic links has considerably expanded, the level of scientific and technological cooperation has improved, and cultural exchanges between the Soviet Union and DPRK have, indeed, assumed a broad and diverse nature.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK President, in May 1984 and talks and meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Korea, at which the overall discussion of all questions regarding socialist construction and foreign policy was discussed, contributed to even further enriching and deepening Soviet-Korean relations.

Mutual cooperation among the socialist states -- states linked by the obligation of being allies in particular -- under the present complicated international situation can and should be an important and reliable pillar to the struggle of all progressive forces for peace and security in Europe and Asia.

Having earnest interests in making Asia a peaceful and good neighborly continent, the Soviet Union and DPRK have consistently and steadily demanded that effective measures be taken to reduce military tension in this vast region of the earth. With an invariable desire and readiness to explore an effective solution to the mature problems regarding Asian security, the Soviet Union and People's Korea are countering the moves of the imperialist circles to turn the Asia-Pacific region into another ground for confrontation with the socialist countries. I want to stress that the Soviet Union not only seeks to guarantee security in Asia, but has also shown its willingness to contribute toward ensuring it.

The numerous profound peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union, including the proposal to bear the responsibility for not using nuclear weapons initiated by those countries which abide by the nonnuclear [word indistinct], under any condition the proposal not to expand the range of activities of NATO and the Warsaw Pact outside Europe, the proposal to limit the activities of navies, and the proposal to remove all military bases in the territories of other countries are directly connected with questions concerning Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet proposal to hold talks on enhancing trust in the Far East is invariably preserving its effect. The appeal to prepare the way for a pan-Asian conference to jointly resolve the questions in the Far East by holding bilateral and multilateral negotiations contains new concrete amd humanitarian elements of the Soviet peace-loving foreign policy.

In this connection, I express once again our genuine thanks to the fraternal Korean people, the WPK Central Committee, and the government of the Republic for supporting and sympathizing with the program for completely destroying nuclear and chemical weapons set forth by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other proposals of the Soviet Union to basically make the political situation on our planet sound.

We think that realization of the constructive proposals of the WPK and the DPRK Government to ease tension and consolidate peace in Korea will make a weighty contribution to establishing a comprehensive international security system, delineated at the 27th CPSU Congress, and toward putting the concept of security in Asia into practice. These proposals envisage with grounds the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, turning of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone, and the discontinuation of large-scale military exercises on Korean territory.

The efforts of the DPRK Government to develop a peaceful dialogue between North and South Korea greatly help to strengthen security in Asia.

Highly evaluating our fraternal relations of alliance with the DPRK and the WPK, we have always expressed and will also in the future express solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the fatherland peacefully and democratically.

The Soviet people treasure friendship between the Soviet Union and DPRK and will also make all efforts in the future to further develop and strengthen the multifaceted and useful relations with the Korean people.

Marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, we wish the Korean friends new and greater success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and reunify their fatherland in a peaceful and democratic way under the leadership of the party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly wish respected Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev good health. I wish respected Comrade Kim Chong-il good health.

Long live the eternal and immortal Soviet-Korean friendship!

He stressed that the creative alliance of our fraternal parties will be strengthened and have new power.

The participants in the banquet toasted the eternal and immortal friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

MOSCOW GRAND MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK072251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongkyang July 7 (KCNA) -- A grand meeting of representatives of working people in Moscow marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held at the central house of the Soviet Army named after Frunze, on July 4, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and leading functionaries of the party and Soviet organs, Army and social organizations and representatives of working people of all strata in the city.

In his report Vladimir Klyuyev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and minister of light industry of the Soviet Union, stressed that the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance had consolidated the long-forged friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Korea and embodied the desires of the two peoples.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he said:

The Soviet Union invariably expresses solidarity with the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis without outside interference.

We consistently support the proposals on the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons of all kinds from South Korea, replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south of Korea.

Vladimir Klyuyev emphasized that the Soviet Union would make all efforts to invariably consolidate and develop the relations of fraternal friendship between the two parties, states and peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the future, too.

In his speech Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is heading the Korean party and government delegation, said: considering the recent important peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet party and government to be fully accordant with the interests of socialism as a whole and the demand of the times for peace, we firmly support the peaceloving proposals and efforts of the Soviet Union.

He said that the Korean people would as ever make all efforts to further strengthen the friendship and the relations of militant alliance with the fraternal Soviet people.

After the speech a silk banner was conveyed in the name of the Korean party and government delegation. A meeting of public circles marking this anniversary was held in Alma Ata on July 3.

Kim Hwan Speaks

SK080914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was held magnificently on 4 July at the Central Hall of the Soviet Army named after [word indistinct] to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. [passage omitted]

Participating in the celebration meeting were responsible functionaries of the Soviet party, Soviet institutions, the army, social organizations, and representatives of the city's working people of all walks of life, including Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Comrade Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Georgiy (Taradevich), deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Vladimir Klyuyev, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee and Soviet Minister of Light Industry.

A DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, which was on a visit to the Soviet Union; and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, have also been invited to participate in this meeting, along with the embassy staff. [passage omitted]

Comrade Vladimir Klyuyev, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee and Soviet Minister of Light Industry, presented a report at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Next, Comrade Kim Hwan, head of our country's party and government delegation, spoke. He said: The signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was an epochal event in the history of friendship between the people of the two countries engaged in a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

He then stressed that over the past 25 years this treaty has greatly contributed to strongly defending the socialist gains of the people of the two countries and to defending peace in Asia and the world.

He noted that the historic significance of the treaty had once again been stressed at a warm and friendly talk with the Soviet leaders held in the Kremlin a few days ago.

Saying that the friendly relations between the Korean and Soviet people have a long history and many traditions, he noted that these friendly relations have fully developed at a new stage in all fields of politics, economy, and culture since the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union 2 years ago and the historic meetings between the leaders of the two countries.

He noted: The Soviet people are now engaged in a vigorously advancing movement to carry out the grand programs presented at the 27th CPSU Congress under the tested leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, an outstanding activist of the Soviet party and state.

Noting that no other task is more pressing than to prevent the danger of nuclear war and to defend peace, he said: The Soviet Union is making positive efforts to ensure peace and security not only in the European region, but also in the Asia-Pacific region.

Believing that the important peace proposals advanced recently by the Soviet party and government are fully in the interest of socialism as a whole and fully correspond to the demands of the times for peace, we positively support the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals and its endeavors.

Stressing that it is the Korean peninsula where the danger of nuclear war is most imminent, he exposed and denounced the fact that the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into an aggressive nuclear war base, the largest in the Far East, as a result of their military occupation of South Korea and their enforcement of a policy of turning it into a colony and military base for more than 40 years.

Comrade Kim Hwan, after noting that the WPK and government of the republic have consistently made efforts to ease tension in Korea, to eliminate the danger of war, and to realize the question of national reunification by peaceful means, stressed that because of their justness and feasibility, proposals for national reunification advanced by our party and the government and the DPRK proposal for the North and South to cohost the Olympics now arouse active support and sympathy from among the people of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and the world's peace-loving people.

He then thanked the Soviet party, government, and people for having always extended firm solidarity with and positive support for our people's just struggle to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion, he said: It is a firm and invariable will of the WPK government and the people of Korea to consolidate and develop Korean-Soviet friendship from generation to generation. The Korean people will, as always, make every possible effort to further strengthen the fraternal friendship and militant relations of alliance with the fraternal Soviet people. [passage omitted]

KIM HWAN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

SK080500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, returned home Monday by air after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by So Yun-sok, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, other officials concerned and Boris Morozov, minister-councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Moscow Sunday.

KPA AIR FORCE UNIT RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

SK091113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The air force flying corps of the Korean People's Army led by Air Major General Pak Hyong-uk, deputy commander of the KPA Air Force, flew back home today after paying an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

It was met at the airfield by Air Maj. General Pak Sung-chu and other generals and officers of the KPA and military attache Gennadiy Bulanov of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

RESUMPTION OF SUSPENDED NORTH-SOUTH TALKS VIEWED

SK120207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] Seoul's repeated calls for the resumption of the suspended inter-Korea talks are seen as reflecting the government's consistent efforts toward peaceful unification of the peninsula through dialogue.

Yesterday's demand for the resumption, the third since Pongyang's unilateral suspension of the talks last January, is also viewed as Seoul's positive steps to ease tension and build mutual trust.

In fact, the government has held a firm conviction that a direct dialogue is the only and best way to relieve 10 million separated family members of their pain and achieve national reconciliation.

Keeping this in mind, chief delegates to the Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks sent separate phone messages to their Pyongyang counterparts on Jan. 20 and March 26.

In addition to the repeated telephone message by chief delegates, President Chon Tu-hwan has also urged Pyongyang to "show sincerity" in pursuing the south-north dialogue.

Pyongyang, however, has never responded to Seoul's bona fide proposal for the resumption of the talks much less the Seoul-proposed meeting between the "highest authorities of south and north."

Instead, Pongyang has intensified its own propaganda ploy culminating in its offer on June 17 to establish a new channel of dialogue -- which is a military summit.

"Pyongyang's proposal for a military summit is part of its well-disguised peace offensive and is designed to pass the responsibility for the suspension to Seoul," an official says.

He notes that judgements on military affairs constitute highly sophisticated political activities which cannot be decided in a meeting between south-north defense ministers.

Some issues which Pyongyang offered to take up in the military summit can be properly dealt with in the existing Military Armistice Commission, he points out.

"The ultimate intention of Pyongyang behind the proposal lies in trying to seek direct contacts with the United States," he says.

The preposterousness of north Korea's bid is made apparent by the fact that the north has already finished a forward deployment of its attack forces and updated armaments

While not abandoning its basic stratey to communize the south by force, North Korea is resorting to every possible means to disrupt Seoul's hosting of Asian Games and Olympic Games.

Should North Korea really desire to see the easing of tension on the peninsula, it would be due process for the north to respond to the south's offer and then present new ones.

Despite Pyongyang's sure-fire scheme, however, Seoul has incessantly called for sincerity on the part of Pyongyang and sought to achieve a breakthrough in the deadlocked dialogue.

The reason for that is the government is keenly aware that direct talks involving both parties are considered the only and the best way to ease tension and build up national reconciliation.

The outcome of the three-way talks, as a matter of fact, was never to be underestimated, if not satisfactory, observers here agree.

In terms of the frequency of talks, they say that in last year alone there were three Red Cross talks, two preliminary contacts for the full-dress parliamentary talks and four economic talks.

Particularly noteworthy are the exchange visits by separated family members and performing art troupes of south and north for the first time in the 40-year history of national division, they observe.

They also said that in economic talks, both sides could have almost reached an agreement on the trade and economic cooperation if Pyongyang did not unilaterally break off the dialogue.

They also recalled that Seoul had repeatedly invited north Korean leaders to inspect the annual Team Spirit defense exercise, which Pyongyang used to cite as an excuse for cutting off the inter-Korea talks.

A government official says, "If they (north Korea) would refuse to accept the Seoul's continual offer, they would fail the long-cherished desire of the whole nation and could not escape criticism from the international community."

NORTH REMINDED OF "EXISTING CHANNELS" FOR TALKS

SK120210 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Calls for Inter-Korea Talks"]

[Text] Seoul has once again renewed its call for an early resumption of inter-Korea dialogue through the three existing channels for south-north contacts, including the humanitarian Red Cross talks between both parts of the divided country on family reunion.

To this effect, the Seoul side sent a series of telephone messages to Pyongyang yesterday morning, urging it to speedily reopen the stalled economic talks, Red Cross conference, and preliminary contacts to arrange a parliamentarian meeting.

In the messages, senior delegates from the south to the three inter-Korea talks proposed to the Pyongyang authorities that the long-stalemated south-north meetings be held within nextx month, though on different dates, calling upon their north Korean counterparts to respond to the calls positively.

Coincident with the proposals, it was disclosed that the Seoul side refused to receive a letter from the north Korean defense minister addressed to his south Korean counterpart. Pyongyang had recently notified the south that it would send such a letter through Panmunjom yesterday, according to Defense Ministry sources.

As the defense authorities pointed out upon the formal refusal of the letter, which possibly contained a renewed north Korean offer for defense talks, Pyongyang might be still bent on waging futile propaganda maneuverings so as to cover up the responsibility for the prolonged stalemate in the south-north talks involving the existing channels thus far.

In the middle part of last month, Pyongyang abruptly proposed holding top-level defense talks between south and north Korean defense ministers, with the participation of the commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command.

Seoul then dismissed the north Korean overture as nothing but a propaganda ploy designed to divert world attention from its sustained military buildup, while making it appear as if Pyongyang were interested in easing tensions on the Korean peninsula. Also apparent was north Korea's intent to seek direct negotiations with the United States, by way of the proposed three-way talks.

On this occasion, the north Koreans are reminded that existing channels of dialogue may well tackle substantive matters pending in south-north relations, thus leading to the reduction of tensions. What should also be noted is the fact that Seoul has made a standing offer for talks between the highest authorities of both south and north Korea for an overall political settlement.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS WITH CHON ON CONSTITUTION

SK160418 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan reportedly expressed a strong hope Tuesday that rival political parties will produce a negotiated draft of constitutional revision by operating a special national assembly panel on the constitution at an early date.

National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong told reporters that he perceived the presidential aspiration in a meeting with the chief executive at the residential residence earlier Tuesday.

"Some say there would be no other way but to fall back on the existing constitution if the ruling and opposition parties fail to propose a negotiated draft of constitutional revision. Whatever may happen, the constitutional revision would be made, however, since the rival camps have already agreed on it," Yi said.

Yi's remarks apparently indicate that a draft acceptable to the people and covering much of the opposition's demands would eventually be worked out.

The speaker said prospects are brighter for a negotiated draft at this moment than at any other time, noting that there is room for compromise between the rival parties about the form of government to be stipulated under a new constititution.

The form of government is a crucial bone of contention with the ruling camp favoring the parliamentary cabinet system while the opposition side refusing to budge from the presidential government system.

As a ground for possible room for compromise, Yi recalled that in the past the opposition group had demanded the parliamentary cabinet system and the ruling camp, the presidential government system.

CHON RENEWS DETERMINATION TO STEP DOWN IN 1988

SK170311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday renewed his determination to step down at the end of his tenure in 1988 to pave the way for the first peaceful change of government in the nation's four decades of constitutional history. "The most important historic responsibility imposed on me is to realize the genuine democracy in this country," he said.

Chon said he allowed the recent demands to revise the present constitution to be resolved through dialogue and consensus because he believes that the compromise between conflicting political assessments is the way to move democracy a step forward. "The future constitutional debate will be a turning point in the political history of our country," he said.

He made the remarks in his congratulatory message read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong at a ceremony marking the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the nation's first constitution.

Chon called for mutual restraint and concession in the constitutional debate to reach a national consensus, saying that an institutional reform is not a cure-all and that no institutions can satisfy all the interests and demands at the same time. "Especially, we are required to have cool-headed wisdom to sort out the unreasonable assessments that would harm the nation's basic order and values and trigger conflicts of interests among the people by driving the people into the egoistic scheme of particular individuals or political parties," he said.

Chon expressed the hope that the recent national interest in, and debate on, the constitution would progress smoothly to set a landmark in the nation's constitutional history.

He continued to say that the present constitution that launched the Fifth Republic has high values and efficiency that led the nation to the growth and development of today. "However," he said, "the efforts to accommodate various demands and values stemming from the nation's structural change through industrialization will also be a thoughtful way leading to the stability and development of democratic constitutional system."

FIRST ITALIAN AIR FORCE VISIT CONDUCTED IN SEOUL

AU110837 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Seoul, July 10 -- A mission of Italian Air Force officers and cadets is currently visiting this Asian capital as the first foreign mission of its kind ever to visit South Korea.

Led by Air Force Division General Pasquale Graziano, the 73 cadets, and 15 officers opened their stay by laying a wreath at the memorial for the dead in the Korean war in 1950-53.

The first official meeting was with South Korean Air Force Chief-of-Staff Kim Im-ki, who recalled his recent visit to Italy, the Italian Air Force's high technological standards, and the high standards of its training schools. [passage omitted]

BATMONH CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

OW170601 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1356 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium has sent a congratulatory telegram to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), in connection with his election to the high post of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Following is the full text of the telegram:

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh,

The MPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the MPR communists and working people, cordially congratulates you on the occasion of your election to the post of CPV Central Committee general secretary.

The communists and working people of our county know you well and respect you as a prominent party leader and a statesman of the SRV, a staunch communist and internationalist, a consistent champion of unity and solidarity among the socialist countries.

I express firm confidence that your activity in this high post will be marked by great new achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people in every field in the building of socialism on Vietnamese soil and in the people's struggle for peace and security.

Relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the MPRP and the CPV, between the MPR and SRV will continue to develop and strengthen steadily in the interests of the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples, for the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

I wish you from the bottom of my heart, dear Comrade Truong Chinh, good health and great success in your responsible work for the good of the Vietnamese people and the cause of peace and socialism.

With fraternal regards, J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman on the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Ulaanbaatar, 15 July 1986

LEADERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES AT SRV EMBASSY

OW162013 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1337 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The SRV Embassy was in mourning attire. The portrait of Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, tested leader of the CPV, prominent son of the Vietnamese people, consistent internationalist, staunch figure of the international communist and workers' movements, ardent fighter for peace and socialism, and close friend of the Mongolian people, was in the center of the reception room. Mourning music sounded.

MPR party and government leaders, headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, today visited the SRV Embassy in the MPR and signed the condolences book. Deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers, members of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, heads of MPRP Central Committee departments, representatives of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, The Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Associations, the Mongolian-Vietnamese Friendship Association, the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee, the Executive Administration of Ulaanbaatar City, ministers, department heads, working people of the capital, soldiers of the Ulaanbaatar garrison, as well as a number of public organizations of the country, visited the SRV Embassy and expressed their condolences.

BATMONH RECEIVES SOVIET CHIEF PROCURATOR

OW111233 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a Soviet delegation headed by A. M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general. The Soviet delegation is here on a visit at the invitation of the MPR State Procurator's Office.

Soviet Delegation Departs

OW162014 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1336 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The delegation headed by A. M. Rekunkov, procurator general of the USSR, which visited our country at the invitation of the MPR Procurator's Office, left Ulaanbaatar today for home.

SODNOM RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW170455 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1353 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the Soviet delegation, headed by A.I. Sidorov, director of the Institute for Raising Qualifications of Leading Personnel of the Academy of National Economy of the USSR Council of Ministers, and had a warm and friendly conversation with them.

The Soviet delegation is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPR State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Saral, administrator of Affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers, C. Sereeter, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and other officials were present at the meeting.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

OW140755 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1423 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Associations and the Mongolia-Soviet Friendship Association headed by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association Central Council, returned home today.

The Mongolian delegation participated in the work of the Sixth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the activities of the Soviet-Mongolian friendship month, which was dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian peoples' revolution.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

OW151103 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1348 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Delegation headed by D. Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has returned home. The delegation participated in the work of the 10th Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Congress at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

At the capital's Buyant-Uhaa airport, the delegation was met by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; N. Mishigdorj, head of an MPRP Central Committee department; and other officials. Among the people meeting the delegation were K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and (Henryk Bivski), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic in The MPR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS

OW170237 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Council of Ministers has made the following appointments: Darjagiyn Surenhorloo, chief of the Main Civil Aviation Administration; Dashdzebegiyn Dagiyjamts, first deputy minister of forestry and woodworking industry; Dumajabyn Batbayar, deputy minister of forestry and woodworking industry; and Dzundyn Purebnandzad, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

MAUNG MAUNG KHA DEPARTS FOR EASTERN EUROPE

BK160340 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma left by air at 0715 this morning on an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY and to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Mr Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha was seen off at the Rangoon airport by U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and secretary of the Council of State; members of the cabinet led by Thura U Tun Tin and Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime ministers; deputy ministers; senior military and civilian officials; Mr Afzal Mahmud, Pakistani ambassador to Burma and dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma, and his wife; Mr Branko Vuletic, Yugoslav ambassador to Burma; Mr Nicholas M. Fenn, British ambassador to Burma, and his wife; Mr Yves Rodrigues, French ambassador to Burma; Dr Walther von Marschall, FRG ambassador to Burma; Mr (Alexandrew Bonin), Romanian Embassy charge d'affaires ad interim; and Mr (David Leong), Singapore Embassy charge d'affaires ad interim.

The prime minister is accompanied by U Than Tin, minister of mines.

En route to Yugoslavia and Romania on his official visit, the prime minister will make a brief stopover in London to undergo a medical check-up. From London, the prime minister will be accompanied by U Ye Guang, minister of foreign affairs, U Than Tin, minister of mines, and members of his delegation when he pays an official visit to Yugoslavia and Romania in August.

NDF REPRESENTATIVES VIEW PLAN FOR BCP ALLIANCE

BK140729 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jul 86 p 5

[By Pratya Sawetwimon]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF), an umbrella organization of nine ethnic groups of armed minority rebels in Burma, will not turn communist despite its plan to form a military alliance with the Burma Communist Party (BCP) insurgents, the NDF representatives said.

"We have to join hands with the BCP in the settling period of our struggle against our common enemy or to topple the central government," Aung Ten, a representative of the anti-Rangoon NDF, said in an interview in an area on the Thai-Burmese border.

He said the planned military alliance between the non-Communist NDF and the BCP will not entail any political conversion. "Our aim is to promote better understanding with the BCP and to join hands to destroy our common enemy," he said.

According to the NDF representatives, the majority of the NDF nine [as published] members of the Karen National Union (KNU), the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), the Mon National Liberation Army (MNLA), the Shan State Army (SSA) of the Shan State Progressive Party (SSPP), the Wa National Army (WNA), the Pa-O National Army (PNA), the Palaung State Liberation Army (PSLA), the Karenni Army and the Arakanese Army have agreed on the plan to form a military alliance with the communist insurgents.

"We are pure nationalist fighters. We do not stick to any ideology. However, the enemy of our enemy is our friend. It's not wise to make a lot of enemies," said a senior official of one of the ethnic seccesionist rebel movements which has been fighting the Burmese central government for independence for almost 40 years.

According to the NDF representatives, the final decision on whether the non-communist front will officially form the military alliance with the BCP will be made during the upcoming general meeting of the NDF congress which is expected to be held at the KNU headquarters of Manaplaw along the jungled Burmese-Thai frontier opposite the Thai northern province of Mae Hong Son next month.

The meeting will also elect the NDF new president to replace Gen Bo Mya, the KNU president, who will have served his four-year term as the front's leader later this year.

Besides the ideological problem which is the main obstacle to the forming of the alliance between the NDF and the BCP, a senior official of the MNLA, one of the NDF member groups, insisted that the alliance must be formed only after the BCP has agreed to the idea of the future Burmese Federal State based on the right of self-determination among the ethnic minority groups in Burma. The MNLA has about 3,000 Mon rebels operating against the Rangoon central government in southern Burma.

Since China halted her arms and moral support to the BCP about seven years ago, the Burmese communist movement, which has about 15,000-20,000 armed insurgents operating in western Burma and along the Sino-Burmese bordder, has lost much of its military strength, while Rangoon's intensified military pressure on several minority ethnic groups of the non-communist armed rebels, especially the KNU and the KIA, has forced the separatist insurgents to seek support from outside their united front or to form military alliance with the communist movement.

A group of the NDF representatives early this year attempted to cross the Sino-Burmese frontier for their journey to Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province in southern China in order to seek moral support from China. However, their attempt was foiled by the Chinese Government which refused to allow them to cross the border.

According to Nai Nonla, president of the MNLA, the NDF trip was aimed at observing the Chinese stand towards the Burmese central government and the ethnic insurgency.

He said that from the Sino-Burmese border, the NDF representatives proceeded to the BCP headquarters at Pang Hsang and held a discussion with members of the BCP Central Committee, including Ba Thein Tin, the BCP chairman.

The NDF delegates and the BCP central committee members were expected to discuss the possibility of forming the military alliance to escalate their joint operations against Rangoon's troops, though it was earlier reported that the fear among the non-communist rebel movements that they might be dominated by the BCP would lead to an opposition to the plan.

The KNU and the KIA are believed to have the biggest number of troops among the non-communist groups. They are estimated to have about 7,000 fighters each.

Meanwhile, the NDF representatives claimed that the Burmese troops a few weeks ago burnt down about 200 houses in a village close to the KNU base of Asin along the Burmese-Thai border opposite Umphang District of Tak.

They also claimed that the Arakanelt rebels at the end of May released 63 prisoners from a jail and torched a Burmese military camp in Minbya township of southwestern Burma during an attack in which three to five Burmese soliders were killed or wounded.

REPORTAGE ON LE DUAN, CEREMONIES IN CAMBODIA

Heng Samrin Returns From Hanoi

BK160516 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] At 1045 on the morning of 16 July, the senior party-state delegation of the PRK headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRC Council of State, returned home safely after attending the funeral of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, outstanding and great leader of the Vietnamese People, and famous pupil of President Ho Chi Minh. The senior delegation included Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Party Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and minister of interior; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of Phnom Penh's provisional party committee; and many other members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, directors general, and deputy directors general of central ministries and offices.

Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, was also on hand.

Leaders at Phnom Penh Service

BK150645 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council and the SRV Embassy to Cambodia organized a memorial service for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at the Basak riverfront theater hall on the morning of 15 July. The service was attended by many cadres, party members, combatants, members of party committees, core groups, and youth unions belonging to various central ministries, offices, work units, and mass organizations, and representatives of the Buddhist clergy and ethnic groups.

Attending in the presidium were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, Political

Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of interior; Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh City's provisional party committee; and Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia.

Also present were comrade members of the party Central Committee, leaders of state institutions, of the National Assembly, and of the front; members of the diplomatic corps in Cambodia, Vietnamese specialists and experts; and experts of friendly countries fulfilling their proletarian internationalist mission in the PRK.

On this occasion, Comrade Chea Sim took the stage to make a funeral oration in which he glowingly described the biography and great achievements of Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding leader of the CPV, state, army, and people of Vietnam in the struggle for national liberation, national reunification, and socialism.

Comrade Chea Sim stressed that the death of Comrade Le Duan is a great loss not only for the Vietnamese party, state, army, and people, but also for the Cambodian party and people as well as all forces of national liberation, peace, democracy, and socialism in the world. Although beloved and esteemed Comrade Le Duan left us, his cause will live forever.

Defense Ministry Service

BK151419 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] As the Cambodian Party, government, front, and people as a whole were mourning the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, the Defense Ministry also held a memorial service this evening for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, a prominent friend of the Cambodian people. Present on this occasion were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Hul Savoan, member of the KPRP Central Committee and commander of the 4th Military Region; Comrade Chay Sangyun, member of the KPRP Central Committee and commander of the 3d Military Region; and many central high-ranking cadres. Several leading cadres of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army accredited to Cambodia were also on hand.

On this occasion, after all participants had laid wreaths and leis and paid respects to the memoray of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, Comrade Bou Thang gave an oration permeated with sadness and sorrow, stressing that the entire KPRAF would like to express deepest condolences, woes, and regrets at the great loss suffered by the fraternal Vietnamese party, people, people's army, and the bereaved family of Comrade Le Duan, a noble friend of the Cambodian people, an outstanding son of Vietnam, the first man to carry out the call of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc, follower of the revolutionary path of Marxism-Leninism, and courageous fighter who sacrificed all his life for the ideal of national liberation, national reunification, and the advance of Vietnam toward true socialism.

On the same occasion, after presenting the biography of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, Bou Thang also stressed that his death is not only a great loss for the Vietnamese party, army, and people, but also a loss for the Cambodian party, armed forces, and people and all peace-loving people the world over.

The prestige and example of heroism and resolute sacrifice of Comrade Le Duan will be engraved forever in the hearts of all Cambodian communists and KPRAF. We are determined to turn this sadness into determination to further strengthen internal unity and solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union in the interests of the revolutionary movement and world peace. We pledge to struggle to fulfill all resolutions put forth by the 5th party congress; to heighten the militant solidarity ties among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; to crush all aggressive maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces; and to tirelessly fight for the sake of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, thus contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

The ceremony ended after all participants paid final tribute to the memory of the deceased and saluted the Internationale with hearts full of sadness and grief.

Chea Sim Condolences

BK150745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Message of condolences over Le Duan's death from KUFNCD National Council Chairman Chea Sim to VFF Central Committee Presidium Chairman Huynh Tan Phat -- date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Cambodian people throughout the country and in my own name, I would like to express deepest sorrow, sadness, and regret for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who passed away recently.

Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding leader and a valiant fighter of the CPV, sacrificed all his life for the preservation of the tradition of solidarity among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in the interest of regional peace and of mankind. The loss of this statesman, famous leader, and brave Communist fighter is a most deplorable loss for the whole of mankind. Comrade Le Duan left all of us indeed, but his fame, example of heroism, and ideal for communism and world peace remain alive in the hearts of the Cambodian people, Cambodian communists, and peace-loving people in the world. We express deep condolences to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, front, and people and the bereaved family with the greatest emotion and grief.

Hun Sen Condolences

BK160554 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0524 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 15 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen sent a message of condolences to his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, expresing profound regret over the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

In his message Hun Sen says that Le Duan's death was a great loss not only for the Vietnamese people, but also for the Kampuchean people. After qualifying Le Duan as an eminent son of the Vietnamese people, a valiant fighter of the international communists and workers movement and an architect of the special militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, Hun Sen goes on:

"We are determined to translate our grief into a strength aimed at further strengthening our militant solidarity for the revolution in our two countries, especially at further consolidating the fine traditions binding our two countries together for the cause of world revolution."

Other Messages to SRV

BK150709 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0625 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 14 -- More messages of condolences over the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, have been sent to Vietnam.

In a message to his Vietnamese counterpart Van Tien Dung, Kampuchean Defence Minister Bou Thang praised Le Duan's devotion to the struggle against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism for Vietnam's national liberation, reunification, progress, and socialist construction. The message also spoke of his great contribution to the cause of liberating the Kampuchean people from the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

For his part, Mat Ly, president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions, said in his message to his Vietnamese counterpart, Pham The Duyet:

"For all his life, Comrade Le Duan is always loyal to Marxism-Leninism. He worked with all his heart and mind for the cause of Vietnam. We pledge to follow the bright examples of Comrade Le Duan, particularly his spirit of proletarian internationalism, and to further heighten and consolidate the ties of the special militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, particularly between the working class of Vietnam and Kampuchea."

In a message to Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam Women's Union, Mean Sam-an, president of the Association of the Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea, says:

"We are particularly shocked at the news of General Secretary Le Duan's death. His demise is a great loss not only for the fraternal people of Vietnam, but also for the entire Kampuchean people and the international communist movement as well."

For his part, Sam Sundowun, acting secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea, has also sent a message to Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The message reads:

"Comrade Le Duan was an eminent leader of the Communist Party and state of Vietnam, a staunch fighter of the international communist and workers movement, who sacrificed all his life to the construction of an independent, democratic and socialist Vietnam. He also actively contributed to the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

DK'S SON SANN ON U.S., PRC AID, KHMER ROUGE

PM170957 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Jun 86 p 13

[Sophie Jacquin report: "Son Sann's Tireless Struggle"]

[Text] Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and chairman of the KPNLF, has taken up his pilgrim's staff again.

While on a European tour he visited Paris recently to remind people of his people's struggle to win back Cambodia, which has been occupied for more than 6 years.

Chairman Son Sann advocates simultaneous action on three fronts to enable the Cambodians to return to Phnom Penh one day. Son Sann is well aware that in the field, with his 9,000 men waging a guerrilla war inside Cambodia, in addition to the 35,000 Khmer Rouge soldiers and Prince Sihanouk's 6,000 men, the Khmer resistance is no match for the 160,000 Vietnamese soldiers occupying his country. A reversal of the military situation cannot really be envisaged in the near future, and the main aim is to "make life increasingly difficult for the Vietnamese," Son Sann explained.

Son Sann's supporters, who have taken refuge on the Thai border, are totally dependent on Chinese aid. "We received $310,000 from Beijing in December 1985. We received arms, guns, munitions, and mortars. The prince's forces received the same," and the Khmer Rouge probably received much more -- but the prime minister was more vague on that. This Chinese aid makes it possible to maintain the troops, but it is far from adequate. The $3.5 million in U.S. aid promised for the past year is therefore impatiently awaited. According to Son Sann the money has arrived in Thailand but is frozen for the time being. "It is taking a long time." Son Sann remarked cryptically.

One of the chinks in Vietnam's armor is its disastrous internal economic situation. This is why Son Sann is demanding the use of economic pressure. In Strasbourg he intends to ask the European parliament not to grant the economic aid requested by Vietnam until it withdraws its troops from Cambodia. And to make Hanoi pay even more dearly for its occupation, Son Sann wants to add diplomatic isolation to the economic stranglehold on Vietnam. Each year since 1979 the number of UN countries in favor of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops has increased: 110 in 1984, 114 in 1985. On the basis of this support, the CGDK has drawn up an eight-point peace proposal which was published in Beijing on 17 March 1986.

More than 40 countries already support this plan, which makes provision for a UN-monitored cease-fire, a two-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, and the formation of a coalition government grouping together the three factions of the Cambodian resistance (KPNLF, Khmer Rouge, and Prince Sihanouk's supporters) and the existing Phnom Penh government supported by Hanoi. Vietnam, which believes that this Beijing-inspired plan merely aims to restore the Khmer Rouge to power, immediately rejected it. Son Sann protests against this accusation, stating that China only knew of these proposals after they were adopted.

The coalition government, that unlikely combination -- when he is in Thailand Son Sann is very critical of his Khmer Rouge "allies," who "wear angelic masks" but, in his view, have not abandoned their terrifying ideology -- is certainly not noted for its homogeneity. In Paris Son San spoke cautiously of these "disagreements" talking about coordination, if not solidarity." The Khmer resistance's weakness lies precisely in the ambiguity of this coalition. Aside from China, other countries -- even those most hostile to the Vietnamese occupation -- are reluctant to support a resistance in which the Khmer Rouge, with their terrible past, form the bulk of the troops, but these countries' reservations strengthen the Khmer Rouge themselves, who receive more support from China than their noncommunist allies.

Despite the slow rate at which this conflict is developing and the apocalyptic picture painted by Son Sann of Cambodia's Vietnamization -- "a way of exterminating the Cambodian people" -- the KPNLF leader tries to remain optimistic. "It took Vietnam 100 years to Vietnamize Cochin China. They are trying to Vietnamize Cambodia in 10 years." (Hanoi thinks that by 1990 the government they have established in Phnom Penh will be consolidated and they will then be able to withdraw their troops.) "I do not think they will succeed."

SOUPHANOUVONG SPEAKS AT LE DUAN MEMORIAL SERVICE

BK160905 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Eulogy read by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and Lao Front for National Construction's Central Committee, at a Memorial Service held in Vientiane on 15 July for Le Duan, general secretary of CPV Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades and friends, with profound grief and deep regret, we are here today to pay homage to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who has left us forever.

Comrade Le Duan was an eminent leader of the CPV and Vietnamese people, a loyal successor of President Ho Chi Minh's great cause, a staunch fighter of the international communist movement, the workers movement, and the national independence movement. He was a resolute activist for peace and friendship among nations.

Comrade Le Duan was a great, intimate, and faithful friend of our Lao People. His passing is a great loss to the party and all people of Vietnam, to the Lao communists and people of all ethnic minorities, to the people of various fraternal socialist countries, and to the various revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

Comrades and friends, Comrade Le Duan was one of the first group of Vietnamese to follow the revolutionary path set by President Ho Chi Minh. Being a youth with revolutionary awakening at an early age, he became one of the first group of members of the Indochinese Communist Party. He dedicated his whole life to the national liberation cause, to unifying the fatherland, and to leading the whole country to advance toward socialism. Comrade Le Duan's revolutionary activities throughout the period of nearly 60 years were full of difficulties and honorable and glorious trials. He was twice arrested and imprisoned by the French colonialists. Despite being brutally tortured, he upheld his staunch perseverance in the unyielding struggle. He turned the enemy's prison camp into a school for political training and raised his prisonmates' level of awareness.

In his revolutionary activities, regardless of the tasks he was assigned, Comrade Le Duan clearly demonstrated his absolute loyalty to the party and the interests of the country and people. He always closely associated himself with the people and had firm confidence in them. Even in the very difficult situation caused by the enemy's suppressive acts, he spared no effort in protecting the people and successfully maintained and developed the revolutionary movement. This achievement was an important contribution to the victory of the August 1945 revolution, which led to establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

From 1946 to 1954, in his capacity as secretary of the party committee of Nam Bo and as secretary of the party Central Committee's leadership segment for southern Vietnam, he led the southern party organization to organize resistance against the French colonialists who had returned to invade Vietnam a second time.

Following the signing of the 1954 Geneva Accords on Indochina Comrade Le Duan continued to operate in southern Vietnam where he positively consolidated revolutionary bases in preparation for the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen.

Throughout the period of his appointment to lead the party's overall task side-by-side with President Ho Chi Minh in 1957 to the period of his election as first secretary and general secretary of the CPV Central Committee by the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Party Congresses, and to the day he passed away, Comrade Le Duan made great contributions to the adoption and firm adherence to the line of independence and self-determination, to the correct adoption of domestic and foreign strategy and tactics for each period of the revolutionary revolution, and to winning broad international assistance and solidarity. Together with the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee, he led the entire Army and people of Vietnam to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, defend and build the north, liberate the south, unify the country, and lead the whole country to embark on socialism, thus fulfilling President Ho Chi Minh's sacred will.

Over the past 10 years, while the Vietnamese people were concentrating their strength on healing the wounds of war, restoring and developing the economy, and improving their living conditions, the enemy persistently continued to brutally sabotage Vietnam in may respects. Nevertheless, closely uniting as one around the party Central Committee led by Comrade Le Duan, the entire Vietnamese party, army, and people defeated the aggression committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, thus firmly defending their socialist fatherland. Meanwhile, they have fulfilled their lofty internationalist obligations by helping to save the fraternal Cambodian people from the danger of genocide and helping them rebuild the country in accordance with the line of advancing toward socialism.

In other spheres, the Vietnamese people have accomplished important successes in restoring and developing the economy and developing culture in accordance with socialism.

Comrade Le Duan was an outstanding and close student of beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh. He was a talented leader and a creative theoretician. He always resolutely struggled to preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism and opposed various [word indistinct] tendencies. Various works of Comrade Le Duan on the national liberation revolution and socialist revolution, particularly those at the early stage of the transition toward socialism, were extremely precisous and were a great contribution to the storehouse of Vietnam's revolutionary theories and a valuable lesson for the revolution of the Lao people as well as other nations currently struggling against colonialism and neocolonialism and for national independence and freedom and for directly advancing toward socialism without going through the period of capitalist development.

Comrade Le Duan was a revolutionary who always correctly and skillfully coordinated true patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism. He made a very important contribution to consolidating and strengthening the special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and to consolidating and developing the all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. He persisted in strengthening the militant solidarity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of various principles of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Le Duan always paid attention to supporting and assisting the national liberation and independence movements. He was a resolute activist for peace and friendship among nations. Throughout his revolutionary activities, Comrade Le Duan always heightened his revolutionary perserverance.

He never became reluctant or discouraged by any difficulty or obstacle, and he persistently struggled for the revolutionary ideal, for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for the happy and plentiful life of the people, and for the victory of socialism and world peace. At the same time, Le Duan served as a clear mirror reflecting precious principles, love for and confidence in the people, love for comradeship, and a simple and modest lifestyle.

Comrades and friends, Comrade Le Duan was a great, intimate, and faithful friend of our Lao people. The Lao communists and people are well aware of the comrade's spirit of profound love for our people's just cause. From the day he became one of the leaders of the Indochinese Communist Party to the day he assumed the top position of the CPV, he always paid close attention to supporting and assisting the Lao revolution and made important contributions to strengthening and nourishing the special solidarity and militant alliance between Laos and Vietnam which were built and promoted by the two parties and President Ho Chi Minh. This has become a law deciding the survival and development of our two countries. Comrade Le Duan once said: The special relationship between Vietnam and Laos is forever the pride of our two countries. This relationship is exemplary, rare, extremely pure, very faithful, unswerving in spite of difficulties and obstacles, and unshakable in the face of bombs and shells.

Comrade Le Duan also said: The Vietnam-Laos special relationship, built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has built a miraculous spiritual and material strength enabling the peoples of the two countries to be aware of the enemy and his heinous schemes, to surmount various difficulties, to defeat all reactionary forces, and to lead the two countries toward their glorious goals.

The comrade's statements, which are filled with the spirit of profound love, reveal a truth in the international relations of the present era. Comrade Le Duan always paid attention to training, educating, and advising Vietnamese party members, cadres, and people to strive to strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, and permanent cooperation and mutual assistance in all respects with the Lao people, thereby permanently linking the two countries, which have been linked in the cause of national liberation, and in the cause of socialist construction and national defense vfor the prosperity and happiness of the people of each country.

The Lao party, state, and people of all ethnic groups wish to remember forever the great meritorious deeds of Comrade Le Duan.

The pure example set by Comrade Le Duan, who dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary cause, is a great encouragement for us in firmly advancing in the cause of defending the country and building socialism.

We pledge to Comrade Le Duan that we will continue to safeguard and nourish the special solidarity, great friendship, militant alliance, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which is the precious heritage of the three parties, and we will strive to educate and train our next generations to build and nourish forever the special relationship between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

At this sorrowful moment, we would like once again to share the grief of the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam and with the family and relatives of the late Comrade Le Duan.

Beloved Comrade Le Duan, you have left us forever, but your fame and name will forevoer remain in the hearts of the Lao people. We would like to bow in a last tribute to you with profound grief and sadness.

PASASON MARKS KPRP ANNIVERSARY WITH EDITORIAL

BK031626 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 28 Jun 86

[28 June PASASON editorial: "35 Years in the Decisive Role for Progress, Development, and All Victories of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] The role of the KPRP is decisive in determining the progress, development, and all victories achieved in each stage of the Cambodian revolution. The KPRP continuously pursues the precious revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, which was founded by President Ho Chi Minh — the top-level revolutionary and great teacher of the laboring people of Indochina who brought the beacon of Marxist-Leninist thought and of the Russian Great October Socialist Revolution to this peninsula. Under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, the Indochinese revolutionary fighters have profoundly understood the need to fight their common enemies together to liberate their nations and societies, to gain independence for each country, and to develop the special solidarity in the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries.

Later, to enhance the strength of the party's organizational system, guidance, and leadership in each country, the second congress of the Indochinese Communist Party in March 1951 decided to divide the Indochinese Communist Party into three parties in the three countries — Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. On 28 June 1951, the Cambodian party organization convened its first congress and announced the founding of its party, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, with Comrade Son Ngoc Minh and Comrade Tu Samut as leaders. Under the correct leadership of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, the Cambodian people's revolutionary movements have been developed and strengthend with each passing day. The Cambodian people have closely combined their movements with those of the Lao and Vietnamese people. They have together carried out the difficult and complicated struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and have systematically achieved victories.

Following the victory of April 1975, encouraged by the great victories of the movements to liberate southern Vietnam and of the Lao revolution, the patriotic Cambodian forces successfully liberated the country from the dominating yoke of the old regime — lackey of the U.S. imperialists. it is regrettable that the Cambodian people have not yet enjoyed the gains of their victory in the revolution because the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of murderers, who hid themselves in the party, seized power. After the liberation in 1975, the resentful Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, which opposed the nation and Marxism-Leninism, carried out its genocidal policy in a very brutal and barbarous manner. Under Maoist slogans, the Pol Pot clique drove the people from their houses and destroyed all forms of production and ownership, including private ownership and rights of ownership in money, markets, schools, hospitals, and temples. The entire country became a vast detention camp. The Pol Pot clique systematically killed the people. Throughout the 3 years of suffering more than 3 million Cambodian people were killed or came up missing. They included farmers, workers, state employees, ethnic minorities clergy members, educated people, and others. Along with this, the Pol Pot clique strongly attacked the revolutionary party. Ninety percent of party members who were loyal to Marxism-Leninism were executed.

Nevertheless, the cause of revolutionary struggle and genuine members of the KPRP will never be eliminated. The patriotic Cambodian revolutionaries and people then united, unanimously set up the United Front for National Salvation in 1978, and began heroically struggling against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique — faithful lackeys of the Beijing reactionaries.

Later, with the support and assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese Army, the genuine Cambodian revolutionaries and the United Front for National Salvation led the Cambodian people and revolutionary armed forces to promptly launch attacks against the enemies and completely liberate the country on 7 January 1979. As a result, the Cambodian nation has marched toward a new era -- an era of genuine independence and freedom.

On 5 January 1979, the party meeting, which was attended by remnant Marxist-Leninist party members from throughout the country, announced its decision not to recognize the so-called third party session organized by the Pol Pot clique. Instead, they decided to restore the revolutionary tradition of the party that originated in the Indochinese Communist Party and use the old name of the party -- the KPRP. They then studied methods of rebuilding the party to increase its qualifications as a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party. Over the past 7 years, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, the Cambodian people have made glorious and great achievements in many fields in carrying out the revolution. Noteworthy are their achievements in performing the tasks of defending the country and maintaining revolutionary gains. Worthy of note is that in the 1984-85 dry season, with the coordination of the Vietnamese volunteer forces, the Cambodian people and armed forces completely destroyed various positions of the Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Along with this, through movements to restore and build new life in recent years, the national economic establishments have been restored, promoted, and expanded in many fields, particularly in agriculture and food production. As a result, Cambodia is now self-sufficient in food. Industrial and handicrafts production was also increased three times in 1985 compared with that in 1980. Communications and transport routes -- cars, railroads, waterways, and airways -- have also been consolidated effectively, thus guaranteeing travel and transportation services. The financial, trade, educational, and public health works have also been satisfactorily developed, while the fine cultural establishments of the Cambodian nation have been restored along with the enthusiastic building of socialist foundations.

The marvelous achievements of the past 7 years, on the one hand, clearly prove the invincible strength of the three Indochinese nations and the correct leadership of the KPRP, which has applied Marxist-Leninist theory to the concrete conditions in Cambodia in a very creative manner, and on the other, they show the growth and comprehensive strength of the PRK. The achievements clearly show the firm steps of the heroic, fraternal Cambodian people, who are translating into reality the resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress to successfully fulfill the first state plan and lead the nation continually forward along the path that cannot be obstructed by any reactionary power.

As comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trenches, the Lao people wholeheartedly hail the glorious achievements and victories of the fraternal Cambodian people and regard these achievements and victories as their own. At present, the international situation is changing in a furious and complicated manner while the situation in Southeast Asia remains tense, directly threatening peace and stability in the region. This is because the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in pursuing their dark schemes with the hope of dominating Asia. For example, they have used the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to continuously carry out an undeclared war against the Cambodian people with a view to helping the genocidal Pol Pot clique return to massacring the Cambodian people.

In light of this situation, the Lao people of various tribes, under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan as head, pledge to do their utmost to profoundly promote and expand and further strengthen the special solidarity, militant alliance, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and between Laos and Cambodia to guarantee victory for the revolution in the new stage in each country. The Lao people also pledge to promote and expand solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the interests of peace and socialism in this region and the world.

On the founding anniversary of the KPRP -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- the LPRP and the Lao people would like to share the joy and happiness of the party and fraternal people of Cambodia and would like to wish the fraternal Cambodian people, under the ledership of the KPRP with Comrade Heng Samrin as general secretary, new and ever greater successes in the cause of building and defending their beloved country. The Lao party, state, and people are firmly convinced that the elegant honor of the KPRP, the honor, prestige, and reputation of the PRK, and the well-known motherland of Angkor Wat of the Cambodian people will certainly be securely defended, further promoted and expanded, and become ever more beautiful with each passing day.

May the special solidarity, militant alliance, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam and between the two parties, two states, and two people of Laos and Cambodia last forever!

U.S. DESIGNS IN THAILAND, FAR EAST CONDEMNED

BK150505 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Monopolists of the Creation of Tension in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the U.S.-Thai joint military exercise has now begun and will drag on until August this year. The on-going exercise, codenamed "Cobra Gold-86," appears to be the largest war game ever staged by the two countries and is being staged closer to the Cambodian-Thai border than any previous years. It is being jointly carried out by some 500 U.S. servicemen and 3,500 Thai soldiers. In addition, (?seven) F-16 aircraft from the U.S. air base in South Korea, the "USS New Jersey," some Thai warships, and an estimated 58 U.S. and Thai warplanes have also taken part in the exercise. The target of the exercise is landing of forces on a beach near Rayong provincial town in eastern Thailand in mid-August with support from ground troops.

To the world's people this war game clearly shows who is monopolizing the creation of tension and the threatening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia with a view to expanding the battleground and strengthening the forces engaging in the undeclared war against the Cambodian people, as well as the Lao and Vietnamese peoples.

On several occasions, such as during the meeting between the ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts of some Western capitalist countries, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the imperialists and the ultrarightist reactionaries in certain ASEAN countries have tried to deceive their people to believe that the Cambodian problem has obstructed the efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, they cannot hoodwink anyone.

Everyone is fully aware that the Cambodian problem is the internal affair of the Cambodian people. It must be resolved by the Cambodian people without external provocations and threats. The threats against peace and stability in the countries in this regin have stemmed from Reagan's warmongering policy as well as the reactionary policy pursued by some ASEAN countries currently building up military forces and serving the schemes of foreign powers. The Philippine people in particular can tell us very well themselves whose interests the U.S. bases in the Philippines are serving. In addition to pursuing a militarist and warmongering policy, as can be seen from their attempt to establish an Asia-Pacific community which, in fact, is a new-type of militay alliance in Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists have used their economic power to pressure the ASEAN countries, such as Thailand, to join in the orbit of their arms race. Recent U.S. cooperation with and military assistance to Thailand clearly testify to this fact. For example, the Thai Government has signed an agreement with the United States to purchase modern war weapons, including F-16 aircraft, a mobile radar system, and other war materiel. In recent years, U.S. military assistance to Thailand has tremendously increased while its economic assistance, which is much needed by Thailand has been on the decline. While making preparations to restore U.S. bases in Thailand, the two sides have agreed to establish a U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand.

Thus, their decision to increase the size and scope of the annual "Cobra Gold" joint exercise is nothing new in the militarist and warmongering policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

Therefore, the staging of the "Cobra Gold-86" military exercise in Rayong Province near the Cambodian-Thai border clearly shows that the United States has used the exercise to directly train the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and to render support to and restore the Pol Pot genocidal reactionaries and their colleagues, thus enlarging the battleground for the undeclared war against the Cambodian people themselves as well as the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries.

Such acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are a direct threat not only to the PRK but also to peace and run counter to the aspirations of the peoples in this region, who want to turn Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone with genuine peace, stability, and cooperation.

DEFENSE WORK IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES REVIEWED

BK100544 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Feature: "National Defense Work in Four Southern Provinces Developed in First Half of 1986"]

[Text] At the conference held between 20 June and 3 July by Division E in southern Laos to review work in the first half of 1986, the situation in the world, region, and country, particularly in the four southern provinces, was discussed. Although the country and people of all nationalities as well as our military units are living in peace, the country's enemies continue to carry out multilateral sabotage schemes against our peaceful life. These enemies are mainly the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists colluding with the Thai ultrarightist reactionary powerholders.

In the past 6 months they have continued to group, feed, organize, and command exiled Lao agents and bandits. They have organized training centers at various points along the Lao-Thai border and sent these agents and bandits to sabotage the people's peaceful life in many localities.

In addition to the provocative military schemes, they have vigorously carried out political, economic, cultural, and social activities to disturb the tranquil life of our cadres, workers, youths, and people of various nationalities and to sow discord between the Army and people.

Being firmly confident in the party's line and policies, and resolutely performing the two main tasks of defending the country and building socialism, various regular, regional, and militia-guerrilla units in the south have been consolidated. They have also strengthened both quality and quantity and the political and ideological spheres and have raised their military capability. They have closely cooperated to carry out the task of national defense and public security in their localities, checked the enemy's activities, and advanced to consolidate their forces in many localities, thus basically pacifying the local situation and building confidence among the people. Each combatant has daily gained more and more experience in carrying out work, thus helping strengthen various units and combat corps.

Recalling the work carried out in the past 6 months, various infantry units have become strong forces in coordinating with regional and militia-guerrilla units to attack the enemy and build grass-roots establishments. They have destroyed many nests of the bandits and exiled Lao reactionaries and captured a quantity of equipment. Meanwhile, various units and combat corps attached to schools, hospitals, factories, and plants have adopted plans to defend their positions and depots. During the period, they captured two enemy spies and one weapon, thereby helping defend the country's territory at the front and in the rear and ensuring security for various national festivals and local and foreign guests.

The most outstanding achievements were recorded by various armed forces in the south, which repeatedly attacked the enemy during the period. In the past dry season, the armed forces of Champassak Province have attacked the enemy on six occasions, wiped out a number of the enemy, and captured 19 weapons. The regional forces of Saravane Province attacked the enemy on 13 occasions, wiped out a number of enemy agents, sank 2 boats, and captured or destroyed 18 weapons and 5 land mines. The regional forces of Attopeu Province have also repeatedly carried out activities in the rear line. They have launched 3 attacks against the enemy, killing some enemy agents and capturing 3 weapons. In addition, the regular, regional, and public security forces have closely cooperated to attack the enemy in all respects and build the all-people's national defense networks in a comprehensive and extensive manner, thus firmly defending the local administration and country and completely ensuring transportation in localities

Promoting this tradition and these achievements in the plan for the second half of the current year, various units under Division E as well as various regional armed forces based in the south regard the task of combat readiness as an important task. For this reason, they have mapped out plans to keep vehicles and equipment ready for the combat readiness task and received military and political training so that various units will clearly understand the enemy's sabotage schemes. This is to instill profound patriotism in Army officers and men; strengthen close internal unity; build confidence in the party's leadership; provide for a high sense of combat readiness, the maintenance of sufficient combat units, and the defense of peace and security in localities; and score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

PHOUOMI VONGVICHIT EULOGIZES FAIDAING LOBALIAYAO

BK151307 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Eulogy by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bulreau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and vice chairman of the funeral organizing committee, delivered at the funeral ceremony for Faidang Lobaliayao in Vientiane on 14 July -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved distinguished guests, beloved compatriots: Today, we hold a gathering here to bid the last farewell to Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC, vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, a great patriotic figure, and an honorable representative of the Lao Soung tribal people in our Lao national community.

Faidang Lobaliayao was born in Ban Phanoi, Sandon Canton, Nonghet District, Xieng Khouang Province, on 5 April 1910. He was a son of Lobaliayao, a prominent leader of the Lao Soung tribal people in northern Laos. In the period before 1945, he joined the resistance against the French colonialists and Lao feudalist reactionaries. He led the people to carry out struggles, both legal and semilegal, to oppose tax collection, labor exploitation, and other acts of oppression and intimidation. Throughout 1945, when the Japanese fascists invaded and occupied our Lao country, he also led the people to struggle against the Japanese fascists until they were compelled to leave. Afterwards, he took part in the revolution against the French colonialists by joining with the fraternal Vietnamese comrades and friends in carrying out activities along tht Lao-Vietnamese border. He served as the leader in guiding the Lao refugees to carry out daily activities and earn their living in Vietnam.

Following his activities in resolutely carrying out the patriotic struggle as mentioned above, on 13 August 1950 the National Congress of People's Representatives elected him as the first vice chairman of the Lao Itsala Front and concurrently a minister in the resistance government until complete victory was achieved in the cause of resistance against the French colonialists in 1954. Later, in 1956, in the conference to set up the Lao Patriotic Front, Faidang Lobaliayao was elected one of the vice chairmen of the front. In the second congress of the Lao Patriotic Front in 1964, he was also reelected vice chairman of the front. Throughout the period of the persistent, fierce, and furious national salvation struggle against thte United States, Faidang Lobaliayao joined other leaders in striving to consolidate the strength of national unity while upholding the banner of national independence, consolidating and building political foundations, building the Armed Forces, and accelerating the struggle to liberate the country and securely defend the liberated areas. As a result, his name was well known both at home and abroad.

In the National Congress of the People's Representatives, held on 1 and 2 December 1975 to announce the overthrow of the old administration and the establishment of the LPDR, Faidang Lobaliayao was also elected vice chairman of the SPC of the LPDR -- the position he held until the day he died. In the congress of the National United Front for establishment of the Lao Front for National Construction in 1979, he was also elected one of the vice chairmen of the Lao Front for National Construction.

Throughout the period of his patriotic and revolutionary activities, both before and after joining the revolution and both in the past period of national-democratic revolution and in the present period of the cause of defending the country and building socialism, Faidang Lobaliayao tirelessly devoted his energy and intelligence to the cause of consolidating and enhancing the strength of national unity and guaranteeing the fulfillment of various revolutionary tasks in each stage.

To commend, recognize, and remember his meritorious deeds, great achievements, and contributions to the nation and people, our party, state, and people awarded him with a second class Itsala medal a third class Itsala medal, a first class medal of victory, a second class labor medal, an anti-French medal, an anti-U.S. medal, and a 5-year achievement medal. In the recent past, despite the fact that the party and state -- together with a team of exprienced doctors and families of relatives -- attentively did their best in curing and taking care of him, due to his serious illness and old age, Faidang Lobaliayao passed away at 1700 on 12 July 1986.

Beloved and respected Faidang Lobaliayao, you have left us for good, but your meritorious deeds, ideals, reputation, and venerable example will be etched forever in our hearts -- the hearts of the Lao people of all tribes. The meritorious deeds and all achievements you scored throughout the period of your tireless, revolutionary, and patriotic activities will be remembered by the Lao people of various tribes forever. The Lao people of all tribes pledge to learn the good models, the profound spirit of patriotism, the spirit of nourishing and promoting the unique solidarity among the various fraternal tribes of the Lao national community, and the loyalty, spirit, and resolute determination to serve the national revolutionary cause that you have left as a heritage. We Lao people of all tribes also pledge to educate and train the next generation to learn and follow this heritage. The Lao people of all tribes pledge to follow and translate into reality the lofty cause and ideas that you have left behind. We also pledge to do our best to attentively take care of and assist your family.

Amid this atmosphere of grievous sorrow, the LFRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction's Central Committee call on the compatriots of all tribes to strengthen their unique solidarity, turn their grievous sorrow into strength, and determinedly and gloriously fulfill the tasks of defending the country and building socialism to bring the nation to a firm march forward along the path of prosperity and happiness for the entire Lao people.

Beloved and respected Faidang Lobaliayao, in this moment of sorrow we would like to bow to pay last homage to you. May your soul follow the right path and reach paradise!

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RETURNS FROM MPR, POLAND

BK130847 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] An LPRP delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 12 July after attending congresses of the parties of fraternal countries. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and the party delegation left Vientiane on 21 May to attend the 19th MPRP Congress held in Ulaanbaatar on 28 May. Following the conclusion of this congress, the delegation proceeded to Warsaw to attend the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party held in the latter part of June.

Greeting Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and his party at the airport were Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, and many members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, and some cadres concerned. Comrade (Yagmagiyn Maguyam), MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and Comrade (Engen Matuszczak), Polish charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, and some diplomats of socialist countries were also present at the airport.

OFFICIAL ON PROPOSALS TO FIGHT IMPACT OF FARM ACT

BK170115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jul 86 p 17

[Text] The subcommittee to study the impact from the Farm Act has recently worked out two proposals to fight within the frame-work of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) against impacts on Thai rice by the act, Mr Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, Deputy Director-General of the Business Economics Department said yesterday.

He said that the two proposals have been passed on to the Prime Minister via the Foreign Ministry.

The two proposals, he said, were:

-- Asking the United States, which is a member of GATT to comply with GATT'S charter which says that member country is able to ask other countries to refrain from subsidising their exports, or if there are so, subsidy should be at a fair rate that will not affect other exporting countries, and GATT must be informed of all measures used.

-- As a matter of fact, the enactment of Farm Act is meant only against the EC and Japan. However, it is turn causes a heavy blow to third countries which adopt free trade policies. A concerted effort from all 14 non-subsidising countries, which held a recent meeting in Phatthaya, hence was an initial expression of protest that should be continued.

Meanwhile, he said that the rice prices announced by the United States on Tuesday remained stable for the past three weeks.

POLAND'S SZALAJDA ON TRADE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BK170139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in Enlish 17 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Poland is looking for wider trade and economic cooperation with Thailand in both the public and private sectors, visiting Polish Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda said yesterday.

He made the statement at a luncheon hosted in his honour by Metro Group chairman Sawang Laohathai and President Plengsak Prakatphesat at the Ambassador Hotel's Hong Te restaurant.

"The visit to Thailand serves to stimulate mutual contact, and entering into contracts which can provide trade for our two nations."

He said that the visit will be an opportunity to exchange views.

Meanwhile, Mr Plengsak said that he firmly believes that the Polish mission's visit can broaden the relations between the two countries in terms of economic and social cooperation.

The Metro Group has been trading with Poland for more than 20 years, importing pesticides, synthetic rubber, plastics and chemicals.

"Recently UMC [United Machinery Company] has also exported rice and textiles to Poland. In the near future, we wish to expand our export of high quality natural rubber and maize. We are also interested in importing Polish Machinery and hope to receive full support, to shorten the usual lengthy development of capital goods in the Thai market."

Meanwhile, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister told the BANGKOK POST that he met Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday morning and talked about promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

"We are also very interested in trade with the Thai private sector. I hope I will leave here with optimism and satisfaction. [no closing quotation marks as published]

Meanwhile, Mr Plengsak said that it was possible to increase the volume of trade with Poland. He added that the Polish Ambassador to Thailand, Andrzej Maikaoski, has tried to promote Thai products in Poland, saying that "Poland is very interested in Thai pineapple."

Mr Sawang said that Poland is a big market for our goods, adding that we have to increase the trade volume gradually.

Mr Szalajda is accompanied by Minister of foreign Trade, Andrzej Wojcik, and 10 other high ranking Polish government officials. They visited Malaysia and Indonesia before coming to Thailand. The party will return to Poland today.

AMNESTY GROUP ASKS LAOS TO PROBE BORDER RAID

BK170055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Amnesty International has called on Laos to order an immediate investigation into allegations that its troops massacred 35 refugees in Phayao Province on June 14.

The London-based human rights organisation urged Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihan to initiate a full investigation by an independent body into the allegations that Laotian government forces were responsible for the attack.

Urging Vientiane to make public the findings of such an investigation, Amnesty said it has asked Thai authorities to provide information regarding the incident.

The group said: "According to reports published in the local and international press and information from other sources, 35 Laotians were killed when armed elements attacked a settlement where they were living illegally in Phayao.

"According to these reports and information, it has been alleged that the attack was carried out by the armed forces of the neighbouring Democratic People's Republic of Laos, and may have been intended to punish them and other Laotian refugees resident in the settlement for having left Laos and for suspected involvement with armed anti-government political activities.

"Available reports state that of those killed, 11 were women and 18 were children (three girls and 15 boys), and that in addition 15 other Laotian nationals were wounded. The victims were reported among some 140 Laotians residing in a makeshift settlement near the village of Ban Huai Pong, in Chiang Kham District, and located approximately eight kilometers from the border with Laos' Sayaboury Province."

Amnesty said it was "concerned at allegations from several sources that the attacks were elements of the People's Liberation Army of Laos dispatched from Sayaboury Province on a planned operation, the purpose of which was to punish these refugees for having left Laos and for their suspected involvement with the activities of armed anti-government organisations".

In June, the Government presented an official note to the United Nations, blaming Laotian government troops for the attack and protesting at the violation of Thai sovereignty.

ATHIT ON REDUCTION OF CAPITAL SECURITY COMMAND

BK170059 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday security work by the Capital Security Command [CAC] should be scaled down but suggested the command continue its public welfare activities.

Last week acting Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun said the CSC would be reorganized and would in future concentrate more on development and public service activities as requested by the Government.

The CSC under Gen Athit's guidance has centralised control over several elite units in the three armed services and the police.

Gen Athit, who is due to retire August 31, is still CSC commander. He said he wanted to hand over th command's leadership to new Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut but was asked to keep the post.

Defending the CSC, Gen Athit said the command was still useful and could coordinate social welfare work by government agencies.

The CSC was set up after the abortive coup staged in 1981 by a group of young Turk army officers. Gen Athit, then First Army Region Commander, serves as commander and retained the post after being promoted to the position of Army Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT TO INVEST IN TANTALUM PROJECT

BK160259 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a proposal for the government to invest in the multi-million-baht tantalum project as recommended by a committee led by PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan.

The government will also provide a soft loan to suport the company's financial position which was weakened by the damage caused to its factory in Phuket Province when a riot erupted against the company on June 23.

The company is unlikely to claim compensation from insurance which does not cover riots, though the factory was damaged by fire.

The government, according to the recommendation, will also locate a new site for the factory probably on the Eastern Seaboard which has been marked for industrial development.

Other measures include more paid-up capital to be carried out by the company to demonstrate that its shareholders are willing to go ahead with the project.

OFFICAL POLL INDICATES 2-PARTY COALITION

BK150215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The post-election government will compromise at least two political parties as no single party is expected to hold an absolute majority in Parliament, according to an official opinion poll.

The poll also pointed out that all candidates of the same tickets in 50 constituencies nationwide will get elected in the July 27 general election.

R. Niyom Purakham, secretary general of th National Statistical Office (NSO), said the poll, based on interviews with 45,000 persons throughout the country, reported that Lower House seats in each of 88 constituencies out of a total 138 will be split among various political parties while those in the rest 50 constituencies will be grabbed by the same parties.

As a result of the predicted election outcome, a coalition government with up to two political parties will be formed after the voting, he said.

The poll, completed last month, found that about 15 per cent of the interviewees have yet to be informed of the date of the forthcoming election and a myriad of them got confused of the names and numbers of candidates in their respective constituencies.

People in the South received the least election-related information because they could hardly keep abreast of the election news due to the language barrier. Many of the southerners were also illiterate, he said.

The poll also revealed that people in provinces tended to choose candidates on the party rather than individual basis unlike Bangkokians who placed an emphasis on the party basis.

Niyom dismissed as "impossible" the 90 per cent voter-turnout target set by some polling units He also recommended that registration households and lists of eligible voters be prepared a month ahead of the scheduled election.

REPORTAGE ON LE DUAN FUNERAL, CONDOLENCES

Funeral Committee Communique

OW170925 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Notice of the State Funeral Committee on the State Funeral for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan]

[Text] The State Funeral Committee wishes to inform our compatriots throughout the nation that the state funeral for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan was held very ceremoniously and with profound feelings according to plan.

From 11 to 15 July 1986 the entire party, Armed Forces, and compatriots throughout the nation as well as overseas compatriots mourned Comrade General Secretary Le Duan with boundless affection, respects, and sorrow.

The CPV Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, and VFF Central Committee held a solemn wreath-laying ceremony and memorial service for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at the Ba Dinh Hall and conducted his burial at the Mai Dich Cemetery.

More than 320 representative delegations from the center and from localities and 50 delegations of the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Hanoi paid their last respects and attended the memorial service.

Various provinces, cities, and special zones throughout the country organized solemn memorial services. Many installations organized political activities to learn from and follow Comrade Le Duan's example. More than 100,000 people in the capital city bade farewell to comrade Le Duan at his final resting place.

Overseas compatriots sent messages home expressing their love and sorrow or paid homage to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at our embassies abroad.

Comrade party and state leaders of socialist countries, heads of state or government of many foreign countries, fraternal parties, and many international mass organizations and organs sent messages sharing in the grief of our party, state, and people.

The parties and states of the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia sent high-level delegations to attend Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's funeral. A Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev laid a wreath and mourned Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow. Comrade party and state leaders of fraternal countries and friends laid wreaths and paid their last respects to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at our embassies.

With great emotion, the State Funeral Committee extends its sincere thanks to the parties and states of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and fraternal countries, and to our friends, fraternal parties, international organizations, the diplomatic corps, and representatives of various international organizations in Hanoi, for sharing in the grief of the party and people of Vietnam.

Hanoi, 16 July 1986

[Signed] The State Funeral Committee.

Condolences From Abroad

OW160933 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 16 -- Vietnamese leaders have received more condolences from other parties and countries and international organizations over the death of General Secretary Le Duan.

Messages of condolences have come from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Central Committee of the Palestinian Communist Party, Gordon McLennan, Secretary General of the British Communist Party Central Committee, Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel (R.A.K.A.H.), K.P. Silva, secretary general of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee, Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Communist Party of Tunisia Central Committee, Horst Schmidt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Central Committee, and Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Chilean Socialist Party Central Committee.

Other messages of condolences have come from Jacques Chirac, French prime minister, Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of the Congo, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, Junius Richard Jayawardene, president of Sri Lanka, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Yashuhiro Nakasone, Japanese prime minister, Yoshio Sakurauchi, president of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League, the Iceland-Vietnam Friendship Association, and John Mcauliff, director of the U.S.-Indochina reconciliation project.

Tributes From Abroad

OW161111 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 16 -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the H.S.W.P., paid their last tribute to General Secretary Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest on July 14.

-A Mongolian party and government delegation led by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, came to the Vietnamese Embassy in Ulaanbaatar on July 14 to pay their homage to Le Duan and wrote in mourners' book.

-Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC) and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and Gen. Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC and first vice-president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on July 14 sent a wreath to the Vietnamese Embassy in Havana as a tribute to Le Duan.

The same day, Gen. Raul Castro and other senior Cuban party and state officials paid homage to Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy and wrote in the mourners' book.

-On July 14, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia came to the Vietnamese Embassy in Prague to pay tribute to Le Duan.

The delegation included Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, and others.

-Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, Politburo member of the APL CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other senior Albanian party and state officials, paid their last homage to Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Tirana on July 14.

-N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent his wreath as tribute to Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in Bucharest on July 14.

A delegation of the RCP Central Committee including L. Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and others, came to the Vietnamese Embassy to pay homage to Le Duan.

-A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Government of Nicaragua led by Commander Daniel Ortega, president of the national leadership of the FSLN and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, came to the Vietnamese Embassy in Managua to pay homage to Le Duan on July 14. The Republic of Nicaragua observed a three-day national mourning for General Secretary Le Duan from July 11-13.

On July 22, Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Maputo to pay last homage to party General Secretary Le Duan.

On the same day in Tokyo chairman Kenji Miyamoto, Presidium Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa, and other leaders of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, came to the Vietnamese Embassy to express their condolences over General Secretary Le Duan's death.

On July 13, paying last tribute to Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy in New Delhi were delegations of the Indian National Congress Party (I), the Communist Party of India (CPI), the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), the Foreign Ministry and mass organizations of India, and members of the diplomatic corps.

In Stockholm, delegation of the Swedish Left Communist Party led by its Chairman Lars Werner, the Arbeiter-Partiet Kommunisterna (Workers' Communist Party), the Kommunitiska Partiet Marxist-Leninistersa (Revolution), and the Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea Committee of Sweden, have called at the Vietnamese Embassy to pay last tribute to Le Duan.

For the same purpose, a Swedish Government delegation led by L. Bodstrom, minister of education and cultural affairs and acting minister for foreign affairs, came to the embassy.

On July 14, in New York, a delegation of the Communist Party U.S.A. led by General Secretary Gus Hall and Chairman Henry Winston, called at the office of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations organization to pay last homage to Le Duan.

The same day in New York, V. Dayal, chief of cabinet of the executive office of the U.N. Secretary General, and R. Ahmed, undersecretary general of the UNO, came to the office of the Vietnamese mission to pay last tribute to Le Duan.

HANOI SERVICE FOR LAOS' FAIDANG LOBALIAYAO

BK171134 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] A memorial service for the late vice president of the People's Supreme Assembly of Laos and of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, Faidang Lobaliayao, was held at the Lao Embassy in Hanoi on 16-17 July.

Delegations of the Vietnamese National Assembly, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, and representatives of many central offices and organizations in Hanoi paid floral tribute to the late Vice President Faidang Lobaliayao.

The delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly was led by Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front was led by President Huynh Tan Phat, and the delegation of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association was led by President Hoang Truong Minh.

HANOI COMMENTS ON MALAYSIAN TRAINING OF CAMBODIANS

BK170244 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] BBC has quoted the 10 July issue of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW as saying that Malaysia has clandestinely trained 60 military instructors for the Sihanoukist forces. Malaysia plans to train an additional 40 such instructors.

With this action, Malaysia has interfered in the internal affairs of Cambodia. This will only benefit the move to incite confrontation now being advocated by those forces hostile to the three Indochinese countries. This also runs counter to the trend toward dialogue now developing in Southeast Asia and contradicts Malaysia's claim that it has goodwill toward finding a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

CHU HUY MAN AT RALLY MARKING MPR NATIONAL DAY

BK100907 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Report on 9 July Grand Meeting in Hanoi to mark the MPR's 65th National Day -- portions recorded]

[Summary] "A grand meeting was held at the municipal theater in Hanoi this evening by the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries, the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association, and the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee to mark the MPR's 65th National Day. Attending the meeting were representatives of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee, and many agencies and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi."

Also present were the Mongolian ambassador to Vietnam and a number of his staff members and the delegation of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association, which is currently on a visit to our country.

The meeting began at 1930. "The presidium of the meeting included Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Tran Lam, member of the party Central Committee and member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Other Countries; Nguyen Quang Xa, chirman of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; and many other comrades.

"Participating in the presidium of the meeting on the Mongolian side were Gelegiyn Adiyaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam; Jamyan, member of th MPR Central Committee, chairman of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association and head of the delegation of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Associaiton; and (Buenyik), member of the delegation of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association."

After the national anthem of Mongolia and Vietnam were played by a military band, Comrade Chu Huy Man delivered his opening speech. "On behalf of our party, government, and people, Comrade Chu Huy Man conveyed his warmest greetings to the party, Government, and people of Mongolia and highlighted the great achievements of the Mongolian revolution over the past 65 years under the leadership of the MPRP."

After that, Comrade Nguyen Quang Xa, chairman of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association, delivered a speech pointing out the achievements recorded by Mongolia in various fields and hailing the close friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam.

After affirming that the party, government, and people of Mongolia still stand by the side of the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national construction and defense, Comrade Nguyen Quang Xa said:

[Begin recording] "Mongolia continues to extend nonrefundable aid to our country for economic development and assists us in training scientific and technical cadres. The Ba Vi breeder cattle farm, which was built with the MPR's assistance, has becme a symbol of the brilliant fraternal friendship between the two countries. Our people always value the lofty feelings and close attachment accorded us by the Mongolian people. We also value the heartfelt support and valuable assistance given to us in the past struggle for national liberation as well as in the present revolutionary stage by the party, government, and people of Mongolia." [end recording]

Later, Comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, addressed the meeting. After reviewing the great achievements of the Mongolian revolution over the past 65 years and expressing satisfaction at the constant development of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and SRV, comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa said:

[Begin recording in Mongolian fading into Vietnamese translation] "The relationship between the MPR and SRV now encompasses all spheres of social life and is developing in both depth and breadth on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

This means that the internationalist relationship between the peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam will become ever more diversified and further consolidated and developed in the future for the benefit of our two peoples and countries, as well as for the benefit of the socialist community." [end recording]

BIRTH, POPULATION GROWTH 'MARKEDLY' DECREASES

OW141839 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- According to Nguyen Cong Thang, general secretary of the National Commission for Population and Family Planning, the birth rate and population growth rate has decreased markedly in the whole of Vietnam since the family planning campaign was launched in 1970. Vietnam's population stood at 59,650,000 in 1985, nearly one million less than projected by foreign demography specialists. The birth rate dropped from 3.1 per cent in 1980 to 2.85 percent in 1985.

In the same period, the poppulation growth rate decreased nationwide from 2.4 per cent to 2.1 per cent. Also in 1985 the number of women with three children upward made up 47.99 per cent of the child-bearing women, compared with 54 per cent in 1980.

Many families have actively responded to the slogan "no more than two children".

Nguyen Cong Thang further said that the campaign for family planning is both a scientific and social problem. If it is well conducted, Vietnam may stabilize its population situation at the turn of the century and avoid a population explosion.

HCM CITY DRUG REHABILITATION MEASURES CITED

OW162102 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 16 -- Do Kim Son, 30, a native of Ho Chi Minh City, was tossing in bed. The doctor-teacher on his bedside said that he was having a withdrawal which needed an immediate acupuncture.

He gradually came on. Speaking to V.N.A., he said that he was not married, jobless and got addicted since before liberation. Every day, he needed three drug injections. Each injection of drug, oftem opium or morphine, in Ho Chi Minh City now costs 30 dong (Vietnamese currency) compared to the monthly salary of 350 of an average factory worker. To get the money for drugs, an addict is ready to do anything, even commit crimes.

Only a few months after the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, the "new youth labour training school" was established in Saigon now rebaptized Ho Chi Minh City. Its prime objective is to receive and cure drug addicts and educate them into useful men and women.

The drug addicts admitted to the school are first administered with acupuncture to stop seizures, then they are given psychological education designed to arouse in them their self-confidence and reinforce their belief in the success of the cure and also to sow in them the hatred for the drug pushers; they are also assisted in taking lessons on deep breathing to redress the physical balance; and finally, they are trained in a simple craft to prepare themselves for a productive job.

Speaking to V.N.A., Nguyen Quang Van, 55, director of the school, said that the school has had 17,000 admissions of drug addicts to date.

It has now a population of about 600 men and women aged from 20 to 70 with the majority under 40. They are admitted to the school in three ways: 10 per cent come of their own free will, 20 percent are sent by their families; and 70 per cent are turned in by police.

At first, most of them did not want to stay, even though they went to be helped out of addiction.

There have been about five to six escapes each year which often involve newcomers. Asked why they did so, most said they never expected any real compassion from others. But the stories of former students choosing to remain with the teaching staff as well as the daily care they receive from the teachers have changed their thinking.

After six months of medical treatment the school inmates begin to learn some crafts such as tailoring, carpentry, or wickerwork and are sent to the school workshop. They also go out to work at various state-owned farms in the neighbourhood. They are all paid according to the work done.

According to statistics left by the old regime, by 1975, there were 100,000 drug addicts and more than 2,000 drug dens in South Vietnam.

At present, Ho Chi Minh City still has about 3,000 to 4,000 drug addicts and about 100 drug dens.

The drug mostly comes from the "Golden Triangle" area and also by sea from other countries.

Besides its own efforts, Vietnam needs international assistance in medicine and equipment to cure and rehabilitate the drug addicts. It also needs close international cooperation in checking and eliminating drug trafficking.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN WARNS OF 'UNRAVELING' OF COMMONWEALTH

BK130906 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says Australia and Canada should try to encourage Commonwealth countries to adopt what he called a fairly extensive set of sanctions against South Africa. Speaking on commercial television, Mr Hayden said Australia and Canada should take the lead in the debate on possible sanctions when Commonwealth leaders meet in London next month to discuss the issue of southern Africa. He said the price of not taking effective measures to force South Africa to abandon apartheid could be what he called the unraveling of the Commonwealth. This was a concern that Canada shared with Australia.

Mr Hayden said he could not be specific about what Australia would be proposing at the London meeting. He said cabinet has approved a comprehensive range of possible measure Australia could take against South Africa. However, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, would have to assess the mood of the meeting deciding which of these measures would be most effective. Mr Hayden added that he did not believe peaceful change could be achieved in South Africa through dialogue without sanctions -- the policy being followed by Britain.

Talks Held With UK Official

BK130721 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Australian Government officials have held talks in Canberra on the issue of southern Africa with a senior official from the British Foreign Office, Mr Derek Thomas. A spokesman said the talks were in preparation for the forthcoming meeting of British Commonwealth leaders to discuss the issue. That meeting results fron the initiative of athe Commonwealth eminent persons group which recommended taking specific action against South Africa. The spokesman in Canberra said there had been an exchange of views on what specific action could be taken as well as the future of Namibia. A Radio Australia Canberra reporter, Graham Dobell, says the head of Australia's Foreign Affairs Department, Dr Stuart Harries, briefed Mr Thomas on the newly adopted policy of the Labor Party. That policy called for economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa as a means of forcing it to abandon apartheid. It is expected that the prime minister, Mr Hawke, will use the policy as a guide at the London meeting. Among the measures suggested by the Labor Party were the closure of the South African Consulate in Sydney, the withdrawal of landing rights for South African Airways, and a ban on new investment in South Africa by Australian companies.

THATCHER BLAMED FOR COMMONWEALTH GAMES BOYCOTT

BK141458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1456 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Canberra, July 14 (AFP) -- The Australian Government Monday expressed disappointment at the boycott of the Edinburgh Commonwealth games this month and said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government was to blame. Sport Minister John Brown said in a statement that the boycott would not have occurred if Mrs Thatcher had indicated she would consider increased Commonwealth actions against the "discredited" South African Government.

"Whilst the (Australian) Government recognises the withdrawal of a number of countries will have some negative impact on the level of competition at Edinburgh, we fully understand the actions taken by those states," Mr. Brown said. He said Prime Minister Bob Hawke would take a tough stand at the Commonwealth meeting on South Africa in London next month, in which he is expected to push for wide-ranging economic sanctions against the white minority regime. "If Mrs. Thatcher had indicated Britain would consider some form of increased Commonwealth action against apartheid then the current boycotts wouldn't have occurred," Mr. Brown said.

Hayden Opposes Boycott

BK170918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has said Australia should not join the growing list of countries boycotting the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. Instead, Mr Hayden said Australia should be trying to encourage other countries to support the games. The boycott of the games is in protest against Britain's refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa as a means of forcing it to abandon its apartheid policy. Mr Hayden said Australia believed the way to apply productive pressure on Britain and on South Africa was through contact and argument, not by boycotting the games.

[Begin Hayden recording] I proposed to my department that they speak with British high commissioner, Sir John Leahy, who is in Canberra, today to express our concern on this matter because we are very deeply concerned about it. And if the white minority government of South Africa would demonstrably move in areas like releasing Nelson Mandela, perhaps recognizing the ANC as a contact group, I think considerable pressure could be take off this very difficult situation. [end recording]

LABOR CONFERENCE PASSES RESOLUTION ON EAST TIMOR

BK100238 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The national conference of the Australian Labor Party has accepted what it described as the reality of the Indonesian takeover of East Timor. However, the resolution also expressed concern at the way the incorporation proceeded and regret that there has not been an act of self-determination. Indonesia annexed the former Portuguese colony in 1976. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said the party had to back the prime minister's statement last year that the Labor government accepted the takeover.

[Begin Hayden recording] No government, this government included, has revoked that commitment. Now, in those circumstances, it prevailed, and even if it were revoked, it would be regarded as a massive act of hostility and confrontation. It would be a very serious act in terms of international relations to do that. [words indistinct] circumstances, it could be argued that one should revoke an earlier declaration. But, I do not see what would ever be served by doing this on this occasion. First, it would be a repudiation of a prime minister, and not unimportant and secondly, it would put into reverse all of the positive contact that we had been able to establish in relation to East Timor through the Indonesian Government. [end recording]

The foreign minister said that human rights violation had occurred on both sides of the conflict in East Timor between the Indonesian forces and the Fretelin resistance movement.

Mr Hayden said Fretelin was pillaging and alienating East Timorese citizens in a substantial way. He warned the Labor conference delegates against criticizing neighbors and Australia's tendency to irritate people by moralizing. The conference adopted a further resolution recognizing the vital importance of developing a closer and more understanding relationship with Indonesia. The national conference is the supreme policy making forum of the Labor Party.

Backs Government Economic Line

BK101001 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The federal Labor Party government has won endorsement for its tighter economic policies from the national conference of the Labor Party being held in Hobart. A motion at the conference by left-wing delegates calling for change in economic strategy was soundly defeated. Here's Graham Dobell reporting from Hobart:

[Begin Dobell recording] The conference adopted a resolution put by the president of the Austrian Council of Trade Unions, Mr Crean, which reaffirmed the principles of the accord between unions and the Hawke government. Mr Crean said during the 3 years since it was created, the accord had worked better than anyone had expected. It had delivered record economic and employment growth along with reduced unemployment and inflation. There had been a signficant reduction in strikes and an improvement in international competitiveness. Mr Crean said the accord could now be used to deal with Australia's growing international debt caused by deteriorating terms of trade. The left-wing resolution called on the government to restrain nonessential imports, put more emphasis on Australian manufacturing, stabilize the currency exchange rate, and control the outflow of funds from investors. The motion was defeated by 60 votes to 39. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the left wing resolution was irrelevant, dangerous, economic nonsense. [end recording]

Conference Ends

BK110806 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] The national conference of the Australian Labor Party has closed in Hobart. The conference finished after debate on two issues which had met with strong opposition within the Labor Party. These are powers for police to conduct telephone intercepts to help combat the drug trade and the introduction of a national identity card, the Australian Card. The card would have to be carried by all Australians. The conference endorsed the introduction of the card with a photograph and accompanying legislation protecting the privacy of individual. A Radio Australia reporter, Will Atkins, said the conference also called for strict safeguard for telephone tapping, especially relating to the use by state police.

[Begin Atkins recording] As expected, there were calls from the left for total opposition to any extension of powers because of civil liberaty problems. That move failed as did another left-wing suggestion that a national telephone tapping authority be set up which could pass on information to police forces. The proposal that won the day was that the government not to decide on any extension to state forces until it has fully considered a report into the matter by a parlilamentary committee. If the government did agree to the widening of powers, th tapping procedures would have to be in accordance with national legislative guidelines. These would encompass stringent civil liberty safeguards.

The left's animosity toward ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization] also raised its head at the conference with a call for the scrapping of the security organization. However, there was no support from other factions and the move was lost. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

INDEPENDENT WAR GAMES HELD ON COOK ISLANDS

HK130648 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0630 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The New Zealand Armed Forces are conducting their first independent war games since military ties with the United States ended over Wellington's nuclear policies. One thousand members of the Navy, Army, and Air Force are taking part. The games are being held on 9 of the 14 Cook Islands in the South Pacific, an independent nation that leaves foreign affairs and defense to New Zealand. The maneuvers were planned before Wellington ended talks with the United States over its refusal to allow port calls by ships either nuclear powered or armed.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WINGTHI CRITICIZES UK STAND ON SANCTIONS

BK170817 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Another two countries, Papua New Guinea and the Bahamas, have joined the boycott of the Commonwealth Games over Britain's opposition to sanctions against South Africa. Their action has brought to eight the number of nations which have said they will not be sending athletes to the games. The Papua New Guinea prime minister, Mr Wingthi, said Britain had threatened the very existence of the Commonwealth by its refusal to impose sanctions against Pretoria over its apartheid racial policy. He said that more than 60 Papua New Guinea athletes, who were to leave for the games which are to start in Edinburgh next week, would not now go, and four who already had left would be recalled. [Passage on Bahama's decision omitted]

VANUATU

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES LIBYA, USSR LINKS

LD142253 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Vanuatu's Prime Minister, Father Walter Lini, has said nations such as Australia and New Zealand have no right to question Vauatu's forging of links with the Soviet Union and Libya. Speaking in Port Moresby at the start of talks between Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, Father Lini said it was in Vanuatu's national interests to have links with the Soviet Union and Libya. He said the issue was the sovereign right of Vanuatu and Australia, New Zealand and other countries had no right to question it. Father Lini said Vanuatu was a Christian democracy with principles completely contrary to communist perceptions. He said small Pacific states were reviewing their relationships in a period of change in the region. This would result in a better situation for Australia, New Zealand, the United States and everyone else.

MOKHTAR MEETS U.S. OFFICIAL, NOTES LE DUAN DEATH

FK111330 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] At his office in Jakarta this morning, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja met with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs Douglas McMinn. Mokhtar told newsmen later that his meeting with McMinn was a follow-up to talks held in Bali on the protection of international copyright. Mokhtar said Indonesia is considering the U.S. request that the country pay more attention to copyright law. In this connection, Indonesia is now drafting a new copyright law. Speaking on the cassette piracy committed by an Indonesian businessman in New York, Mokhtar said it should be settled in accordance with the existing laws. However, he regretted the fact that the case had been blown out of proportion by international copyright organizations.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] I regard the case of Darmawan who attempted to sell cassettes illegally in the United States. [words indistinct] However, it is wrong to say that the Indonesian Government was involved in the illegal sale. This is just a single case affecting one Indonesian businessman. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs stressed that the U.S. Government has never accused Indonesia of masterminding the recent cassette piracy in New York. He told newsmen this evening that the U.S. Government never interferes in the affairs of the judiciary. Therefore, the cassette piracy case is the New York court's business. During his meeting with other Indonesian ministers, McMinn explained President Reagan's efforts to combat protectionism and open U.S. markets to developing countries' products. He also requested the Indonesian Government to provide more protection to copyright holders, but he did not encourage Indonesia to join international copyright organizations. He stressed that his meetings with Indonesian leaders are useful in boosting mutual understanding in economic and business affairs.

Commenting on the death of Communist Party of Vietnam Secretary General Le Duan, Mokhtar said it was too early to predict the impact on Vietnam's stand on the Cambodian problem, adding that decisions in Hanoi were made by the party's Politburo, not by individuals.

KADIN CHAIRMAN VIEWS PROGRESS OF TRADE WITH PRC

BK150241 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 2

["By our reporter"]

[Text] The time has still not come to open an Indonesian trade representative [office] in Beijing, the capital city of the People's Republic of China (PRC) or a representative [office] of PRC's China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) in Jakarta, the General Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), Sukamdani S. Gitosarjono, said Thursday.

Gitosarjono said this following the first year's commemoration of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Kadin and CCPIT in Singapore in July last year. However, he said, efforts in that direction were still being made.

So far, he said, Kadin has firstly tried to improve the capability of commodity groups and pool them into a consortium, explaining that such would strengthen the Kadin members internally. To avoid social jealousy, he said, the consortium is expected to be joined by all scales of Kadin members companies, including exporters, importers, bankers, insurance and transportation companies.

The Kadin General Chairman considered the bilateral trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC still in fair condition. He admitted that the trade activities had posed stumbling blocks in the past, such as in the survey procedures for imported goods in the respective countries.

However, he said, the difficulties were already solved with an understanding between both sides. He explained that only for imported soybeans, is Indonesia's appointed surveyor, Societte Generale de Survaillance (SGS) permitted to examine at the ports of departure in PRC. While, other imported commodities, SGS will examine the goods at the Hong Kong port. The balance of trade between Indonesia and PRC until July this year shows favourable records for Indonesia. According to Kadin's data, Indonesia exported in that period more than US$200 million worth of goods, while its imports was reported less than the export figure. But no data were available.

Indonesia exported plywood, sawn timber, fertilizers, crumb rubber, steel and cement to the PRC and imported cotton, soybeans, animal feed, machineries and coal.

SUHARTO ISSUES GUIDELINES ON USING FOREIGN FUNDS

BK161611 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] President Suharto held a 2-hour discussion with a number of cabinet ministers and some officials from the agriculture department at Bina Graha Palace this morning on steps to be taken to speed up development projects which are funded by foreign countries, especially the Asian Development Bank [ADB] and the World Bank. Junior Minister Murdiono, concurrently cabinet secretary, told newsmen that at the meeting, the speeding up of development projects, which is important for the country's development, was discussed. In addition to this, the country should take full advantage of foreign countries' trust through the funds that had been allocated. Murdiono said President Suharto has given guidelines to follow so that the objectives can be achieved and the funds used in a smooth manner. The minister, who replied to newsmen's questions, said that the development projects involve six fishery projects, four plantation projects, two animal husbandry projects, and a food production project which are funded by the ADB.

More on Suharto Meeting

BK161618 Hong Kong AFP in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Jakarta, July 16 (AFP) -- President Suharto met with cabinet ministers and senior agricultural officials Wednesday to seek ways to accelerate the disbursement of some six billion U.S. dollars in project loans. Cabinet Secretary Murdiono told journalists the meeting was a bid to maintain foreign lenders' trust in the Indonesian Government. He said the development projects reviewed Wednesday, all of them in the agricultural sector, were mainly funded by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). He added that the meeting was held at Indonesia's own initiative and was not the result of any rebuke or warning by the banks, which have frequently urged speedier disbursement of concessional development funds.

The latest World Bank report on Indonesia, issued last month, shows more than four billion U.S. dollars of World Bank loans listed as undisbursed and almost two billion U.S. dollars in undisbursed ADB funds. "Indonesia has to pay an annual commitment fee of 0.75 percent for every committed project which is not yet implemented," Mr Murdiono explained, saying that the country "would have to pay a large sum if implementation of project commitments continues to be stalled." "The government is aware that there is a slowness in the use of funds for foreign aided projects," Mr Murdiono said, but he denied that delays were due to a lack of local funds. The minister referred to a presidential speech last March that pledged the provision of local funds for foreign-aided projects would be a priority in the current budget year which started April 1. Pinpointing weaknesses present in foreign aid project implementation, Mr Murdiono cited cases of inadequate project planning, weak management and incomplete project reporting. The ADB is financing some 3.45 billion U.S. dollars worth of development projects in Indonesia mainly in education, mining, energy, transmigration and agriculture, while the World Bank has provided the country with between 500 million U.S. dollars and 1.1 billion U.S. dollars annually in recent years. The Wednesday meeting concentrated on the agricultural sector, and Mr Murdiono said that similar meetings would be held with other ministries in the near future.

FOUR COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN CENTRAL JAVA

BK151645 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Jakarta, July 15 (AFP) -- Four Indonesian communists trained abroad have been arrested by security troops in central Java, a provincial military commander was quoted as saying Tuesday. Three of the group received military training abroad before infiltrating the country, and the fourth even succeeded in getting enrolled in the police academy in Semarang, the provincial capital, Major General Harsudiyono Hartas, central Java commander, was quoted by the Jakarta newspaper as saying. He made the disclosure at a meeting with executives of private universities in Semarang last week.

The general gave no dates or precise details of the arrest, nor did he give any indication whether they were in any way connected to another arrest announced in October of a man identified only as a doctor who had studied in Nanking. He told the meeting that one suspect named Hans Dimyati went to school in Moscow and underwent military training in Nanking before coming to Indonesia. Another named Sambungan Simanjuntak allegedly came in through Hong Kong and had received military training in Albania, Burma, and China. The third to have received military training abroad, Tangis Darmono, came to Indonesia from Cambodia after attending military courses in Vietnam, the commander said. The fourth man detained was identified as Tohari, but no details were given on his background.

Security agencies in the province have a complete file of the names and activities of former communists and others suspected of involvement in an aborted coup in 1965, totaling some 1.6 million, including their families, in central Java alone, he said. The Home Ministry said in December that 1.5 million former political detainees suspected of involvement in the aborted coup had been released into society subject to constant surveillance.

CSSR TRADE OFFICIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED IMPORTS

BK121547 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Czechoslovakia expects Indonesia to import more products from that country to enable it to buy more Indonesian commodity goods. Czechoslovakia is the first Eastern European country to invest in various industrial projects in Indonesia, including the Intirup tire factory, the Tonasa cement plant, the hydroelectric plant in (?Timor), and the sugar factory in Bone. The visiting chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, (Moroskov), said in Jakarta today that the bilateral trade volume stands at about only $40 million annually and is always in Indonesia's favor.

SUHARTO RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER 10 JUL

BK101247 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Poland would like to increase the import of Indonesian goods under a countertrade system. This was stated by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda following his talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace this morning. They discussed efforts to promote economic and trade relations between the two countries. Answering questions from newsmen, the Polish deputy prime minister said that the promotion of bilateral economic and trade cooperation is possible because both Poland and Indonesia have similar interests. The Polish deputy prime minister said that Polish-Indonesian economic and trade relations are currently good and should be further promoted.

During the courtesy call on the president, the Polish deputy prime minister was accompanied by the Polish foreign trade minister. They arrived in Jakarta yesterday for a visit to last until 14 July. While in Indonesia, the Polish officials will meet Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry, and the finance minister and will visit a tire plant in Bogor, a rubber plantation in Cibinong, a tea plantation in Puncak, West Java, and a petrochemical plant in Gresik in East Java.

Two Agreements Signed

BK111353 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] In Jakarta today, Indonesia and Poland signed two economic cooperation agreements aimed at improving bilateral economic and trade ties. The first agreement, involving economic and technical cooperation, was signed by Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Ali Wardhana and Polish Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda. The second agreement, concerning trade protocols, was signed by Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wocjik. With the signing of the two agreements, it is hoped that the two countries will be able to improve their economic and technical cooperation.

MALAYSIA

CABINET DECIDES TO BOYCOTT COMMONWEALTH GAMES

BK160638 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Malaysia is to boycott the 13th Commonwealth Games and the Commonwealth Art Festival to protest against Britain's reluctance to impose sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa. The decision is taken by the cabinet at its weekly meeting today [16 July]. Cabinet spokesman Datuk Rais Yatim says the boycott is consistent with the stand taken by the country during the last Commonwealth heads of Governments meeting held in the Bahamas. It proves the tough stand of the government's in line with that of other Commonwealth countries.

Malaysia is the first Asian country to boycott the games. Five of the 15 African Commonwealth members have announced that they will stay away from the games. They are Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Backed by OCM

BK161403 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Olympic Council of Malaysia [OCM] supports the government's decision to boycott the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. OCM Vice President Tan Sri Hamid Omar said this today. He said it is unfortunate and disappointing for the athletes who have prepared themelves, but it is the prerogative of the government to decide whether Malaysia should participate.

MAHATHIR SECURITY, REDUCING MILITARY BUDGET

BK150913 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamedhas reiterated that the contentment of the people is a major factor in determining the security of the country. He said when a choice has to be made, the country would place emphasis on development over armament. This is because the national security is dependent on political stability, economic success, and social harmony. He said, in any case, as the cost and sophistication of arms and military equipment escalate beyond the reach of the nation, Malaysia has no choice but to scale down its budget for the armed forces. The prime minister was speaking when opening a 3-day national conference on security organized by the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur today [15 July].

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said, Malaysia also placed emphasis on close cooperation with friendly countries and neighbors with the view to make as few enemies as possible. He admitted that Malaysia is incapable of defending itself against powerful enemies in a conventional war. However, the prime minister is confident that the Malaysian security forces are capable of bloodying the nose of anyone trying to attack the country. He also stressed the importance for the country to place emphasis on total security. He said in this modern world, national security should not be the responsibility of just the government agency, it should be the responsibility of all citizens. The prime minister stressed that apart from the communist terrorists, Malaysia did not have enemies at the moment although there were certain forces or nations that were consciously or otherwise undermining the country's security.

ENRILE REPORTS KIDNAPPERS' DEMANDS TO AQUINO

HK151104 Hong Kong AFP in English 1059 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 15 (AFP) -- Moslem rebels Tuesday demanded 100,000 dollars in ransom for 10 Filipino nuns as officials met with another group holding an American missionary on Mindanao, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said. The Roman Catholic Carmelite nuns and reverend Brian Lawrence, a Protestant missionary, were kidnapped by separate groups Friday and Saturday in mainly Moslem Marawi City, some 800 kilometers (500 miles) southeast of here.

Mr. Enrile told President Corazon Aquino in a report released by the Defense Ministry that renegade Moslem separatists had demanded two million pesos (about 100,000 dollars) for the freedom of the nuns, who were taken from a convent. Their other demands were implementation of a 1976 agreement granting political autonomy to the Mindanao-based Moslem minority and a constitutional provision guaranteeing such autonomy. A commission appointed by Mrs. Aquino is currently drafting a new constititution for the predominantly Catholic Philippines.

Mr. Enrile said the nuns were still being held in a village of Yanagi town near Narawi as of Tuesday afternoon. Meanwhile, negotiations were being conducted by civilian and military officials, along with Moslem community leaders, with emissaries of the group who were holding Mr. Lawrence at an unknown place, Mr. Enrile said. Mr. Enrile said a Moslem princess instrumental in the release of a French missionary abducted by Moslems last month has agreed to help again in the negotiations. Mr. Lawrence was kidnapped from his apartment near the Mindanao State University in Marawi by men linked to a local warlord. The same group had kidnapped a French Catholic missionary, Father Michel de Gigord, at the university last month. They freed him after two weeks.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PMA) said the ransom note was given to Brigadier General Rodrigo Gutang, the military chief of central Mindanao, who relayed it to the Defense Ministry in Manila. It quoted the general as saying both abductions were apparently made in response to the failure of Moslem emissaries who had worked for the priest's release to pay a 20,000-peso (1,000-dollar) ransom. The report was the first indication that the kidnappings may be connected.

Brig. Gen. Gutang would not say how the government would handle the demands, although it has been firm in its policy not to yield to terrorist demands in the past, PNA said. A spokeswoman for the Carmelite order in Manila told AFP they were unaware of the ransom note.

In Iligan City, north of Marawi, Army Brigade Commander Colonel Raul Aquino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview that Ali Dimarporo, a Moslem warlord who holds sway in the area, pledged Monday to work for the victims' release. Mr. Dimaporo told Col. Aquino he had sent two of his most trusted men to two towns near Marawi where the captives are thought to be, to negotiate with their kidnappers, the official said.

In the central city of Cebu, Ricardo Cardinal Vidal, president of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, issued an appeal Tuesday to the kidnappers of the Carmelite nuns. "I'd like to appeal to the people behind this regrettable happening to bring back the sisters," he said. He told a press conference in Cebu that he did not want to speculate about the motives of the kidnapping. There was no immediate reaction available from the Presidential Palace.

Ransom Demand Rejected

HK160327 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [15 Jul] took a tough stance against the kidnappers of 10 Carmelite nuns and an American protestant missionary in Davao, saying the government cannot be blackmailed nor will it adopt a policy of appeasement. The president assumed a tough attitude in response to the kidnappers' demands for P2 million ransom and the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement in exchange for the nuns' release and protestant minister Brian Lawrence. The nuns and the minister were kidnapped by armed men believed to be Muslim rebels in separate incidents in Marawi City last week. The ransom note was reported to the defense ministry of Central Mindanao regional Unified Commander Brigadier General Rodrigo Gutang. In a press statement, President Aquino said the kidnappers have abused the military's attitude of tolerance. She indicated in her statement that her government would act decisively and beyond the immediate problem of the double kidnapping to settle once and for all Lanao del Sur's problem of warlordism and banditry.

The military said the whereabouts of the Reverend Brian Lawrence remains unknown. This was confirmed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in his memorandum to president Aquino on the two kidnapping incidents in Marawi City. The ten Carmelite sisters were kidnapped last Friday from their hilltop convent in Marawi City by suspected Muslim rebels. According to Enrile's report to the president, the nuns were taken to (Lumba Yanagi), Lanao Del Sur by their captors.

Meanwhile ex-Lanao del Sur governor Princess Tarhata Lucman assailed attempts by officer-in-charge (Asaidami Pangarungan) to link her to the nuns' kidnapping.

[Begin Lucman recording] Why should I be involved in this kidnapping [words indistinct]? I am a more religious person. [words indistinct] in Islam, kidnapping is against our [words indistinct]. [sentence indistinct]. [end recording]

Princess Tarhata called on Minister Enrile in Camp Aguinaldo to refute allegation made by (Pangarungan). Enrile is now coordinating closely with Muslim leaders in Mindanao, including Lucman, the Dimaporos and the Dianalans in negotiating for the kidnapped victims' release.

[Begin Enrile Recording] I have requested Princes Tarhata to contact Ali Dimaporo and his group and enlist their assistance in the effort, as well as all the other leaders like the (Dimacutans), if they could be asked to join us in our desire to retrieve these poor nuns so that no harm would come to them. [end recording]

Missionary To Be Freed

HK160241 Hong Kong AFP in English 0227 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Iligan, Philippines, July 16 (AFP) -- Kidnapped American Missionary Brian Lawrence is to be freed without ransom probably in two days' time, military authorities in this southern city said Wednesday. Two Moslem emissaries met with the kidnappers late Tuesday who identified themselves as former employees of the Mindanao State University (MSU) in Marawi City south of here. Colonel Raul Aquino told reporters. Col Aquino, head of an army brigade in the area, said the kidnappers have agreed to free the missionary without any ransom "probably within two days."

Armed men abducted the Rev Lawrence at his apartment outside the MSU campus Saturday. The military said he was taken to a hideout somewhere around Lake Lanao near Marawi, hub of the Moslem religion in the southern island of Mindanao. The emissaries, sent by local Moslem warlord Ali Dimaporo, were set to return early Wednesday to the Lake Lenao area, 500 kilometers (480 miles) southeast of Manila, to negotiate with the kidnappers of 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns. [passage omitted]

RELIGIOUS LEADERS REJECT FOREIGN MILITARY BASES

HK151004 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Thirty-six bishops and pastors representing some five million Protestants and Aglipayans nationwide yesterday expressed support for a resolution filed at the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] seeking a ban on all foreign military bases in the country.

"Foreign bases and installations are a basis for political and military intervention and therefore serve the interests of the foreign country rather than ours." they stressed.

In a consultative assembly of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines [NCCP], representatives of Protestants and Aglipayans agreed to submit to the Con-Com tomorrow provisions they wish to be included in the new charter.

The NCCP said the Declaration of Principles should state that the Philippines is an independent and sovereign republic.

The Philippines should also stay neutral and non-aligned, condemning wars of aggression and use of force, it said.

The NCCP also called on the Con-Com to include a provision prohibiting the deployment, storage, passage and entry of nuclear weapons and vessels into the country and another provision affirming the inviolabilty of the separation of church and state and of the freedom of religious belief.

GROUPS ACCUSE U.S. OF 'INTERFERENCE' IN CON-COM

HK050044 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] A new coalition of cause-oriented groups yesterday accused the U.S. Government of trying to influence members of the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] into supporting the retention of American bases in the country.

Charges of U.S. interference in the Con-Com's work were aired during yesterday's launching of Campaign for Sovereignty (CAMPAIGN), a coalition of 30 organizations seeking a constitutional ban on all foreign military bases, nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants from the country.

Charito Planas of the Anti-BAses Coalition alleged that some U.S. officials have been discretely inviting Con-Com members to discussions on the "necessity" to retain the bases.

She also exposed a U.S. plan to conduct "fake" surveys that claim majority of the Filipinos favor the retention of U.S. bases.

Planas, however, said at least 17 Con-Com members have already indicated their opposition to any foreign base in the country.

Campaign said it will work toward the inclusion of a constitutional provision that will reaffirm the country's commitment to its ASEAN neighbors to make the region a zone of neutrality, freedom and peace.

During the movement's launching Sr. Sol Perpinan of the Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women also claimed that a bloc within the Con-Com is "deliberately working for the interests of the U.S."

She cited a resolution filed by Commissioner Gregorio Tingson that seeks to allow the U.S. use of the bases for another 100 years.

The Task Force Nuclear-free Constitution will put up a "peace tent" on July 4 at Plaza Ferguson in front of the U.S. Embassy, to dramatize its demand for the constitutional guarantee banning nuclear materials in the country.

According to Lia Seelin, task force vice governor, the peace tent will serve as anti-nuke center where other cause-oriented groups and individuals can "coordinate their efforts for a common cause."

Seelin said the center will also display educational and information materials "to open the eyes of the people to the nuclear danger."

The task force, a prime-mover of cause-oriented groups on the nuclear issue at the Constitutional Commission, is mobilizing signatories to a proposed resolution that will be presented to the Con-Com.

A nationwide campaign to free the country from stockpiles of nuclear weapons will also be launched, Seelin said.

He also announced that the task force, along with the Ako'y Philipino Movement, will hold a motorcade from the Quinrino Grandstand to Camp Aguinaldo on Sunday, July 6.

CON-COM TO PROVIDE 'FLEXIBILITY' ON BASES ISSUE

HK091331 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jul 86 p 24

[Text] Members of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) are more inclined to provide the Aquino government flexibility and leverage in negotiating a new agreement on the use of military bases in the country by the United States.

Twelve commissioners filed a resolution proposing the termination of the U.S. military bases agreement by 1991, without prejudice to the contracting governments agreeing to negotiate a completely new treaty reviewable every five years.

If the new treaty is adopted in accordance with the constitution of each contracting party, it must in no case extend beyond 20 years, with each party empowered to terminate the agreement at any time with due notice.

The 12 authors of the resolution said with the proposal the Philippines will keep its options open, including the termination of the agreement without difficulty if the other contracting party fails to satisfy the Philippine government's minimum demands.

But in no case will the sovereignty of the Philippines be negotiable.

Under the present RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement which will expire in 1991, each party has one year to notify the other of its intention to terminate the agreement.

In 1988, both parties will meet to review its implementation. That meeting may be the start of the negotiation for terminating the bases agreement.

The resolution said the termination clause can take the form of a transitory provision in the new constitution. It will preserve the options of the Philippines, instead of removing these through a constitutional fait accompli.

The proposal will also ensure and strengthen the bargaining power of the government relative to the U.S. to be applied to secure the national interest at the propitious time.

The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) formally approved yesterday by a vote of 35-3 the provisions on Filipino citizenship.

The provisions, which are neither restrictive nor liberal, assure the integrity of citizenship.

As approved, the following are citizens of the Philippines:

-- Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the ratification of this constitution.

-- Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines.

-- Those who elect Philippine citizenship pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of 1935.

-- Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.

MORE WORKERS DISMISSED AT SUBIC NAVAL BASE

HK150613 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Olongapo City -- More Filipino civilian employees at Subic Naval Base here were dismissed from the service Friday as American base authorities continued sending notices of termination to many Filipino workers.

Reports gathered by MANILA BULLETIN said that the latest to be dismissed were workers at the Subic's public works department.

Their number was not, however, immediately known.

It was likewise reported that those terminated last week among the 900 workers scheduled to be laid off on Sept. 30.

Subic authorities dismissed at least 483 workers early last month.

As this developed, Olongapo Mayor Teddy Macapagal appealed to the Subic officials "not to dismiss employees drawing their salaries from the nonappropriated funds."

Macapagal said that these employees are working in income generating establishments inside the base, so they "do not eat U.S. government funds."

According to Macapagal, he was told by Rear Adm. Edwin Kohn, Subic commander, that he (Kohn) will look into the plight of these workers.

He said Kohn could not do something for the "appropriated employees" because the termination of many of them has been provided for by U.S. law."

The law, called the "Gramm-Rudmann-Hollings Reduction Act," mandates the reduction by 11 percent in the funds for all branches of the U.S. military units, including the naval installations.

The law has been reportedly applied not only in Subic but also in all military facilities throughout the world.

Sources said that termination of employees at Clark Air Force Base in Angeles City may follow soon as Clark authorities are still in the process of updating the list of the base employees.

Subic, which is a repair facility of the Seventh Fleet, has a total of 15,725 civilian employees, four percent of which consists of American civilians.

Robert C. Best, director of the Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office (CCPO) at Subic, reported that the terminated employees would be paid their sick leave balances in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement (CBA).

Best said that severance pay will also be given to those workers who completed six-month probationary period.

COLUMNIST VIEWS U.S. 'NUCLEAR WAR SIMULATION'

HK091520 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 4

["The White Paper" column by Hermes Vittorio: "Nuclear War Exercise"]

[Text] Over the weekend, a report said that at Clark Air Base, a nuclear war simulation was held, called "Operational Readiness Exercise." Whether or not it was to give significance to the date when it started we cannot say, but the "war game" began June 12, Philippine Independence Day.

As press reports put it, Clark Air Base went under "chemical and nuclear attack" in what was described as the "most ambitious simulated war exercise ever undertaken in the area." The announced purpose of the simulation was to determine the capabilities of armed forces, strategic or tactical, in coping with a wartime situation.

In the light of the current controversy over the presence of American military facilities in the two bases, the nuclear exercise recently held should convince us of the undeniable presence of nuclear weapons in these facilities. But there are more questions to be answered by those who conducted the simulated war exercise.

In the simulation, how many kilotons or megations were dropped over Clark Air Base? Was Subic Naval Base also attacked? Were the Philippine government and the military informed of the impending attack? Were there any provisions for the evacuation of the Philippine president, assuming that the "nuclear attack" went beyond the tactical parameters?

All these questions need to be answered if we are to believe that these facilities are beneficial to Philippine defense. If we follow the scenario, deterrence has failed and defense will now turn to offense. American defense strategist call it "support mission" but those in the know describe it as offensive weapons. In short, nuclear exchange.

This corner once had the opportunity to participate in a war game simulation a few years back and we must report that, simulated or real, once the first bomb or chemical weapon is dropped, escalation is inevitable. This means the effects of nuclear bomb do not stop at the base perimeter. The awesome implications become both military and political. It is therefore unbelievable, if not incredible, that the American defense specialists at Clark did not include in their simulation exercises the role of the Philippine civilian and military authorities.

Let us, therefore, do our own simulation.

Assume that there is a confrontation between the Americans and the Soviets in the Middle East. American readiness is upgraded to Defcon I where planes from Clark and ships from Subic are ordered to proceed to the Indian Ocean. But Soviet ships and planes intercepted the American ships and planes.

At first, there is an exchange of conventional firepower; eventually, it escalates into a nuclear exchange. Soviet SS-20'S are fired towards the two U.S. facilities in the Philippines. The Americans retaliate with their well-kept secret, Phershing II's and the ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM).

At this point, the Philippines becomes a sitting duck with absolutely no defense against nuclear weapons nor any retaliatory weapons. While Clark and Subic military personnel and their families may be ready to absorb the attack, the Philippine government is not. As in the last war, the country is caught unawares, unprepared. There is chaos all over Luzon. Civilians panic like headless chickens. Mrs Aquino, still learning how to govern, has not been fully briefed by the U.S. military authorities on what to do if the eventuality arises.

American contingency plans include the evacuation of Cory. But will she leave? Who will lead the country in this deadly situation? Meantime, Filipinos, especially in Luzon, are being incinerated, waiting in resignation for the Day After.

This is the bigger "nuclear war" picture which military planners of Clark and Subic play with. Simulated war games should test not only military capability but also how the civilian government and the people would be able to react under these conditions.

With the war game exercise leaked to the press, perhaps the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] may wish to invite our military and civilian defense authorities to do their own war games simulation, perhaps with the above questions for a starter. Unless there is an honest-to-goodness "simulation" study by our own authorities, these debates on the bases will be mere guesswork.

SISON ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW POLITICAL PARTY

HK151559 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 15 Jul 86 p 3

[By Jun Basadre]

[Text] Cebu City -- Cause-oriented groups are forming a political party to be called "Partido ng Bayan," former Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) chairman Jose Ma. Sison said here yesterday.

In a talk with a selected group of media men here, Sison revealed that the party will be formally launched during a congress on August 30 and 31 in an undisclosed place in Luzon.

Sison, who claimed he is the chairman of the preparatory commission of the Partido ng Bayan, said he would not take any meaningful role with the new party but would leave the "leading position" to others as he plans to concentrate on his work as an academe, his research, teaching and writing.

He said some who would put up as party leaders in Manila include Horacio "Boy Morales, 1973 Constitutional Convention delegate Romy Capulong, Constitutional Commission member Jimmy Tadeo, Rolando Olalia of the Kilusang Mayo Uno and labor leader Crispin Beltran.

According to Sison, these leaders will eventually assume leading national positions in the new party.

In Cebu, a good number of leaders of the cause-oriented groups would also assume national positions in the national council of the Partido ng Bayan, Sison said. However, he refused to mention names.

"I made it a condition to the organizers that I would work for the new party only up to the point the founding congress is formed," Sison replied when asked whether he would accept the national leadership of the new party.

Sison who delivered at least five speeches before separate forums here said the Partido ng Bayan is a legal political party that struggles for national liberation and democracy.

"In politics, the Padtido ng Bayan would have to assert the national sovereignty and independence of the Filipino people. In economics, it is interested in carrying forward genuine economic development through a thorough-going land reform program and industrialization. In culture, it promotes a national scientific and democratic orientation and in foreign relations. It pushes forward an independent non-aligned neutral foreign policy, Sison said.

REPORT VIEWS PROBLEMS FOR CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK150407 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jul 86 p 5

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] After quelling the loyalist Putsch at the Manila Hotel, the Aquino government needs to hurdle the cease-fire talks, still to begin August, and immediately resolve the issue of whether to recognize the National Democratic Front (NDF) or the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as the negotiating body of the underground left.

In an aide-memoire to Malacanang, rebel representatives Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel said the CPP and other member organizations of the NDF have authorized the NDF to negotiate in behalf of the underground left. So far, there has been no response from the palace although Ocampo believes the government will most likely cede to this.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has opposed this saying to negotiate with the NDF will mean recognizing it as the "government of the left thus elevating the status of the talks to a government-to-government level. [no closing quotes as published]

Some observers do not see much difference between the NDf and the CPP and fail to understand why the NDF insists on being the negotiating body. Ocampo admits that the CPP is in "political command" of the NDF and is the strongest organization within the NDf. But there are other groups outside the CPP belonging to the NDF, he added, thus making the NDf representative of the entire underground left.

A university academic remarked: "They should not make a big fuss out of it. It arouses suspicion that once the NDF commits to the government, the CPP can back out and say they're not in agreement with the NDF."

A source close to the underground left told BUSINESS DAY the move may be a preparatory step to make the NDF acceptable as part of a future provisional coalition government. A recognition of the NDF as negotiating body may also help them acquire a "status of belligerents" as provided by the 1949 Geneva Conventions of War. With their role as combatants with a cause affirmed, they would not be viewed as terrorists or criminals as the military paints them to be.

This status, if acquired, will most likely be contestd by the military which will question the territorial control of the rebels; control over specific territories in a condition for "status of belligerency." Said one senior military officer: "The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] can still penetrate any of the NPA's territories.

The cease-fire talks promise to be tedious and difficult with several important and ticklish issues facing both the Aquino government and the rebels. The NDF-CPP-NPA want to see the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] dismantled, the military in their barracks, the checkpoints removed, among other initial conditions. The AFP for its part, would like the NPA territory defined and also know the line of command. Some military officials think the NPA should not remain an "amorphous" body during the cease-fire.

University of the Philippines [UP] political professor Francisco Nemenzo Jr. remarked: "Conditions for cease-fire should be as easy as possible on both sides".

Nemenzo pointed out that in negotiating for a cease-fire, each party should be seen as reasonable. "If you are perceived to insist on big demands, you're likely to be blamed for being unreasonable."

A tough bargaining stance on the part of the rebels, Nemenzo said, is not the correct posture since they are dealing with a popular government that commands the sympathy of people who are also potentially their sources of mass support. "It is different from bargaining with a Marcos, an enemy government. They (NDF-CPP-NPA) can be tough when it comes to the political settlement."

He explained that negotiations will be a "tricky thing" since the rebels will not be dealing with a homogenous government. "But," Nenenzo warned, "if armed conflict continues, the NPA will play into the hands of the U.S. and (Juan Ponce) Enrile who are not after a cease-fire. This will weaken (President) Cory."

At this point, the UP professor said, President Aquino's survival is critical: "If cease-fire talks fail, it will show (President) Cory as naive and strengthen Enrile." He added that this may give reason for the Armed Forces to pursue the military solution. The NPA, in the face of a reinvigorated AFP, may also stand to lose.

He also proposed the formation of a committee to be composed of neither government officials nor rebels but persons acceptable to and trusted by both sides. This body will be different from the present panel of negotiators and will serve as the "third party" to monitor cease-fire violations on both sides.

This proposal jiles with the NDF's idea of a monitoring body to oversee the progress of the cease-fire implementation. Violations of cease-fire agreement will be brought to this body.

But on the eve of the cease-fire talks, some observers say it is ironic that the number of offensives conducted by both sides has stepped up, each wanting to have the upper hand before going to the bargaining table.

Satur Ocampo, when asked about the timing of the NPA ambushes and if they sent a message of strength to the government, said: "I can't say they come within the context of the overall objective to put an impression of strength. We have a large organization... plans proceed because a cease-fire has not yet been called."

For Constitutional Commissioner Ed Garcia, who is also an authority in Central America, there are no models for the Philippine cease-fire talks. He said some countries in Latin America failed to arrive at a truce with the insurgents, namely El Salvador and Colombia. In the case of El Salvador, Garcia said U.S. intervention is strong while, in Colombia, the government bowed down to the hardliners in the military.

This is one fear of the rebels. As Ocampo said, President Aquino's control over the AFP is one key issue in the cease-fire talks. Will the AFP follow her should she commit the government to a cease-fire?

The rebels are watching indicators, starting with President Aquino's no-torture policy. Ocampo said this is a test for the Armed Forces to show its adherence to the President's policies.

The recent loyalists takeover of the Manila Hotel, to some extent, showed that President Aquino has the following of the military; although others argue that it demonstrated more the hold of Defense Minister Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos over the AFP.

It also demonstrated a military consolidated in its anti-communist stance, to a point of hysteria, proving to be deterrent in the peace process.

Garcia proposed that cessation of hostilities precede the peace talks as a sign of goodwill on both sides. He described this period as one of "disengagement" where both sides are at a standstill, each one staying where they are, not trying to gain more territory and adherents.

Phase Two, Garcia said, will be the negotiations proper and the last part will be actual participation in government but not through sharing of power. "A coalition government should be won by popular mandate. They have the right to present their program but this should not be imposed on government," he said.

Garcia said the rebels, if truce is achieved, can popularize their platform through elections or other forms of pressure politics: "It will depend on their ability to mobilize people based on ideas, not slogans, to advance ideas rather than their political force."

But, ultimately, peace talks should be entered into without illusions. For as long as the basic grievances of the rebels are not addressed, their craving for justice, land, and equitable distribution of the country's wealth, a cease-fire will only be a temporary solution.

AQUINO BANS DISPLAY OF MARCOS PHOTOS, PAINTINGS

HK160507 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 16 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government has banned the display of photographs and paintings of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda in public buildings because they are "divicive," the presidential palace said Wednesday. President Corazon Aquino's Executive Secretary, Joker Arroyo, issued the order on June 30 due to reports that some government offices, through "plain inadvertence or lack of concern," still displayed the former first family's photos.

Mr Arroyo said the continuous display of visual representation of the Marcoses tended to cause a "divisive effect and influence" on the people, an aide of Mr Arroyo told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Mrs Aquino assumed power in February following a largely peaceful uprising which toppled the 20-year strongman rule of Mr Marcos, now living in exile in Hawaii. The official portrait of the chief executive is customarily displayed on government offices and schoolrooms.

MINISTER PROPOSES CITIZENS ARMY, TROOP REDUCTION

HK160527 Quezon City Radyo ng Baya in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr proposed the formation of a new citizens army and a reduction in the Armed Forces. Pimentel said the objective of the new Citizens Army is to fight poverty. He added that his proposal is based on the Israeli example and will be upheld by the PDP-LABAN [Philipine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan]

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'NEW LEADERS' DISCUSS NAKASONE TERM EXTENSION

OW171405 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1230 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tripartite talks among the three new leaders -- Abe, Takeshita, and Miyazawa -- which were convened earlier this evening, ended a short while ago at 2150 [1250 GMT].

At the talks the three reportedly agreed that, in case Prime Minister Nakasone's term of office as LDP president expires while he is still addressing himself to National Railways Reform and other pending bills, they will work together to build a consensus in the party to enable him to remain as party president until the pending bills have been taken care of.

KANEMARU SAYS EXTENSION POSSIBLE FOR NAKASONE

OW170903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru indicated Thursday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may get his tenure extended if there is enough support within the party. However, Kanemaru ruled out a third term for Nakasone.

Nakasone's second two-year term as LDP president expires in October, and there has been mounting speculation about Nakasone's future in the wake of the LDP's spectacular victory in the July 6 general elections.

Discussing the current political scene in a speech he made at a Tokyo hotel, Kanemaru said there is talk within the LDP of allowing Nakasone to continue in office beyond October so that he may see through parliament the privatization of the Japanese National Railways.

An extension of Nakasone's term as LDP president is possible if there is agreement among party members, Kanemaru said. However, a third term, which is banned by party rules, is less likely because it needs a two-thirds majority among LDP diet members to change the party regulation, he said. Anyway, Nakasone has also been saying that there won't be a third term for him, Kanemaru added.

Kanemaru also stressed that his decision to relinquish the party secretary general post is final, saying "I wouldn't keep the job even if I were dragged to it with a rope around my neck." There has been speculation within the LDP that Kanemaru is quitting so that his protege, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, may take over the key party job and use it as a springboard for the LDP presidential race.

Kanemaru also revealed that he had hit a snag in persuading Susumu Nikaido, the chairman of the Tanaka faction, to take up the largely ceremonious position of speaker of the lower house, and that he had asked Nakasone to talk to Nikaido once again. A decision on the speaker position will come next Monday or Tuesday in time for the special Diet session, he said.

MINISTERS MOVE TOWARD 'WEST' GERMAN SDI FORMULA

OW180415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 18 KYODO -- Key cabinet ministers whose responsibilities include fields which would be covered by research on the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI) virtually agreed Friday on Japan's participation in the research. Officials said the six cabinet ministers, including Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, held a third meeting on the matter at which they "virtually confirmed" Japan's move toward taking part in research on the space-based antimissile system -- the so-called "star wars" project -- on the basis of what is described as "West German" formula. Under the formula, private enterprises will chiefly take part in the research but the government will not fund their participation.

Japan will try to work out an agreement with the United States on ways that will allow the Japanese private sector to join in the research while ensuring the return to Japan of derivative technology developed in the course of the research.

The cabinet ministers did not make a formal decision Friday and instead left it for their successors to decide. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to form a new cabinet next week following the landslide victory of his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in the July 6 parliamentary elections .

The six ministers meeting Friday also agreed that the government will not propose new legislation to protect classified information on military technology, that private enterprises will mostly take part in the U.S. research although a way will be retained for government-related agencies to participate in it, and that the government will not contribute any financial expenditure on it.

WATANABE VIEWS SEMICONDUCTOR ACCORD PROSPECTS

OW170633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will shortly reach a "desirable and beneficial" agreement on semiconductor trade, International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe forecast Thursday. He made the optimistic prediction as the two countries prepared to resume tough negotiations on semiconductors in Washington next week.

But the MITI minister cautioned during a luncheon meeting of the foreign correspondents' club here that it is "impossible" for Japan to guarantee the share of American-made semiconductors in the Japanese market despite a strong U.S. request in a series of unsuccessful talks. The United States is seeking a share of at least 20 percent share [as required] in Japan where American products currently account for roughly 11 percent.

Watanabe, however, left open the possibility that the Japanese Government will urge major domestic users of semiconductors to buy more American products to help rectify the imbalance in simiconductor trade. He said that another U.S. request to Japan, to control the prices of semiconductors produced at overseas subsidiaries of Japanese firms is also "difficult" to meet. "But overall prospects of a Japan-U.S. agreement on semiconductor trade are not bleak," he contended.

"I'm firmly convinced," MITI Minister Watanabe said, "that the results (of the potential agreement) will be desirable and beneficial to both countries."

His agency announced on Monday it has revised Japan's fiscal 1986 economic growth downward from 4 percent to 2.5 percent due to the strong yen's deflationary impact. Watanabe said that the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is considering supplementary budget and other steps to meet the 4 percent growth target.

He added that neither MITI nor the government has made a decision on the current annual quota of 2.3 million Japanese cars to the U.S. market after March 1987, the final month of fiscal 1986.

ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN VISITS; MEETS NAKASONE

OW141445 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 14 Kyodo -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged economic and cultural assistance to Argentina Monday in a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. Alfonsin, who arrived here Sunday for a five-day state visit as the first Argentine president to visit Japan since 1979, met with Nakasone at a state guest house in Tokyo for one hour and 45 minutes. The two leaders discussed each other's diplomatic policy, world peace, disarmament, the Central American situation, trade debts and other matters of mutual concern, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Nakasone praised Alfonsin's efforts to restore democracy in his country following military rule and to ease tension in Central America, the official said. He said Nakasone promised to Alfonsin that Japan will provide 100 million dollars in bank loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan and send a mission of government officials and businessmen to Argentina as early as possible within the current fiscal year to help the debt-ridden Argentina economy to develop.

Nakasone also promised to invite 100 youths, including those wishing to study technology to Japan within this year, the official said. Both leaders agreed to set up a so-called wisemen's group, to facilitate medium- and long-term Japanese-Argentian relations. Details will be worked out later though diplomatic channels, the official said.

Alfonisin told Nakasone he bases his diplomacy on world peace and tries to promote arms limitation in the so-called Group of Six consisting of Argentina, India, Tanzania, Greece, Sweden and Mexico the official said. Sharing his view on world-peace diplomacy, Nakasone expressed hope of an early second summit on disarmament between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Both leaders agreed they are against trade protectionism and they promised to cooperate in maintaining free trade in projected multilateral trade talks within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which are scheduled to open in September in Punta del Este, Uruguay, at a GATT ministeral meeting, the official said. Alfonsin, who is particularly against the European Communty (EC)'s protective agricultural policy, reportedly told Nakasone that the new GATT round should discuss agricultural products, the official said.

On Third-World debts, including those of Argentina, Nakasone said he will positively help solve the problem, but they should be solved on a case-by-case basis, the official said.

Alfonsin arrived here for the third leg of his six-nation tour after visiting Australia and New Zealand.

President Alfonsin later attended a banquet hosted by Emperor Hirohito at the imperial palace Monday evening. Present at the banquet were Crown Prince Akihito, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and some 60 other guests.

In his welcome address, the emperor expressed pleasure that many Japanese emigrants to Argentina are joining in Argentine development and cementing friendship between the two countries. The Argentine president told the banquet that the great contribution by the immigrants from Japan and their decendants is a subject for admiration and thanks in his country.

Nakasone Hosts Banquet

OW150603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed the need to strengthen ties with Argentina Tuesday in a luncheon meeting he hosted for Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. "Since 1898, when Japan and Argentina concluded a trade agreement, the two countries have developed relations steadily through economic, scientific, cultural and sports exchanges," Nakasone told Alfonsin, who arrived Sunday for a five-day state visit.

"Both nations will be able to cooperate further," Nakaszne said, welcoming a proposal made Monday by Alfonsin to set up a so-called wiseman's group to study ways to strengthen bilateral ties in the longer term. Nakasone said Japan will promote bilateral relations by providing Argentina with economic and technical assistance and inviting a number of Argentine youths this year.

Alfonsin said his country is making efforts to firmly establish democracy and freedom after military rule and to contribute to reducing political tension and ending racial segregation and the arms race as well as discouraging trade barriers. Alfonsin showed particular interest in Japan technology and hoped that the two countries can find viable joint projects in various fields.

Abe Meets Caputo

OW151357 Tokyo KYODO English 1020 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Japan pledged Tuesday to help Argentina promote various economic and cultural development projects, a Foreign Ministry official said. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe made the promise in a meeting with his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo, here since Sunday accompanying Presdient Raul Alfonsin. The official said in Japan will provide cooperation to development of agricultural around the Yacireta dam in Miciones Province, a thermal power plant project in Neuquen Province and will also help Argentina's energy-saving projects.

Japan will also help improve the port of Puerto Deseado in southern Argentina and provide technical assistance to an industrial information school in Buenos Aires, the official said.

Abe and Caputo also agreed to hold regular high-level consultations between the two countries and to appoint deputy minister-level officials to head a joint wisemen's group, the official said. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Alfonsin agreed Monday to set up the joint panel to discuss long-range bilateral problems. The official said the projected wisemen's group will compile a report on the two governments by April, next year.

Abe and Caputo also agreed to hold an Argentine-Japan cultural week. The first cultural week will be held in September in Buenos Aires, the officials said. Japan also pledged to invite five Argenine high school teachers to Japan by the end of the current fiscal year in March, and to help improve a theatrical hall in Buenos Aires, the official said.

He said Abe asked Caputo to locate three Japanese and eight Japanese Argentines who have been missing since the late 1970's when Argentina was under military rule. Alfonsin, now on a five-day visit to Japan as a state guest, will attend a luncheon meeting at the Japan National Press Club Wednesday. The president and his party will leave Japan Thursday after touring Kyoto.

Pledge on Export Credits

OW151529 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Japan will give medium and long-term export credits, which have been suspended since the beginning of 1984, for debt-ridden Argentina, government officials said Tuesday. The pledge was made at a meeting between International trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe and visiting Argentine Economic Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille, they said. The credits will be accepted within a ceiling of a 100-million-dollar loan, granted Monday by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, the official said. Roberto Lavagna, the Argentine secretary of state for industry and foreign trade, was present at the Watanabe-Sourrouille meeting, they said.

Watanabe said Japan will send a large mission to Argentina in August to study the possibility of investment, especially in high-technology industries, to promote high-level transfers, according to the officials.

Takeshita on Loans

OW151851 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday Japan will conditionally provide 100 million dollars in new loans to Argentina through the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan. The loans will be extended to Argentina if the country continues to "faithfully" repay its debt owed to Japan based on a repayment plan agreed to by the two countries last November, Takeshita said.

His remarks came in response to a request for the loans made by Argentina's Economic Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille in a brief meeting with Takeshita at the Finance Ministry. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday told visiting Argentine President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin that Japan will meet the request.

Argentina, which has accumulated debts totaling about 50 billion dollars, currently owes about 400 million dollars to Japan. Last November, the two governments agreed to reschedule interest payments on Argentine debts due in 1985. Argentina has abided by the agreement since then, Finance Ministry officials said.

Takeshita rejected another request for loans from Japan through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund as the governmental organization only extends loans to low-income countries.

Alfonsin Comments on Visit

OW160908 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 16 KYODO -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said Wednesday that he obtained greater results than the government had expected in economic and cultural areas during his official visit to Japan. Alfonsin, who arrived here Sunday for a five-day state visit as the first Argentine president to visit Japan since 1979, said that important projects with Japan have become concrete, and that he got a promise of a loan of 100 million dollars from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

He told reporters at the Japan National Press Club that his visit turned a new page in the relations between the two nations and that his talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone provided an opportunity to pave the way for new and closer relations. He said his austerity measures to curb inflation in Argentina was necessary economically and socially and that his policies were understood and supported by the people.

Alfonsin said that Argentina is now facing a very difficult situation with foreign debt totaling 50 billion dollars, the third largest in the developing world, and declining foreign investment. The president said that while he is confident about overcoming the debt problem his country must obtain understanding of the creditor nations.

As for a plan to transfer the capital from Buenos Aires to Viedma, 800 kilometers southwest of the present capital, Alfonsin said that the project will contribute to economic development and that the present centralization of power in Buenos Aires prevents realization of a federal republic system. He said the country will finance the project with its own funds, though he would welcome foreign bridging loans.

Alfonsin Ends Visit

OW170811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Osaka, July 17 KYODO -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin left Osaka Thursday afternoon for the Philippines after winding up his Japan visit. Alfonsin, who came to Japan last Sunday, had met with Emperor Hirohito and held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone before proceeding to Kyoto Wednesday to see the famed gion festival and visit nearby places of interest.

PYONGYANG MEETING OPENS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK

Kim Yong-chae Speech

SK071008 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1316 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee and minister of communications, at a meeting to open the Korean-Soviet friendship week to mark the occasion of th 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, held at the Central Workers' Hall on 2 July -- recorded with portions read by announcer]

[Text] [Begin Kim recording] Respected Comrade Arseniy Vantskiy and comrades.

Together with Soviet friends, we are holding a meeting to open the Korean-Soviet friendship week to mark the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR, at a time when Korean-Soviet friendship is developing to betterment each day.

First of all, I warmly welcome our Soviet friends who are participating in this significant opening meeting, which is brimming over with friendly sentiment. [applause]

At the same time, I also convey fraternal greetings to the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee and the Soviet people from the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee and the Korean people. [applause]

Twenty-five yars ago today, on 6 July 1961, the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed, reflecting the aspirations of the Korean people and the Soviet people to further develop and consolidate Korean-Soviet friendship.

This treaty, signed based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has greatly contributed to implementing the common cause of the people of the two countries for the victory of the socialist and communist cause against imperialism. Also, this treaty plays a very important role in legally fixing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and in making the garden of friendship blossom beautifully.

Designating the Korean-Soviet friendship week in connection with the 25th anniversary of the signing of this treaty, which is significant in Korean-Soviet relations, we are to organize and hold various functions, including meetings and friendship meetings, film shows, and photo exhibitions, in varous local cities, including Pyongyang, and at friendship unit.

Through these functions, our people will demonstrate the invincibility and vitality of the Korean-Soviet friendship which has been endlessly consolidating and developing in the spirit of this treaty.

The Korean-Soviet friendship is based on strong class alliance relations and comradely amity and has a long historical tradition. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The people of the two countries of Korea and the soviet Union are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have struggled together for a long time toward their common ideals and goals.

The communists and people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have, from early on, struggled together against imperialist aggression and colonial oppression under the banner of Marxism-Lenminism and proletarian internationalism and have closely supported and cooperated with each other for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [end recording]

He stressed that the indomitable Korean-Soviet friendship has been on a constant upswing following a new milestone provided through the great leader's visit to the Soviet Union in May of 1984 and the historical meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries. Saying that he wished the Soviet people greater success in their struggle for socialism and communism and for peace in Europe and the world through upholding the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, he continued:

[Begin Kim recording] Today, our people are more positively struggling to firmly defend the Eastern encampment of socialism and to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by vigorously launching the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- following the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [chinaehanun chidoja] under the programmatic tasks presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth WPK Congress and 11th plenary meeting of the sixth WPC Central Committee.

Today, the Korean peninsula is a place where the danger of nuclear war is more imminent than in any other place in the world. The United States has turned South Korea into a forward nuclear base by shipping a large amount of weapons of mass destruction into it in a bid to realize its strategy concerning Asia and is now accelerating the competition of the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea -- an Asian version of NATO.

Under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, they continually conduct large-scale military exercises like the "Team Spirit" exercises, test nuclear war exercises to wage a preemptive attack on our republic and other socialist countries.

To hold South Korea permanently as a colonial military bridgehead, the United States is stepping up its maneuvers for the two-Korean plot, such as the simultaneous UN entry, the unilateral UN entry, cross-recognition, and [word indistinct].

The United States and South Korean persons in authority are even attempting to abuse the international Olympic movement -- the ideal of which is friendship and unity among the world's peace-loving people - to perpetuate the division of Korea.

To prevent perpetual division and the danger of a new war, dangers which have reached a graver stage on the Korean peninsula, the Korean question should be settled peacefully. Our party and the government of the republic, prompted by the national aspiration of the entire Korean people and from the noble sense of mission for the cause of peace of mankind, have made a proposal to solve the problem of reunifying the country peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation, and have made a consistent effort to realize it.

In recent years, we made a proposal for tripartitie talks and a proposal for the North-South parliamentary talks, and in June, to contemplate ways to alleviate the urgent situation on the Korean peninsula, we propose holding talks among military persons in authority with the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK and the commader of UN Forces in South Korea and the defense minister of South Korea. These proposals are the most realistic peace proposals for preventing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, alleviating tension, and providing a guarantee for peace and a precondition for peaceful reunification, thereby greatly contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

If the United States and South Korean persons in authority truly desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should accept our fair and just peace proposals without delay as demanded by the times and the people. The entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people enthusiastically support all of our peace initiatives and consistently expect that they will be realized at an early date so that the reunification of Korea -- where the danger of a nuclear war and the perpetual divison is increasing -- is realized at an early date and solid peace is brought forth in Korea.

The support and solidarity given by the world's progressive people, including socialist countries, give great encouragement to our people who are aware of the justness of their cause and have undertaken to carry it out. Taking this opportunity, I express our deep gratitude for the blood of the fraternal Soviet people in their assistance in the liberation of our people and for their active and consistent support to the just cause of our people in their social construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

The Korean people highly value the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship and are filled with a firm resolve to solidify and develop it from generation to generation. Strengthening friendship and unity between the people Korea and the Soviet Union is in complete conformity with not only carrying out the revolutionary cause of the two countries, but also with the overall interests of socialism and world peace. As they did in the past, the Korean people will hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and international proletarianism and advance in firm cooperation with the Soviet people, and will make active efforts to bring about the victory of the socialist and communist cause and to defend the solid peace of the world. [applause] Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the people of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

Arseniy Vantskiy Speech

SK080733 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1316 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Arseniy Vantskiy, leader of a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, at a meeting to open the Korean-Soviet friendship week marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, held at the Central Workers' Hall on 2 July -- recorded with portions read by announcer]

[Text] [Begin Vantskiy recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society is participating in a meeting being held to open Korean-Soviet friendship week to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. In expressing thanks to the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association and to the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries by availing ourselves of this opportunity, we believe that although this friendship week will not last long, it will be remembered as a brilliant token in the developing relations of friendship between the people of our two countries.

While invariably exerting efforts to consolidate and develop ties of fraternal friendship and creative cooperation between the people of our two countries based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to meet the interest of the struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve peace and social progress, our party has set forth in the CPSU program adopted at the 27th party plenum a line to gradually further develop relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The friendly visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the DPRK party and Government delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and the president of the DPRK, and the talks subsequently held between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Korea provided an important opportunity in developing relations for both sides. These talks and this visit filled our relations with new meaning and opened the broad prospect of developing comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea to meet the interests of the people of the two countries, who have struggled to oppose the imperialists' agressive maneuvers and protect peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and the world. [applause]

We are satisfied with the successful materialization of the spirit of the agreement reached in Moscow. There have been frequent contacts between the organizations and (?political agencies) of our two countries. Exchanges among social, cultural, and sports organizations, have developed further.

As a result of high-level mutual visits in 1985 and 1986, mutual understanding between the people of the two countries has developed further, a prospect for further developing relations of economic cooperation has opened, and new treaties and agreements have been signed. All of this has further consolidated the tradition of relations of friendship between our two countries.

The Korea-Soviet Friendship Association, which greeted the anniversary of its founding 3 years ago, has greatly contributed to strengthening and developing fraternal friendship and solidarity between the people of our two countries. This organization has consistently exerted efforts to develop friendship between the people of our two countries and scientific and cultural exchanges and to extensively conduct propaganda in Soviet social circles on the successes attained by the Korean people in all sectors of socialist construction and in the struggle of the people of your country to reunify their country peacefully based on the principle of democracy.

During the past period, our society has greatly expanded the scope of its activities, turning itself into an authoritative mass organization within Soviet social circles, which possesses 12 chapters in Oblasts and Krays, including the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and [word indistinct].

In close cooperation with the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association, the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society has carried out its activities to consolidate friendship between the Soviet and Korean people. The Soviet Union highly appraises the activities of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, which has received the Soviet people's friendship medal.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend thanks to our Korean comrades for extensively organizing functions just as they have in the past, greeting an event of great significance in the daily life of the Soviet people. [applause] [end recording]

He then praised the success attained by the Korean people in the struggle to implement the program set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress to build socialism and their effort to reunify the country peacefully without interference by foreign forces. He stated that the Soviet Union resolutely supports the Korean people's demand for forcing U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and the DPRK's proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. He noted that the Soviet people are struggling to implement the CPSU strategy to promote the country's socialist development and achieve world peace and security.

In conclusion, he called for waging a joint struggle to further strengthen relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea, to usher in the happy future of the people of the two countries, and to achieve peace and security in Asia and the world.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the song "International".

18 SEPTEMBER PLANT RALLY MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK080848 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a meeting marking this anniversary was held yesterday at the 18 September plant. Respectfully placed in the forefront of the meeting site were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hung at the meeting site and the slogans, "Long live the invincible and fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples" and "Long live the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance" were hoisted.

The meeting was attended by concerned functionaries and workers at the plant. Boris Morozov, Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim to our country embassy staffers, and Soviet guests staying in our country were invited to the meeting. The meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country.

Yang Hui-kwan, manager of the plant, who spoke first at the meeting, said: It is a very happy occasion that following last year's splendid celebration with our Soviet comrades to mark the 40th anniversary of national liberation, we mark this year the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance to demonstrate the united might of the peoples of the two countries.

Saying that the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was an event of important significance in the struggle of the people of our two countries against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, he stressed that this treaty has greatly contributed to further consolidating and developing relations of class alliance between the people of the two countries, to defending the security and socialist gains of the two countries, and to defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

He referred to the fact that under the leadership of the CPSU, headed by esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people are waging a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Noting that the Soviet Union has recently put forward proposals and initiatives to prevent the danger of nuclear war and to guarantee peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific and is making all possible efforts for their realization, he said: Our people actively support the efforts and initiatives of the Soviet party, Government, and people to achieve solid peace in the world.

In conclusion, he said that he sincerely wishes the fraternal Soviet people new success in their struggle to accelerate the social and economic development of the country.

Boris Morozov, Soviet charge d'affairs ad interim to our country, spoke next. He said: Today when cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK have entered a multilateral and comprehensive stage, the meeting with our Korean friends makes us happier.

He said: Today's meeting reflects our will to extensively solidify relations of friendship and alliance between the people of our two countries.

Saying that 2 years have passed since Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union he stressed that this period can be characterized as a period during which cooperation has rapidly developed in the relations between our two parties and between our two states.

He then stressed: We are very satisfied with the fact that in relations between our two parties a good tradition of jointly pursuing a path to solidify fraternal friendship and cooperation based on the prionciples of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism has been provided. Indicating that the Korean people's just struggle to create favorable conditions for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for reunifying the country without foreign interference has won complete support from the Soviet Union, he said that the recent statement of the DPRK Government concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula was important and timely and will greatly contribute to alleviating tension in this region and reunifying Korea.

He said: Marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, we which the working people of Korea new victories in their socialist construction and in their struggle to reunify the country peacefully and under democratic principles.

The meeting ends with the singing of the song "Internationale."

SOVIET PROVINCIAL DELEGATION WELCOMED AT WONSON

SK101034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- A Wonsan mass meeting welcoming the delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held Wednesday at the theatre of the Kangwon provincial art troupe.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Yim Hyong-ku, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, and head of the delegation V.I. Sitnikov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee.

Yim Hyong-ku said that under the correct leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, an outstanding activist of the CPSU and Soviet state, the people of Irkutsk region are striving to accelerate overall socio-economic development along the new strategic line laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress, overflowing with firm conviction and optimism about the future.

We, he stressed, together with the entire Korean people, fully support peaceloving stand and steps taken by the Soviet party and Government and extend firm solidarity with them in the struggle for their realisation.

V.I. Sitnikov pointed out that the Korean people have registered great and splendid successes in socialist construction under the tested leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea heded by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Saying that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song is a most excellent foundation for the solution of Korean question, he stressed that the Soviet people will always stand on the side of the fraternal Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SOVIET PARTY, MILITARY GROUPS

Solovyev at Friendship Tower

SK120810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 5 July, a Soviet party and Government delegation led by Comrade Yuriy Solovyev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast party Committee, laid a wreath at the Friendship tower.

Attending this function were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; and other concerned functionaries.

Also, Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador in our country, and embassy staff members participated in the function.. Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country, and embassy staff members were at the Friendship Tower.

A KPA honor guard lined up at the Friendship Tower. Amid the playing of the national anthem of the PRC, our country, and the Soviet Union, and wreath-laying music, the guests laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower. The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers. They then toured the Friendship Tower.

KPA, Soviet Navy Meet on Minsk

SK091156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0315 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A meeting between naval personnel of the KPA and soldiers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet was held in the afternoon of 5 July aboard the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk. The meeting was attended by navy officers and soldiers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

When naval personnel of our country arrived aboard the cruser Minsk amid a welcoming music performance, the Soviet sailors warmly welcomed them with applause.

The naval personnel of the two countries were overflowing with the joy of meeting each other and exchanging militant friendship at the time of splendidly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, following last August when they significantly celebrated the 40th anniversary of national liberation. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, speeches were delivered. (Dimov), vice admiral of the Soviet Navy, spoke first. [Begin (Dimov) recording in Russian, with simultaneous Korean translation]

We warmly welcome you, our comrades-in-arms, to our Pacific Fleet. Naval ships of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet called at Wonsan port yesterday to make an official and goodwill visit to your country. This visit has been made to mark the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Our friendship was forged with the blood shed in the joint struggle of soldiers of the Pacific Fleet and soldiers of the Korean people's Revolutionary Army in 1945 to liberate Korea. [applause]

Forty-one years have passed since then. We are also well aware of your great success in defending your country. The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have made great (?efforts) to suspend the arms race. The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, who has struggled to make the Korean peninsula a peace zone devoid of nuclear weapons, accords with this work of the Soviet Union.

We will perform our duty of defending peace to the end. This is our second visit to your country. We hope your naval ships will visit the Soviet Union.

Such meetings with Wonsan citizens and Korean naval personnel will greatly contribute to promoting mutual understanding and to increasing friendship between our two peoples.

We have the proverb: "Seeing is believing." The imperialists' attempt to elimate the Soviet Union from the world has ended in failure.

After returning to our country, we will tell the Soviet people about all success attained by the Korean people, the lives of the Korean people, and the Korean people's warm hospitality accorded to us.

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Korean people! [applause]

Long live the friendship between the armies of our two countries and between the naval soldiers of our two countries! [applause]

Long live the CPSU [words indistinct] [applause] Long live the WPK. [applause] [end recording]

Kim Hyong-taek, commander of the KPA Navy, spoke next.

[Begin recording] We warmly welcome the visit to our country of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet led by Fleet Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet. [applause]

You are visiting our country in the year which marks the 2d anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union, during which he met Soviet party and Government leaders and promoted higher friendly relations between the two countries. Therefore, this visit is very significant.

Our sailors and people are well aware of the exploits performed by the fighters of the Pacific Fleet in the struggle to smash the brigandish Japanese imperialists and to liberate Korea. They have never forgotten this. We deem you as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. We treasure relations with you.

Wonsan of our country and Vladivostok of the Soviet Union are linked by the sea, and the sailors of our two countries are linked as one on the basis of friendship and solidarity.

We are now standing at the united front to oppose the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and to defend socialism and communism. We will always advance shoulder to shoulder together with you in the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' war maneuvers, to prevent a new war, and to preserve world peace. [applause] [end recording]

Congratulatory banners and gifts were exchanged at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-chol Banquet Speech

SK090844 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Speech by Kim Il-chol, KPA Navy commander, at the banquet arranged by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, on the evening of 8 July aboard the cruiser Minsk in connection with a visit to the DPRK by a flotilla of the fleet -- read by announcer]

[Text] We express deep gratitude to the respected Comrade Sidorov for having arranged this banquet on board, and having kindly invited us, in connection with the end of a visit to our country by a flotilla of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, with the large anti-submarine cruiser Minsk as the flagship. Your visit to our country was not long, however, it was a significant visit that has vigorously demonstrated the indestructibility and vitality of the relations of alliance between the peoples and armed forces of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song personally received you and also arranged a luncheon for you. This clearly shows how our party and the government of the republic treasure Korean-Soviet friendship and how important they consider the visit to our country by the flotilla of the Pacific Fleet.

Tens of thousands of residents of Kangwon Province and Wonsan and soldiers warmly welcomed and received the respected Comrade Sidorov and the soldiers of the Pacific Fleet with a sense of class brotherhood. You met our people and our People's Army soldiers in a variety of celebrations arranged on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the visit to our country by the flotilla.

We believe that in this process, you have felt the sense of friendship that our people and People's Army soldiers feel toward the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Soviet armed forces. Through meetings with you, we have again deeply felt that the Soviet people and the Soviet armed forces are our true ally, comrade-in-arms, and class brothers, who are fighting together on the same front in order to realize a single objective and ideal.

You have highly evaluated achievements that our people and People's Army soldiers are bringing about in socialist construction and in the struggle to strengthen the defensive might of the country under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and have extended full support for and firm solidarity with our people's just cause for independently and peacefully reunifying the fatherland. This is great encouragement to our people and People's Army soldiers, and we are very grateful for this.

During our visit to the Minsk, we have come to well realize that the Pacific Fleet is a powerful armed force that greatly contributes to protecting peace and security in Asia.

We sincerely hope that under the leadership of the CPSU led by the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Soviet armed forces will bring about great successes in the struggle to materialize the political, economic, and peace programs adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. I also hope that after you return home, you will bring about great successes in strengthening the combat capability of the Soviet armed forces by all means and defending national security by strengthening combat and political training.

Under circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists are openly engaging in provocations and war maneuvers, for the peoples and armed forces of our two countries to be strongly united and to firmly defend the eastern guardpost of socialism is a very important question. The destinies of the armed forces of our two countries were, are, and will be linked to each other in the struggle against imperialism.

I hope that you will be healthy on your way home and I propose a toast to the indestructible, militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armed forces of Korea and the Soviet Union; to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Mikhail Gergeyevich Gorbachev; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of the respected Comrade Vladimir Sidorov; to the health of the dear soldiers of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet; and to the health of the many comrades present at this banquet.

Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armed forces of Korea and the Soviet Union!

UN ENVOY DENOUNCES NORTH'S MILITARY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK180150 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] United Nations, July 17 (YONHAP) -- The North Korean proposals for the so-called three-way military conference and creation of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula are "another propaganda ploy" intended to evade responsibility for their unilateral suspension of tne inter-Korean dialogue and to shift blame for heightening military tensions in the Korean peninsula, Korea denounced strongly here Thursday.

In a letter addressed to the president of the United Nations Security Council, Korean Ambassador to U.N. Choe Kwang-su also charged that the proposals are "a deceptive scheme to mislead world opinion", particularly in connection with the forthcoming Nonaligned Summit Conference scheduled for next month in Zimbabwe and the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

The letter, dated July 16, was distributed this morning (local time) to the delegates of 159 U.N. member countries by this month's president of the Security Council, Mr. Birabhongse Kasemsri, chief delegate of Thailand as its official circulating document.

It is a refutation of the letter addressed to the president of the Security Council by North Korean permanent observer Pak Kil-yon, respectively on June 24 and June 30, which contained the North Korean calls for three-way military talks among South and North Korea and the United Nations Command (UNC), and making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

Charging that North Korea has unilaterally suspended "for preposterous reasons" the already existing channels of dialogue between two Koreas since January 20 this year, Choe said that if North Korea is "genuinely interested in easing tensions and establishing peace on the Korean peninsula, it should immediately return to the Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks, and agree to hold the South-North summit meeting."

Citing the annual 1985 report of UNC (United Nations Command) to the Security Council, he emphasized that "the tensions and danger of war on the Korean peninsula do not stem from the purely defensive military posture of the Republic of Korea but from North Korea's reckless arms build-up and hostile policy toward the South."

He said that North Korea's proposal for three-way military talks contradicts the 1972 South-North joint communique which stipulates that the unification of Korea shall be achieved through independent efforts without external interference. "The view that the politico-military issues should be dealt with at the existing channels of South-North dialogue," he said.

"Furthermore, the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) properly deals with the issue of violations of the armistice agreement which North Korea proposed to discuss at the so-called three-way military conference," Choe stressed.

He pointed out that the UNC has already tabled at the MAC various tension-reducing measures, such as genuine demilitarization of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), mutual notification and observance of major military exercises and establishment of the mutual verification system in the joint security area of Panmunjom. "But unfortunately, North Korea has thus far not responded positively to these proposals," he condemned.

Mr Choe also said that North Korea's proposal for the creation of nuclear-free peace zone is "fundamentally deficient, as it disregards the realities on and around the Korean peninsula and the global valance of power in the region."

"In spite of their massive build-up of offensive military capabilities along the DMZ recently, North Korea ironically made the proposal in another desperate attempt to project itself as a peace-loving country before the international community," he said.

NKDP TO PROCEED WITH ANTITORTURE RALLIES

SK180043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The opposition forces are expected to go ahead with the projected anti-torture rallies across the nation in spite of the prosecution announcement Wednesday denying that a "sexual atrocity" had occurred at the Puchon Police Station.

Han Young-ae, a bureau chief at the main opposition NDP's Human Rights Commission, said yesterday that her party and nationwide opposition bodies will jointly hold an anti-torture rally at Myong-dong Cathedral tomorrow, as scheduled.

She claimed that the prosecution announcement can hardly be accepted as the truth, given the results of her party's own investigation.

"No dates for provincial rallies were set, but we will hold them as soon as possible," she added.

The prosecution announcement about the alleged "sexual assault" against a female criminal suspect by a Punchon policeman has brought serious embarrassment to leading officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In contrast, it has triggered anger among lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, who doubted its truthfulness.

The prosecution said Wednesday that the allegation turned out to be a fabrication designed to mar the credibility of government authorities. But the prosecution admitted that the femal labor activist was manhandled during interrogation.

DJP Spokesman Sim Myong-po, said briefly, "We feel regret. Such a scandal should never take place again." The spokesman has a "reputation" of issuing long comments on controversial issues.

A leading officer of the party sighed, saying, "Scandalous affairs take place whenever something was going to bear fuit."

NDP lawmakers said that the content of announcement was just what they had expected.

Rep. Pak Chan-jong, chairman of the party committee on human rights protection, claimed, "The trend of mutual distrust in our society will be aggravated further due to the prosecution announcement."

NO TAE-U DENOUNCES NKDP FOR 'AGITATING' PEOPLE

SK100017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Leading officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party went all out yesterday to attack the opposition camp in regard to the planned amendment of the Constitution.

Party chairman No Tae-u said, "The opposition camp is giving rise to political unrest and social confusion by agitating the people."

"They are agitating the people by claiming that only the constitutional amendment to adopt the direct presidential election formula is the cure-all for every problem," he argued.

He also said, "It was not because we have no power to protect the Constitution that we decided to rewrite it."

"We did so in a sincere bid to prevent disputes over the Constitution from arising again until the national unification," he said.

"The change in our policy on the constitutional issue means our efforts to achieve genuine development in democratic politics through dialogues and compromises," he said.

No made the remarks in a meeting of the party's "regional consultative council" chairmen held at the Central Political Training Institute in Karakdong.

While No was attacking the opposition camp at the institute, Reps. Yi Tae-sun, deputy secretary general, and spokesman Sim Myong-po severely criticized the opposition camp at the party headquarters.

Yi, who volunteered to meet reporters, alleged that the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is attempting to gloss over the truth of the delay of the inauguration of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment.

The attacks by the leading officers against the NDP followed a joint meeting of NDP head Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on Tuesday.

ELECTIONS POSSIBLE IN 1987 WITH NEW CONSTITUTION

SK110131 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Thursday that general elections under a revised constitution may be held in late 1987 or early 1988 if the ruling and opposition political parties reach an agreement on the constitutional revision bill before the end of this year.

"If the rival parties draft a compromise version of the revision of the basic law in the National Assembly within the end of this year, the revised constitution will be finalized through a national referendum early next year," No said in a round-table conference with representatives of the U.S. Heritage Foundation.

"Under the new constitution, elections will have to be finished by late next year or early 1988, the DJP leader said.

The ruling and opposition parties have agreed to establish a special committee in the National Assembly to revise the constitution

It was for the first time that the DJP leader mentioned concrete timing of elections in connection with constitutional amendment.

DJP spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po briefed reporters on the contents of the debate session which was attended by Edwin J. Feulner, chairman of the foundation which serves as a think-tank for the U.S. Government, and Richard V. Allen, director of the Heritage-affiliated Asian Studies Center who was President Ronald Reagan's former security adviser. The other participants from DJP were Reps. Na Ung-pae, chief policy coordinator, Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Hyon Hong-chu and Yi Chong-yul.

No said that the DJP will draw up its amendment bill to the constitution by the middle of next month and submit it to the National Assembly's regular session which begins on Sept. 20. "To this end, the DJP is collecting opinions from various walks of life on the basic law through dialogue and public hearing sessions," the DJP leader said.

With the amendment bill, he said, the government party will seek a compromise with the opposition parties in the National Assembly.

On the direction of the proposed revision of the constitution, No said his party has not decided on the form of the government. He said, however, that it is hard to understand the allegations by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party that only the direct presidential election is democracy." [quotation mark as received]

On the implementation of the local autonomy system next year, No said he expects many problems because it coincides with constitutional revision.

During the two-hour session, No and the U.S. participants discussed trade problems between Seoul and Washington and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

YI MIN-U REACTS 'AFFIRMATIVELY' TO ELECTION PLAN

SK120237 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday reacted affirmatively to the political schedule presented by ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u.

Meeting reporters at the NDP headquarters, Yi said, "It almost covers both our party's demand for constitutional revision in 1986 and a presidential election in 1987."

In a round-table conference with visiting representatives of the U.S. Heritage Foundation Thursday, No said that general elections under a revised constitution may be held in late 1987 or early 1988 if the ruling and opposition parties reach an agreement on amendment before the end of this year.

However, Yi noted, "The DJP doesn't make public its draft for the basic law revision. I want the ruling party to reveal its own formula before the people at the earliest date."

Meanwhile, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung denounced the DJP attempts to delay amendment of the Constitution.

Meeting the press at the headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, he stressed, "What's needed in deciding on the type of a new power structure is political determination. I think there is no reason to delay the choice of the government structure."

He went on, "By the end of September, the choice should be made."

DJP STAND ON CONSTITUTION, SUCCESSION VIEWED

SK130042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 86 pp 4, 5

[From the "Week in Review" column by staff reporter Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] The political schedule outlined by ranking officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party provided a glimpse in to the intricate workings of Korean politics.

Party Secretary General Chong Sun-duk said Thursday that it would be proper for the DJP to determine President Chon Tu-hwan's successor after resolving the issue of amending the Constitution.

Chong said he expects it (the selection of the successor) will be done in early 1987.

When reporters asked him about the possibility that party chairman No Tae-u might run for national leadership, the secretary general said it is true that the leader of any party has the advantage.

In a coincidence on the same day, No presented the outline of the political timetable.

In an open-round conference with representatives of the U.S. Heritage Foundation, he said constitutional revision will be finalized through a national referendum early next year, if rival parties reach an agreement.

No also said, "in such a case, a general election will be conducted under the new Constitution in late 1987 or early 1988 at the latest."

At a glance, the remarks made by Chong and No presented nothing new, because they only mentioned the basic principles.

Ruling and opposition parties agreed to revise the current basic law before the end of this year, and the Constitution demands an election be held in late 1987 or in early 1988.

President Chon's single seven-year term expires in February 1988, and the Constitution calls for a presidential election to be conducted 30-90 days before the expiration of the term of the incumbent President.

The remarks, however, carried considerable significance in many respects.

Political analysts said the remarks represented that a work on constitutional reform had been well underway in the ruling camp, although rival parties had procrastinated on the formation of the Special Constitution Revision Committee.

The analysts said the government and the ruling DJP must have maintained indepth consultations on the projected constitutional reform.

They theorized that without prior understanding from the government, the chairman and the secretary general of the ruling party could not have made such sensitive remarks.

The theory sounded convincing in light of the long-standing practice in which the political schedule was a taboo for party officials other than the party president. At present, President Chon concurrently heads the ruling DJP.

Meanwhile, the DJP secretary general hinted at the possibility that party chairman No stood a high chance of being nominated as Chon's successor.

The implication answered, although only partially, questions as to who would be the front-runner of the ruling party.

Political observers said that by scheduling the election as late as possible, the ruling camp was seeking to preclude possible sources of erosion on the leadership of President Chon who is now in the second half of his term.

The observers said if rival parties managed to revise the Constitution by the end of this year, there would be no reason to hold off the elections till late next year or early 1988.

The delay is designed to enable President Chon to lead the nation smoothly by curtailing the transition period, they said.

Observed from a different angle, however, the fulfillment of the political schedule presupposes an agreement between rival parties on constitutional revision.

Many political observers hesitated last week to answer the question. "Will ruling and opposition parties reach an accord before the end of this year?

The ruling DJP and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party are still at logger-heads over the proposed direct election of the president.

The ruling party repeatedly made it clear that it adamantly opposes the direct presidential election system whereas the opposition party showed no signs of backing off from its demand for direct presidential election.

The ruling DJP held what appeared to be public hearings in six major cities last week to take the pulse of the people on the projected constitutional reform.

An interim evaluation of the hearings showed that the presidential and parliamentary systems were competing fiercely as the form of the next government.

Those who advocated the presidential system commonly said the nation should adopt the system because the nation is militarily confronted by North Korea.

They also said conditions are not yet mature enough for the nation to implement the parliamentary system because the party system and the career civil service systems have yet to take firm root.

They, however, did not forget to point out the uncertainty that the presidential system might lead to dictatorship.

It is up to the people to decide whether the nation should adopt the presidential system, they said.

On the other hand, those who spoke for the parliamentary system asserted that as long as the nation is seeking democratic constitutional reform, it should implement the system, because it is suitable for ensuring democratic development.

They also pointed to "various shortcomings of the presidential system" by saying, "If you choose the direct presidential election system, you will be the master of the nation for only one day and the servants during the rest of the president's term."

Though the DJP said the hearings were designed to sample the opinions of various segments of society, it made apparent efforts to publicize the inadequacy of the presidential system.

Those who had observed the hearings said the ruling party is tilting toward the parlimentary system, although it is denying it.

This means an agreement on constitutionl reform remains far beyond the reach of rival parties.

Political observers said, "What if rival parties should fail to work out an agreement?

The question will continue to affect major political parties, none of which has two-thirds majority in the National Assembly, which is needed for approving a constitutional reform bill.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ON DJP RESHUFFLE

SK160003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Y Chae-hyong held talks with President Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, in sequence yesterday to discuss the current political situation and ways of revitalizing the government and DJP, DJP sources said.

Amid speculation that the ruling camp will conduct a major reshuffle of its hierarchy next month, the speaker met with President Chon, who also heads the DJP, for 80 minutes at Chongwadee following his meeting with No.

Emerging from his meeting with Chon, he told reporters that the Constitution should be revised through partisan agreement "by all means."

He said, "I feel that the prospect is bright for an amendment based on agreement between ruling and opposition parties. I think it should be administered by all means."

Yi said he felt during the meeting with the President that Chon hoped for an early settlement of the constitutional amendment issue at the Assembly.

"I felt that the ruling camp would not insist on maintaining the current Constitution, although the rival parties initially failed to produce a compromising version," he said.

Yi's visit to Chongwadae drew keen attention from political circles with regard to the projected reorganization in the hierarchy of the government and the DJP and the constitutional amendment issue.

DJP sources said the speaker was believed to have recommended to the President "programs to freshen up both the party and the government" to cope with the current situation.

Earlier in the day, DJP chairman No indicated that a reshuffle of leading party officers would be made after the party is now collecting in open debates in major cities since July 5.

The DJP leader told reporters, "The party will promote the reorganization of its hierarchy when we have completed formulating plans to cope with the current situation."

"I have expressed many times an intention to overhaul the party hierarchy if necessary and my position remains the same," he said.

He made the remarks as speculation flared up inside the party that a major reshuffle will be conducted next month to renew the party image, thus showing initiative in managing national politics.

However, he did not elaborate on when the reshuffle would come. He only said, "We will have to consider the reshuffle with enough time after we have completed drafting our amendment bill and other things."

The speculation came to surface after party leaders, including No, held a meeting with lawmakers elected in Seoul Friday. The lawmakers strongly called for "reform measures to renovate both the party and the government to gain the people's support."

KNP HEAD DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK100141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 6

[By Kim Sung-pok]

[Text] How will the Constitution be revised? -- It is a matter of national concern nowadays.

Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, said that the name of the game is "compromise." Any formula is acceptable as long as it is a device to prevent dictatorship, corruption and prolongation of power, the 54-year-old journalist-turned-politician stressed in an exclusive interview with THE KOREA TIMES.

As the leader of the third political party, Yi urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party to avoid extreme confrontation and seek compromise on constitutional reforms to avert a national crisis.

The following are excerpts of questions and answers.

Question: What do you have to say on the operation of the special parliamentary panel for constitutional amendment?

Answer: The committee should get down to business early. As you know, the DJP and the NDP are poles apart on how to allot the committee seats among political parties and whether or not to include independent lawmakers. They should each take one step back. There are 16 splinters in all. If we disregard them, it would be against political morality. At least one seat should be saved for them. And the rival parties should cease the ongoing 'outdoor' offenses and defenses with their assertions about constitutional reforms.

Q: Do you believe that a revision of the basic law on which rival political camps could agree can be made within this year?

A: Everyone should make his best efforts to make it possible. To this end, political leaders should forsake their selfishness and the parties must set aside their own interests.

Q: Your party and the NDP stick to the direct popular vote for the president, while the DJP flatly rejects it. Can the rival parties make a compromise?

A: To prevent a national disaster, the parties should commit themselves to overcoming the current crisis through compromise.

Q: Do you mean that you can back off from your demand for the direct poll for president?

A: I have the willingness to seek a mixed draft with the ruling camp if it is the way to save the situation. Many people want the direct presidential poll. But if there is a device to prevent dictatorship, corruption and prolongation of grip on power, I think it's not bad to seek a compromise draft. Of course, to make the compromise a success, the ruling party should discard the will to remain in power and the two Kims (Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam) of the NDP should give up the selfish desire of taking power.

Q: Where was the emphasis put in the KNP's draft for a new constitution?

A: The decentralization of power, the promotion of the people's basic rights, the strengthening of the parliament function, the ensurance of the judiciary independence, etc.

Q: What do you think should be necessarily revised in the current basic law?

A: The freedom of the press should be guaranteed, the parliamentary right for audit and inspection of state affairs should be revived, the chief justice should be elected by the judges of the Supreme Court and the presidential right to disband the House should be stripped from the president.

Q: What kind of plan has your party prepared to publicize your position on constitutional changes?

A: The publicity war by the DJP and the NDP will only be detrimental to the amendment by agreement. Our party will not go beyond the individual lawmakers' activities at their constituencies. We will watch ourselves, not to be embroiled in an outdoor publicity war.

Q: Which type of government structure do you guess the DJP will come out with?

A: I think that the ruling party prefers the parliamentary cabinet system. However, the DJP hasn't bared its concept on the power structure yet. It isn't fair and conducive to untying the tangle of politics.

Q: If the Constitution is revised, can President Chon Tu-hwan seek reelection to the presidency once more?

A: I am convinced that President Chon will keep his promise to the people that he will step down after his tenure expires in 1988. He should not make any attempt to hold power again. It is to pave the way for a peaceful power transfer which he promised repeatedly.

Q: Do you think DJP chairman No Tae-u will become the succesor to Chon?

A: I wouldn't like to comment on affairs of other party. But I think it desireable for the realization of party politics that the party leads politics ahead of the administration.

Q: What do you say about the NDP's proposal for a single draft on constitutional amendment by the opposition parties?

A: In fact, the drafts of our party and the NDP commonly demand the direct voting system, but there are many things that are different. I believe that a single draft of the KNP and the NDP would only impede a successful revision because the position of the rival camps will become so polarized. Our party should play an arbitrary role in the special House committee.

Q: What do you think of the two Kims?

A: They seem to be making haste to take power. And it's not good for them to give the impression that they may practice political retaliation if they take power.

Q: Will you run in the next presidential election?

A: I have no such thoughts. I worry day and night about how we can prevent a political disaster, make the '88 Olympics a success and develop our economy.

Q: Don't you have any plan to combine the Fraternity Club for National Revival and your party in preparation for the next general elections?

A: The club is a purely private organization to do commemorative works for the late president Pak Chong-hui. If there are members who want to become politicians, the KNP has opened its doors wide. We hope that many young political aspirants will enter the KNP.

Q: Do you have a willingness to concede the presidency of the KNP to J.P. (Kim Chong-pil, former chairman of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party) if he resumes political activity?

A: Personally, I have such a willingness. But the final decision will be made by our party. Above all, it is up to Mr Kim whether he will resume his political career or not.

Q: Do you think it desirable for Mr Kim to lead the KNP?

A: ...(Yi asked the interviewer with a smile, "What do you think?")

Q: How many seats in the National Assembly does your party expect to obtain in the next parliamentary elections?

A: The current National Assembly Election Law is for a two-party system. It should be revised to be favorable for a multi-party system. If so, I dare say that our party will win 50 seats, at least. As a matter of fact, the people cast their votes for the NDP as a form of resistance to the DJP in the last general elections. The NDP should not have the illusion that the people supported it all along. Now, the people don't want to see extreme confrontations between the DJP and the NDP. So I believe that they will support our party in the next elections.

Q: Opposition leaders assert that all the ills of the nation will be cured if democracy is realized. Is democracy a panacea?

A: It is important to define the concept of democracy correctly. A true democracy is one which puts the people first. Along with the democratizaton of politics, we should make efforts for the improvement of the livelihood of those in the low-income bracket. If we show democracy by actions, not by words, the social problems will be solved.

Q: Would you tell us your views on journalism?

A: What is no less important that the freedom of the press is the fairness of the press. Frankly speaking, I have a feeling of dissatisfaction over the mass media's tilting towards two parties. I hope that the mass media will have the generosity and fairness to reflect the voice of the third party when it sounds reasonable.

Q: What have you felt most difficult during your political career?

A: A politician must be able to compromise, be honest and compliment strong points of others. I think it most difficult to practice politics with those politicians who have no such qualities. In particular, our political climate is such that the people praise tough fighters as patriots while comtemptuously referring to compromisers as best men.

KNP Willing to Compromise

SK170112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The minor opposition Korea National Party yesterday indicated its willingness to back off from its long-standing demand for a presidential system based on direct election.

In an exclusive interview with THE KOREA HERALD, KNP President Yi Man-sop said the Constitution, should be revised by agreement between ruling and opposition parties to prevent a possible national catastrophe.

"Our party is prepared to compromise with the other party (the ruling Democratic Justice Party) to enable rival parties to amend the Constitution by agreement," Yi said.

"It is true that the majority of the people desire the presidential system and the direct election of the president. And we remain unchanged in our position that the president should be elected by a direct popular vote," he said.

"The ruling party, which adamantly opposes a direct presidential election, is expected to push for a parliamentary system. And the alternative to our demand is to achieve a compromise," Yi said.

By compromise, he means that the minor opposition is willing to agree to the parliamentary system, he said.

This is the first time the KNP leader hinted at a willingness to abandon the presidential system for the parliamentary system.

The remarks represented an about-face from the KNP's original position on the projected constitutional revision.

Late last month, the minor opposition party formally announced its draft of constitutional amendment, calling for the presidential system based on direct election.

The remarks are expected to have a reverberating impact on the political arena as a whole.

At present, rival parties sharply differ on the form of the next government, dimming prospects for constitutional rewriting by agreement.

Constitutional change requires a two-thirds majority in the 276-seat National Assembly and none of the three major parties hold a two-thirds majority, making it inevitable for political parties to form an alliance for constitutional reform.

"It is important to follow the opinions of the majority of the people. Political leaders, however, should be brave enough to lead public opinion when the nation is faced with a potential crisis," Yi said.

If rival parties reach an accord on constitutional reform, they can persuade the people to change their minds and agree to the accord, he said.

The most important thing is to inaugurate the Special Constitution Revision Committee without delay, he stressed.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, he said, should present a list of the names of its committee members without conditions.

"The delay in the formation of the committee is prompting the people to distrust all the politicians, and the NKDP should assume full responsibility for it," the KNP leader said.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, who control the NKDP, should outgrow their bigotry and self-righteousness and seek to develop democracy on a step-by-step basis, he said.

The minor opposition leader said the current National Assembly Election Law should be amended in accordance with the forthcoming constitutional amendment.

The amendments to the election law should be intended to prevent corrupt election and influence peddling and clear the way for the promotion of a multi-party system, he said.

Yi said the present two-seat electoral system should be redressed to enable each constituency to pick more than two lawmakers.

Commenting on the NKDP's demand for a one-seat electoral district system, he said the system is not appropriate because it only benefits the ruling party. (LJK)

DJP CLAIMS 365 DETAINEES RELEASED SINCE 29 MAY

SK150101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" cloumn]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party claimed yesterday that some 365 political detainees have been released since May 29, when the DJP chairman, No Tae-U, promised to "pay keen attention" to them in his meeting with New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u.

After hearing a report from secretary general Chon Sun-tok on the political detainees in a weekly meeting of key officers, No urged the NDP to help the Special Constitutional Revision Committee of the National Assembly be inaugurated as soon as possible.

Chong was briefed by the government authorities on the details of the political detainees in an earlier meeting.

No instructed the key officers to convey the party position to do its best in releasing political detainees to the major opposition party.

According to the secretary general, indictments were suspended for 166, and 167 detainees were released with the court decision on suspended sentences.

HENG SAMRIN-RYZHKOV MEETING IN HANOI REPORTED

BK170730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jul (SPK) -- A meeting between Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, and N.I. Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, took place recently in Hanoi, both coming there to attend the funeral of General Secretary Le Duan.

On this occasion, Chairman Heng Samrin briefed the Soviet leader on the comprehensive development that has been taking place in Cambodia during the past 7 years as well as the military victories scored by the Cambodian people over the reactionary forces.

The Cambodian leader deeply thanked the party and people of the USSR for their selfless assistance to the Cambodian people.

On behalf of the Soviet party and government, N.I. Ryzhkov highly appreciated the achievements made by the Cambodian people during these times under the leadership of the KPRP. He stressed that the Soviet party will exert itself to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

N.I. Ryzhkov also thanked the Cambodian people for the support they have given to the peace proposals of the USSR.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

'COMMUNIQUE' ON KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

BK170514 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Communique" of the Third Plenum of the Fifth KPRP Central Committee held from 10-16 July -- date of communique not given]

[Text] In a joyous atmosphere generated by the fact that people all over the country had just passed the 1985-86 dry season with new victories scored in the cause of national defense and construction -- thus further strengthening and developing the position of strength of the Cambodian revolutionary forces while the enemy's forces are declining, and while the entire party, all people, and all armed forces are actively implementing the 1986 rainy-season tasks in accordance with the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and of the second plenum of the party Central Committee -- the third plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee proceeded with great attention from 10 to 16 July and concluded its work successfully under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee.

The plenum thoroughly discussed and unanimously adopted a resolution on building the Cambodian working class into a genuine vanguard class in the cause of the Cambodian revolution and the policy regarding intellectuals. The plenum reached unanimous agreement after discussion on various important issues decided upon by the party Central Committee and regarded as the work program of the fifth party Central Committee. It discussed the political and economic training tasks of the comrade members of the party Central Committee. The party Central Committee also listened to a number of important reports concerning the development of the Cambodian revolution during the first 6 months of the year and the targets for the revolutionary tasks in the second half of 1986.

To joyfully welcome the success of the plenum, and with confidence in the party's leadership and the strength of national unity and international solidarity, cadres and party members must fully analyze and implement all resolutions adopted by the Central Committee. Cadres, party members, combatants, and people from all walks of life should valiantly strive to overcome all obstacles and successfully fulfill the defense tasks in the second half of the year to contribute to successful implementation of the 1986 economic-social program, thus constantly advancing our revolutionary cause.

HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

BK160619 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jul (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has just sent warm congratulations to Truong Chinh for his election to the post of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The message of the Cambodian leader says:

"We firmly believe that under the enlightened and shrewd leadership of the CPV, of which you are the leader, the heroic, talented, and patriotic Vietnamese people will achieve more and greater successes in the construction of their fatherland's advance toward socialism, thus contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

"May the ties of friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and peoples further develop and strengthen with each passing day."

The message wishes Truong Chinh good health, long life, and success in accomplishing his noble task.

CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT PHNOM PENH LE DUAN SERVICE

BK160435 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Funeral oration read by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim at 15 July Phnom Penh memorial service for CPV CC General Secretary Le Duan -- recorded]

[Text] We were deeply grieved to learn that Comrade Le Duan -- general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, eminent and close disciple of the late President Ho Chi Minh, famous leader of the Vietnamese party and state, valiant fighter of the national liberation movement and of the world's communist and workers movement, and prominent friend of the Cambodian people -- passed away at the age of 79 at 1530 on 10 July 1986 after a period of serious illness.

We are even more deeply grieved when remembering that at the recent fifth party congress, Comrade Le Duan brought to our party and people the noble sentiment of the Vietnamese party and people. However, today, the comrade is no more. This loss is extremely great. The grief resulting from it is unlimited. This mourning is not only of the fraternal Vietnamese party and people, but also of our party and people as well as the forces of national independence, peace, democracy, and socialism the world over.

Dear comrades and friends, Comrade Le Duan was born in 1907 in Binh Tri Thien Province which is a [words indistinct] with strong traditions of patriotism.

The life of Comrade Le Duan was closely linked with all the stages of development of the Vietnamese revolution under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party in the past and the CPV at present. With high revolutionary consciousness, Comrade Le Duan was the first [word indistinct] to follow the national liberation path mapped out by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc [words indistinct] and was one of the first party members of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc.

In 1931, when he was conducting revolutionary activities in (?north) Vietnam, the comrade was arrested and jailed by the colonialists. They sentenced him to 20 years imprisonment and detained him in Hanoi prison. In 1936, thanks to the struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and the victory of the People's Front in France, the colonialist authorities were forced to grant freedom to many revolutionary fighters, including Comrade Le Duan. Once freed, he conducted revolutionary activities in central Vietnam, striving to implement the principles of the party Central Committee and creating the Indochinese Democratic Front aimed at mustering and encouraging the masses against the colonialist reactionaries and the danger of fascism and war.

In 1937, he was appointed secretary of the Indochinese Communist Party Committee in central Vietnam, and from then until 1939 he made important contributions to expanding the revolutionary movement all over the country. In 1939, Comrade Le Duan was appointed member of the party Central Committee Standing Committee. That year, the world situation was very complex as the fascist forces were launching activities that daily increased the chance of a world war. [Words indistinct] the defense of the world's people as well as the peoples of the three Indochinese countries saw it necessary to reorient their activities to conform with the new situation. At the end of 1939, Comrade Le Duan, together with the other comrades in the party Central Committee Standing Committee, conducted the sixth plenum of the Indochinese People's Front [words indistinct] to mobilize the masses against imperialism and against the danger of world war while actively building up forces in preparation for the gradual advance of the revolutionary cause in the three Indochinese countries toward a new revolutionary stage.

In 1940 he was once again imprisoned by the French colonialists after being sentenced to 10 years in jail and sent for the 2d time to Con Dao prison. When the August 1945 revolution was successful, the revolutionary authorities brought the comrade back to carry on his activities. During that period, the French imperialists planned to return to Indochina. With the assistance of Britain and the United States, they set foot in south Vietnam. After going to Hanoi to join with the party Central Committee in launching the anti-French struggle, at the end of 1946 Comrade Le Duan was assigned by President Ho Chi Minh and the party Central Committee to go to south Vietnam where he was to organize and lead the anti-French struggle in the south.

At the second party congress in 1951, Comrade Le Duan was elected a member of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau. He was appointed secretary of the Southern party committee and then secretary of the Central Committee of the party for south Vietnam.

Through 9 years of resolute struggle, the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao peoples forced the French imperialists to sign the Geneva agreement of 1954 to end their war of aggression. However, this victory was not definitive. Only north Vietnam was liberated while south Vietnam remained under the control of the reactionary authorities, lackeys of imperialism. Comrade Le Duan continued activities in south Vietnam to carry forward the leadership of the revolutionary movement during those years full of hardships because of the savage [words indistinct] policy of the puppet administration [words indistinct] and the interventionist policy of U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Le Duan, staying with the people and relying on the support and protection of the people, worked hard to build and consolidate revolutionary bases in the rural areas as well as urban centers, preparing conditions for the struggle against the United States and its lackeys, the reactionary forces.

In 1960, the third party congress elected him member and first secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Political Bureau as well as secretary of the Central Army Party Committee. From then until 1975, in the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle, forcefully and resolutely displaying [words indistinct], the comrade, together with the rest of the Political Bureau and party Central Committee, pursued the line of independence and self-reliance and international solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, leading the people and revolutionary armed forces [words indistinct] while accepting the support and assistance of fraternal countries and progressive forces in the world, resolutely overcoming all tests and trials, winning definitive victory in the anti-U.S. struggle in Vietnam, and creating favorable conditions [words indistinct] for the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples to advance toward vanquishing the U.S. imperialists and their puppet administrations, wrestling back their rights to be the masters of their own countries and destiny.

At the fourth national party congress in 1976 and the fifth in 1982, Comrade Le Duan was reelected a member of the party Central Committee and of the Political Bureau and elected general secretary of the party Central Committee. From that point, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, the Vietnamese people and revolutionary Armed Forces won two wars provoked by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists and their lackeys, succeeding in firmly protecting the fatherland's borders and achieving great successes in economic restoration, reform, and development and cultural development along the socialist path. At the same time, they provided many-sided and effective support and assistance to the Cambodian and Lao peoples.

Through nearly 60 years of revolutionary activities, Comrade Le Duan constantly upheld his brilliant example of unquestioned loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, his unshakeable belief in the just cause of the nation and working class, and of his close combination of genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism. He sacrificed all his life to the cause of national liberation and reunification and advancing the whole country to socialism. At the same time, he made great contributions to the movement for national liberation and the international communist and workers movement.

He untiringly built and consolidated the alliance between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, making this special relationship a valuable asset in the political and spiritual life of the three peoples. He constantly fostered the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to contribute to strengthening the world socialist community. He persistently struggled to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time made valuable contributions to the theory of the world revolutionary movement.

The great contributions of Comrade Le Duan have been highly valued by fraternal and friendly parties and states. For those contributions, Comrade Le Duan was awarded various high distinctions by friendly countries, including the Angkor Order, the highest distinction of the PRK.

Dear comrades and friends, Cambodia and Vietnam are neighbors. The two peoples have shared almost the same plight and, more than once, helped and supported each other against common enemies.

Since the creation of Marxist-Leninist parties, the solidarity between the two nations has become closer and closer. The peoples and armed forces of the two countries, sharing a grain of salt, a bowl of rice, and sorrow and happiness, stood shoulder to shoulder in the battles against the French colonialists, then the U.S. imperialists until they gained victories together.

After the overthrow of the genocidal Maoist Pol Pot regime by our people with the assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people, the relationship between our two parties, states, and nations has been consolidated more and more and witnessed new fine development. The two peoples care for each other's development in all fields, rejoice at each other's victories, and are concerned about each other's difficulties, pains, and losses.

In the past few days a general grief has covered our country. Not only are we grieved because of our close relationship as described above, but also because we feel deep respect, warmth, and affection for Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who treasured, consolidated, and developed the special relations between our two parties and nations and especially because, despite his advanced age and poor health, the comrade personally attended the two party congresses we held after liberation, during which he gave our party much valuable advice.

Therefore, together with all our party members, combatants, and people, we would like to share this grief with the Vietnamese comrades and brothers and pledge to unite even more closely with the fraternal Vietnamese party, state, Army, and people. We firmly believe that the heroic Vietnamese people and Vietnamese Army under the leadership of the glorious CPV will surmount all trials and gain achievements in their national construction and defense, thus making Vietnam 10 times more beautiful, as expressed in the sacred statement of the great President Ho Chi Minh and desired by beloved and esteemed Comrade Le Duan.

Dear comrades and friends, esteemed Comrade Le Duan is gone forever, but his cause will live on. As we bid farewell to the comrade, let us transform this grief into strength and look to the future.

The entire party, learning from the precious example of Comrade Le Duan, must strive to temper and heighten the characters of the communist fighters, making them absolutely loyal to the cause of the working class and people, determined in the revolutionary struggle, and unretreating before difficulties. They must set the pace in the tasks of national defense, preserving revolutionary gains and advancing the country step-by-step through the transitory period to socialism. The entire Army and people must strive to implement all immediate tasks and continue to strengthen the control of the revolution at the border and throughout the country, weakening the enemies with each passing day until they can no longer rear their heads again, at the same time, striving to accelerate production and practice thrift [words indistinct] of the rainy season, carrying out the socioeconomic program of 1986 -- the 1st year of the 5-year economic restoration and development plan -- and advancing gradually toward bringing prosperity to the country, and happiness, well-being, and a modern life to the people.

For this -- enhancing the strength of revolution in the three Indochinese countries -- constitutes a most effective and sensible way to pay tribute to beloved and esteemed Comrade Le Duan.

CHEA SIM CONDOLENCES ON FAIDANG LOBALIAYAO DEATH

BK170655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jul (SPK) -- Upon learning about the death of Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, expressed his most grievous condolences in a message to Souphanouvong, chairman of the SPC and Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee. The Cambodian leader wrote:

"Faidang Lobaliayao, revolutionary fighter and eminent son of the Lao people, fought resolutely and tirelessly for national liberation against the feudalists, French colonialists, Japanese militarists, and imperialist aggressors.

"The Cambodian people value highly the sacrifices he made for the reconciliation of his multinational people and in the struggle against the common enemies.

"His death is a great loss for the Lao people as well the Cambodian people. We are firmly determined to turn this grief into concrete activities aimed at further strengthening and developing the ties of friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our two peoples for socialism, peace, and security in the world."

Phnom Pehn Tribute

BK171359 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1159 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 17 -- Various Kampuchean delegations paid their last respects to Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, at the Lao Embassy in Phnom Penh Thursday afternoon.

The National Assembly and state delegation was led by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Natonal Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland. The front delegation was led by Ros Chun, candidate member of the party Central Committee and general secretary of the front, and the delegation of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association by its President Neou Samom.

7TH INDOCHINA COOPERATION CONFERENCE OPENS

BK170636 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Phnon Penh, 17 Jul (SPK) -- In the spirit of the summit conference held in Vientiane in February 1983, the Seventh Conference on Economic and Cultural Cooperation of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos began its work in Phnom Penh yesterday morning.

The Cambodian delegation was led by Peng Pat, deputy minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries; the Vietnamese delegation was led by Tran Quoc Manh, vice chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Cambodia and Laos; and the Laotian delegation was led by Soulima Bounleut, vice chairman of the LPDR State Planning Commission.

Also present were Ngo Dien and Pheli Khounlaleuk, ambassadors of Vietnam and Laos to Cambodia respectively.

Speaking at the opening session, Cambodian Minister of Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries Tang Saroem expressed great satisfaction at the fruitful development of economic and cultural cooperation between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in the economic and cultural restoration of each respective country as well as the mutual assistance, particularly that given to the Cambodian people in eliminating the consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

He voiced his firm belief that the current conference will help successfully accelerate the implementation of all agreements signed during the Vientiane summit.

LEADERS GREET LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG ON BIRTHDAY

BK160617 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jul (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, and Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, recently sent their warm greetings to Souphanouvong, chairman of the Council of State and Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, on his 77th birthday.

In a message, the Cambodian leaders noted, for instance:

"Under your clear-sighted leadership, the fraternal Lao people have spared no efforts in consolidating the relations of militant friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world."

In conclusion, the message wished the Lao leader happiness, good health, and long life as well as more and greater successes in his noble tasks.

POLITICAL BUREAU MEETS; WELCOMES MPRP CONGRESS

BK240211 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Communique of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau -- date not given]

[Text] During its 21 June 1986 meeting, the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee heard a report. The report was presented by Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Control Commission, who headed a delegation of the KPRP to the 19th MPRP congress in Ulaanbaatar, the MPR, from 28 to 31 May 1986.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciated the experience and analysis of the congress on the domestic and foreign situation. The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciated the strategic line of the MPRP in the economic, scientific, and technological development plan for 1986-90 and its task orientation from now to the year 2000, which is an important and profoundly significant orientation for Mongolia itself as well as the international community.

Through the political report of the 19th MPRP Congress, it can be noted that the MPR, which has followed the socialist line since its liberation in 1921, has defended and built itself into a socialist state without going through the capitalist stage and has won great successes and made great achievements in all fields, especially in strengthening and building an advanced socialist society in the country. Moreover, the major objectives of the foreign policy pursued by the MPRP have showed the consolidation of the internal unity of the socialist community, first of all the stand of solidarity and unity with all parties in the Asian and Pacific region aimed at maintaining peace, stability, and security in the region and the world.

The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee holds that thanks to enlightened party leadership, to the geographical situation which is an excellent economic basis, to the fact that they firmly adhere to the authentic spirit of proletarian internationalism and love independence and peace, and to the powerful growth of their economic, scientific, technological, and cultural potentials and the deepening and accelerating tempo of the industrialization of their country, the people, communists, farmers, workers, and youths of the MPR will achieve invaluable success in building the material and technical foundations of an advanced and powerful socialism in their country in the not too distant future.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee agreed with and highly appreciated the outcome of the friendly talks between Comrade Chan Seng and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and of his talks with Comrade Namsray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. These talks evaluated the development of the KPRP as well as the strengthening and expansion of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the Cambodian and Mongolian parties and peoples.

The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee regards all peace initiatives and material and moral support of the Mongolian party, government, and people for the party, government, and people of the PRK as an important contribution to the defense and construction of its fatherland in the gradual advance through the transitory period toward socialism, and as a great contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and the world.

VODK WANTS SRV PULLOUT, CALLS LE DUAN 'MURDERER'

BK120415 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Article": "Vietnamese Leader Le Duan Has Died"]

[Text] Vietnamese leader Le Duan died on 10 June at the age of 79. Under what conditions did this Vietnamese leader die? People are well aware of the situation.

1. Le Duan died in a situation in which more than 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers, more than 50,000 Vietnamese administrative personnel, and over 700,000 Vietnamese nationals have been occupying Cambodia, sowing great destruction and committing barbarous crimes against the innocent Cambodian nation and people for the past almost 8 years. Le Duan thus died as a great murderer of the Cambodian nation and people.

2. Le Duan died at a time when more than 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers and over 50,00 Vietnamese administrative staff are seriously bogged down on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia as they have been for the past almost 8 years.

There is no sign as to when the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors will be able to extricate themselves from this situation; they have been bogging down deeper and deeper.

Le Duan died at a time when Vietnam and the Vietnamese people are facing serious difficulties -- financial, economic, social -- and the people's living standards are deteriorating. The world considers Vietnam and the Vietnamese people the poorest in the world.

3. Le Duan died at a time when Vietnam and all the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders have been denounced and condemned by the world from every direction for the past almost 8 years because of their agression, occupation,and annexation of Cambodian territory.

All these are facts surrounding Le Duan's death. Le Duan died as a great murderer and the one responsible for the great suffering of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people and the Cambodian people. This has tarnished his name and Vietnam's image. Now that Le Duan is gone, will his successors continue along his path? If they do, they will encounter the same situation: disaster and suffering. The only way for Le Duan's successors is:

1. To stop the aggression in Cambodia; withdraw all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the reasonable CGDK'S 8-point peace proposal.

2. Pool all human and other resources to build Vietnam and improve the Vietnamese people's daily life.

3. Have peaceful relations with all neighboring countries to ensure peace in Southeast Asia.

All this depends on those who take over from Le Duan. The responsibility of leading Vietnam after Le Duan is in their hands and no one else's.

DK ARMY ATTACKS BATTAMBANG SUBURB, FIRES ROCKETS

BK160122 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" features]

[Excerpt] On the night of 12 July, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy Kbal Khmaoch Township in the western surburb of Battambang City in a three-pronged assault. The first prong swept the Vietnamese aggressors from Moan Haeu Village down to Kbal Khmaoch Township; the second swept them from Moan Haeu Villiage toward Roka Monastery; and the third from the Kbal Khmaoch Reservior and linked up with the others in Kbal Khmaoch Township.

After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated and controlled the three prongs, liberating 10 villages all together, namely: Prey Totoeng, Haisan, Prey Dach, Prey Roka, Vat Rung, O Cha, Moan Haeu, Kbal Khmaoch, Chrey, and Vat Roka Villages. We killed three and wounded six Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a commune office building and some war materiel.

Simultaneously with this action, we fired four 107-mm rockets into Battambang City, causing panic and confusion inside the town and prompting the Vietnames forces to fire all kinds of artillery barrages at random the whole night until dawn. [passage omitted]

PHNOM PENH-BATTAMBANG RAIL UNDER CONSTANT THREAT

BK130903 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Phnom Penh-Battambang Railway Line Is Under Constant Threat"]

[Text] On 29 June, our national army on the east Battambang battlefield attacked a Vietnamese train between Ta Phde and Kouk Trom. We destroyed a locomotive, 16 train cars, and all the goods on this train. We killed or wounded 67 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed many weapons. This is another brilliant achievement of our national army this rainy season.

The Phnom Penh-Battambang railway line is a major target of our attacks because it is the most important transport line to western Cambodia. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors use this line to move weapons, ammunition, and all kinds of materiel from Phnom Penh to their troops. This line is also used for transporting rice, paddy, and other products plundered from our people in this area, particularly in Battambang Province, to Vietnam. Grasping well the directive of our DK National Army Supreme Command, during the past few years our national army has been carrying out activities to cut this transport line by ambushing Vietnamese goods trains and destroying tracks and bridges. This has choked the Vietnamese transport activities.

This situation has greatly worried the Vietnamese. They have tried to defend and repair this line while their Soviet masters and some East European countries have supplied steel and other materiel to repair the line. This is because they all realize that if this railroad is cut, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia will be seriously affected -- as would the Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. However, no matter how hard the Vietnamese and their allies have tried, the Vietnamese have not been able to use this line as they would have wished. When they repair the rear part, we destroy the front part; and if they repair the front part, we destroy the rear part. So this important transport line of the Vietnamese enemy is under constant threat.

That is why at the end of the past eighth dry season, the Vietnamese withdrew Cambodian soldiers from this line and replaced them with Vietnamese troops to tighten up defense of the line to prevent our national army from attacking and destroying it. However, this rainy season our forces have continued to successively attack this line according to our plans.

On 19 June, our forces destroyed three railway bridges: a 30-meter bridge at Kaoh Cha, a 15-meter bridge at Ta Moev; and the 60-meter Ta Mam bridge. We also cut the railroad track at five places over a total of 85 meters between Trom and Ta Phde villages on the Moung-Pursat battlefield. On 27 June, our national army destroyed bridges at five places between (Chnhiev) and Kouk Trom over a total of 120 meters. On 28 June, we destroyed the railroad track at eight places between Krang Skea and Slat totaling 160 meters. On 3 July, our national army cut 225 meters of railroad track between Kbal Say and Kouk Trom. So the Vietnamese cannot defend this line, which is under constant threat. The Vietnamese cannot use it at will. Even if they manage to use it sometimes, they frequently come under attack from our national army and guerrillas. The recent attack against the train between Ta Phde and Kouk Trom is a case in point.

These attacks to destroy the railroad and disrupt the Vietnamese transport activities are very important. They are direct attacks to destroy weapons and ammunition and the rice supply of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in western Cambodia. That is why Vietnamese troops along the border in Western Cambodia generally lack ammunition and food. They go hungry.

This has led some of them to desert; others, unhappy with their superiors, frequently quarrell and revolt. These attacks against the Vietnamese transport line and convoys have a great impact on the Vietnamese aggressor forces. Our national army will continue to attack more vigorously the Vietnamese means of transport and their transport lines, particularly the Phnom-Battambang railway line, to choke the Vietnamese activities even further until they are completely severed. This is a major factor in achieving final victory against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

GENERAL BECOMES MONK AFTER SPLIT WITHIN KPNLF

BK160055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Khmer military leader Gen Dien Del will enter the monkhood on Sunday in a ceremony organised in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front camp of Site 2.

Gen Dien Del said yesterday that after working and fighting against the Vietnamese for seven years he was ready to devote his time to Buddhist teachings.

He told the POST that since Buddhist Lent starts on July 21, he will enter the monkhood on July 20, a Sunday, at Rithisen camp.

Gen Dien Del said he had not decided how long he would remain a monk and would not say why he had decided to become one.

A KPNLF source said, however, that Gen Dien Del has been under considerable pressure following the split within the faction between its leaders, Son Sann, and military commander Gen Sak Sutsakhan.

FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH VIETNAM CELEBRATED

PASASON Article

BK171104 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Effective Cooperation" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, July 17 (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON, organ of the LPRP CC, today issued an article commemorating the 9th anniversary of the signing of Laos-Vietnam friendship Treaty.

The article said that Laos and Vietnam have enjoyed a long-standing tradition of friendship, solidarity and mutual assistance, and based on this fact, on July 18, 1977, a treaty of friendship and all-round cooperation was signed.

The paper stressed that in the past nine years, the two countries have helped each other in many fields, and through the interaction, the Lao side receives considerable nonrefundable forms of aid from the Vietnam side.

Touching on the developoment of Lao-Vietnam relations, the article said that after the Indochinese countries' summit opened on February 12-13, 1983 in Vientiane, the all-round cooperation between the two countries has been even more developed. Especially the cooperation between Laos and Vietnam has been developed to the grass-roots following the forming of twin provinces.

The twin provinces are now concentrating their efforts in agricultural, minor industrial production and well as in handicraft work in order to reduce imported goods.

SRV Help Praised

BK171715 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Article: "Effective Cooperation and Assistance"]

[Text] Mutual friendship, solidarity, and assistance between Laos and Vietnam have existed since ancient times — especially during the struggle to drive out the French colonialists from our two countries, the national liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialists, and the national defense and construction of our independent countries at present. On 18 July 1977, the governments of the two countries signed a treaty of friendship and all-round cooperation. This treaty has existed for 9 full years already.

Over the past 9 years, our two countries have assisted and cooperated with each other in several fields. The Lao side in particular has received tremendous gratis assistance from the SRV. For example, in the transporting of goods, materials, and technical equipment, Vietnam has given gratis goods to and exchanged goods with our country. The SRV has assisted our country in surveying, mapping out, and implementing plans; in outlining technical and economic development projects and social and economic enterprises, including such projects in the agricultural, irrigation, hydroelectric, geological, telecommunications, housing, school and hospital building, and warehouse and oil depot construction fields; and in assigning Vietnamese experts to work here and train our technicians and workers.

In building foundations, the SRV has assisted in building numerous enterprises with its loans, combined with counterpart funds acquired locally, in the agricultural, irrigation, and hydroelectric fields, for example. The two countries have also cooperated with each other in exploiting forests and gypsum deposits and in building and repairing Route No. 9.

Since the summit meeting of the three Indochinese nations in Vientiane on 22 and 23 February 1983, the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries has developed to a new stage. Vietnam and Laos have set up many twin provinces to promote cooperation in various fields down to the grassroots level. Vientiane capital has since then been twinned with Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and Vientiane Province with Hai Hung Province since 1985. As a result, Hai Hung Province has assisted Vientiane Province in conducting surveys and to map out plans for four projects -- for example, in setting up a plan to build a new Vientiane capital capable of accommodating 30,000 inhabitants on 2,000 hectres of land, a plan to build a sugar refinery, and a project to establish a 20-hectare tree sapling center. Experts from Hai Hung Province have assisted Vientiane Province in mapping out these plans and overcoming various difficulties.

In addition, the other Lao and Vietnamese twinned provinces have also assisted and exchanged a large volume of goods with one another. At present, the mutual assistance and cooperation between the two countries is serving to further promote the twinning of respective localities in the countries for agricultural production, aimed at resolving food supply problems, and small industrial and handicraft production, especially of essential goods to reduce imports from capitalist countries. They have also increased the exchanges of goods, encouraged each other to carry out production, and assisted each other in restoring important material and technical foundations aimed at serving agricultural production and improving living conditions of the peoples in the two countries.

SIAM RAT COMMENTS ON SRV LEADERSHIP CHANGE

BK170942 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Jul 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Vietnam Has a New Leadership"]

[Text] Many people heaved a sigh of relief last week when they heard of the death of the 79-year-old general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, for they thought that the era of agony and hardship in Vietnam would come to an end. Le Duan, who succumbed to a terminal ailment, was known for his adherence to the extreme Stalinist style of socialism which has brought economic calamity to the Vietnamese people and a policy of military aggression against neighboring countries, including Thailand.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam last Monday held an extraordinary session at which Truong Chinh, a member of the party's politburo, was elected the party's new general secretary. Truong Chinh, 79, is notorious for his cruelty against farmers and landlords during the last reform period in North Vietnam. He was responsible for the massacre of hundreds of thousands of people and the imprisonment of many Vietnamese in labor camps which caused him to be dismissed from his post of party general secretary. Now he has returned to the no. 1 position in Vietnam again. His return to power has ruined the sense of optimism among observers.

With his age of 79 and his obstinate adherence to communism coupled with his belief in the use of force to settle problems, the new Vietnamese leader has not put Vietnam's neighbors at ease, especially in connection with the Cambodian conflict. However, it is too early to say that Vietnam will implement its self-destructive policy forever because the Communist Party will convene its Sixth Congress in November to decide whether Truong Chinh will keep the post of general secretary.

The reformist and pragmatist groups of younger generations will have to try harder to penetrate into the Vietnamese leadership. The struggle for power between the party members of the new and old generations will not have any effect on the Cambodian problem. However, the new leadership that will emerge after the upcoming party congress will have to tackle the economic problems for the people first before touching the question of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

SITTHI ON MOVES AGAINST FARM ACT, PROTECTIONISM

BK170751 BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Jul 86 pp 1, 32

[Text] Thailand will campaign for the United States to exclude rice from the provisions of the Farm Act and make an all-out effort to uproot protectionism, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this morning.

Thailand's objectives will be made clear to 13 other non-subsidising, agricultural countries due to meet in Phatthaya next week, Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi added.

The deputy premier and foreign minister made the disclosure after opening a two-day seminar on "Mass Media and the Search for Solutions to Thailand's Economic Problems."

Though critical of the controversial U.S. Farm Act, ACM Sitthi expressed hope of some change for the better in U.S. agricultural policies after the elections scheduled in May of the U.S. House of Representatives.

"I hope the situation will get better after the elections," he said.

The meeting of 14 non-subsidising countries taking place in Phatthaya from next Wednesday through Friday was initiated by ACM Sitthi and subsequently received strong support from Australia.

The seminar that opened this morning was organised by the Foreign Ministery and is being attended by some 50 journalists, including Thais and Bangkok-based foreign correspondents.

ACM Sitthi pointed out to the seminar that Thai exports had improved satisfactorily during the first five months this year.

The value of Thai exports during the period amounted to 9,300 million baht, or a 12 percent increase compared with the 8,300 million baht they earned during the same period last year.

At the same time, trade deficits and import values had dropped due to an appreciation of the Japanese yen and a decrease in oil prices, he added.

In all, the economic condition of Thailand is improving with confusions of the recent past ironed out, he said.

"Though protectionism remains an obstacle to our development, the latest reduction of oil prices and interest rate this month offer opportunity for us to compete better in the world market," he said.

But Thailand cannot rely solely on the workings of oil prices, he cautioned.

"The Government is continuously looking for measures to counter protectionism. Apart from our own effort, we have also joined hands with other ASEAN countries," he said.

The Foreign Ministry has paved the way for increased external economic relations, particularly with the African and Latin American countries, he added.

To obtain better understanding among all concerned, the ministry has also worked closely with the private sector, through associations rallying fishermen, fruit and vegetable exporters, he said.

The ministery does not only work on political but also economic affairs of the country, he said. "Both go together."

CPT REPORTEDLY PREPARING FOR URBAN INSURGENCY

BK180052 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jul 86 p 1 [by The Changkhadikit]

[Text] The outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), now regarded as Soviet-oriented, has set up its clandestine headquarters in Bangkok to operate an urban insurgency, infiltrate domestic and international organisations and set up a front called the Thai Democratic Solidarity Group (TDSG).

Disclosing the above, intelligence sources reported that the TDSG has sent to Europe two communist party members to contact European communist parties and obtain their cooperation and that of so-called "liberal" or "human rights" or "social justice" bodies.

One of the GPT delegates is a medical doctor who has attended to the sick and wounded among the insurgents in the jungles and who is known by the code-name of "Comrade Chai." The other who has come out of the jungles and gone to Europe with the doctor is known as "Comrade To."

The doctor has reportedly visited Europe several times in the past two years, the latest in February, 1986.

In June this year the Klum Samanchan Prachachon Thai,as th TDSG is known in Tahi, reportedly held a meeting to discuss current policy on urban revolutionary strategy and on TDSG leaflets.

Five prominent Communists who have come out of the jungle but have not reported themselves to the authorities, including the doctor, have been identified as leaders of the underground activities.

The TDSG has reportedly infiltrated organisations set up by pulbic spirited people to combat official corruption, fight for human rights, conduct religious works, and strive for improvements in society, according to the intelligence reports. The infiltrators who keep their communist affiliatins secret from other members of the organisations try to give ideas and directions which would help them achieve their objectives.

The centre of the urban revolutionary group is Bangkok, the sources said, but the intention is to operate in the other cities and towns of the country, with instructions orginating from the headquarters here.

Among the groups the TDSG has contacted is alleged to be Amnesty International and Thai intelligence agents have obtained full information on the Thais who have been feeding data which led Amnesty to ask for the release of Surachai Sae Dan convicted on communist and arson charges.

Thai authorities are keeping a close watch on a Thai who had been an activitst during his student days at Thammasat University, was involved in various riots and demonstrations, joined a socialist political party, fled into the jungles, joined the CPT and returned without reporting to the authorities. He and his wife have allegedly been responsbile for providing to foreign organisations materials considered detrimental to Thai national interests.

The authorites have also been watching the movements of a man who is said to be Amnesty representative for Asian Affairs, sources said.

Considering the potential dangers posed by the urban activitie of the CPT, the TDSG and th organisations they have infiltrated to the safety, sovereignty and constitutional institutions of Thailand, it is believe that a full report on the situation has been submitted to top responsible authorities for study and consideration of action.

MUSEUM DISPLAYS PIECES OF U.S. F-8 DOWNED IN 1966

BK180110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] On 17 July 1966, President Ho Chi Minh issued a historic appeal which included the statement: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." Heeding his appeal, on 19 July 1966 the Song Da Air Defense Group shot down an F-8U aircraft of the U.S. aggressors, which had violated the airspace of southern Hanoi, before it had time to commit any crimes. The Hanoi People's Committee presented the group with a banner bearing the inscription "Scoring the first exploit in response to Uncle Ho's appeal."

On the 20th anniversary of President Ho's historic appeal, the Air Defense Command has presented the Ho Chi Minh Museum with pieces of the downed F-8U and the said award banner as a contribution to the museum's collection of artifacts.

THAI 'SLANDER' ON ARMY INTRUSIONS REJECTED

OW171553 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- Vietnam News Agency is authorized to categorically reject Thailand's recent slander about Vietnamese Army volunteers' intrusions into Thai territory.

According to foreign sources on July 15, 1986 the Thai Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that from June 8 to July 4, 1986, Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea made six intrusions into Thai territory, killing at least six Thais, blowing up one bridge and shelling many artillery rounds into Thailand.

This slanderous act of the Thai authorities was obviously aimed at covering the frequent violations of Thai aircraft and boats of the Kampuchean air and water territory, and the penetration of Pol Pot remnants back into Kampuchea for sabotage as repeatedly denounced by the Kampuchean news agency SPK.

This slander was also designed to distract public opinion form th U.S.-Thai joint military manuoevre "Cobra Gold-86", the biggest ever, currently conducted close to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

NHAN DAN HAILS VIETNAM-USSR RELATIONS

BK180615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 17 July editorial: "A New, Important Manifestation of the SRV-USSR Militant Solidarity and Comprehensive Cooperation]

[Text] Our entire party, Armed Forces, and people were extremely moved by the high appreciation of and sincere sentiments toward our revolutionary cause expressed by our brothers and friends throughout the five continuents during the funeral service for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. We were particularly moved by the close comradeship and unshakable militant solidarity demonstrated by the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union to our party, government, and people on this occasion.

The contents of the message of condolences of the Soviet party and state; the visit by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev and many other comrade leaders to the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow to pay homage to Comrade Le Duan; and the visit by a high-level Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to attend Comrade Le Duan's funeral have brought us profound fraternal sentiments and extremely valuable support.

The communique on the activities of the Soviet party and government delegation in the SRV constituted a new, important manifestation of Vietnam-USSR militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation. The cordial talks between the Soviet party and government delegation and our party and state leaders headed by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, clearly affirmed the lines and strategies of the CPSU and the CPV aimed at continuously strengthening and developing the firm friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, and at consolidating by all means the solidarity of the entire socialist community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two sides exchanged views on Vietnam-USSR cooperation and on their coordinated measures to implement the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and to raise the quality and effectiveness of that cooperation.

On our side, all echelons and sectors should understand ever more clearly the importance of that cooperation in order to resolutely change the system of management, more satisfactorily perform their work, and strive to implement scrupulously all that has been signed and obtain good and practical results.

Amid an atmosphere of close comradeship and complete unanimity at the talks, our party and state once again expressed full support for the vigorous efforts of the party, state, and laboring people of the Soviet Union to accelerate economic and social development in their country. The Soviet party and state supported the efforts of the CPV, LPRP, and KPRP to constantly strengthen solidarity and unanimity and uphold the banner of national independence and socialism. The Soviet party and state also voiced strong support for the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The two sides noted that the world situation continues to be tense and stressed that nothing is more important than to avert the danger of a nuclear war caused by the aggressive forces of imperialism headed by the United States. The two sides also noted that the situation in the Asia-Pacific region is causing great concern.

With that complex background, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal countries are advocating the need to maintain and intensify political dialogue and continuing to seek every possible way to achieve arms limitation, remedy the world situation, ensure constructive cooperation among nations, prevent nuclear war, and preserve peace.

This is a scrupulous attitude that reflects our sense of responsibility and is consistent with the interests of mankind and the common trend in the world. This is also a difficult and complex struggle. However, our just cause, peace, and revolution will eventually triumph.

The recent activities of the Soviet party and government delegation in our country manifested the Soviet Union's clear and loyal spirit of socialist internationalism. Let us express our profound gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted, valuable, great, and effective support and assistance to our people in the past struggle for national liberation as well as in the present struggle for the construction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union is always the cornerstone of our party and state's foreign policy, a profound aspiration of our people, and an important guarantee to the victory of our revolution. We rejoice at the new development and fruitful results of the Vietnam-USSR friendship.

Combining the nation's strength with that of our time, our people will constantly consolidate the special relations among the three Indochinese countries, strengthen and promote our friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, fulfill satisfactorily the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland, and record practical achievements in honor of the sixth party congress, thus making worthy contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

TRUONG CHINH CONGRATULATED BY FOREIGN LEADERS

OW171855 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- President Truong Chinh has received more congratulations from abroad on his recent election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

The messages are from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee; and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Awarded by Foreign Countries

OW171001 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, has been awarded the following high distinctions by fraternal countries in recent years:

The Lenin Order by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on Jan. 24, 1982 for his active participation in the revolutionary movement, his great contributions to the development and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Sukhe Bator order by the Presidium of the great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia on Feb. 17, 1982.

The National Gold Order by the Lao People's Democratic Republic on July 13 the same year.

The Jose Marti order by the Republic of Cuba on Oct 13, 1982.

The Diamond-Studded Flag Order by the party and state of the People's Republic of Hungary on Nov 21, 1984.

The Angkor Order by the party and state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on Sept. 1, 1985.

FURTHER ON CONDOLENCE MESSAGES ON LE DUAN

OW171007 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- More messages have been sent from abroad to condole with Vietnamese leaders over the death of party General Secretary Le Duan.

They came from the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party, Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of thee Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, George E. Jackson, secretary of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAICV) and president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Sarhawi Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia El Hama and Rio de Ore (Polisario), and Ja'far Qussin Hammoudi, head of the foreign affairs bureau of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

Other messages of condolences have been sent by the Executive Committee of the Swiss Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, the Irish nationalist group "Wolfe Tone" based in London, the Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam of Lund (Sweden) and the Vietnamese resident's union in France.

Note of Thanks

OW170912 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

["Note" of thanks from the CPV Central Committee; the SRV National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers; and the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee; the SRV National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers; and the VFF Central Committee wish to extend their sincere thanks to our compatriots nationwide and abroad; the Vietnam Socialist Party; the Vietnam Democratic Party; mass organizations; cultural, art, scientific, technological, and press organs; religious and social organizations; central and local organs; the Armed Forces; the people's security forces; notables; members of the diplomatic corps; and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi for sending letters and messages of condolences and wreaths and attending the memorial service and funeral of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

[Dated] 16 July 1986

AUSTRALIA

PM WANTS BRITISH ACTION AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

BK180748 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has called on Britian to introduce sanctions against South Africa in a bid to help avoid a mass boycott of the Commonwealth Games.

Mr Hawke said he believed Mrs Thatcher was coming under increasing pressure from within Britian to announce sanctions. He also said there were indications that the United States was preparing to take a harder line against South Africa. Speaking at a news conference on the steps of Parliament House in Canberra, Mr Hawke said the growing boycott was serious. [Hawke recording indistinct]

HAYDEN MEETS VISITING KANAK INDEPENDENCE LEADER

BK151147 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of New Calendonia's Kanak Independence Movement, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], has held talks in Canberra with Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden. Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou is returning to New Caledonia after meeting yesterday with Mr Hayden and foreign affairs officials.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Graham Dobell, reports:

[Begin Dobell Recording] Australia regards the FLNKS as a legitimate political representative of the Kanak people, and Mr Tjibaou's meeting with Mr Hayden was described as good and constructive.

It was a follow-up to the talks the two men had in Noumea in May. The Kanak leader is pushing to have New Caledonias resubmitted to the UN Decolonization Committee. This is expected to be one of the key issues debated at the South Pacific Forum meeting in Fiji next month.

At last year's Forum meeting Australia argued against the reference at the Decolonization Committee because of progress toward independence by the Mitterrand government.

Observerers suggest now that Canberra will support the UN move as a means to put effective pressure on the new conservative government in Paris.

Officials in Canberra said Mr Tjibaou paid his own way to Australia.

They said that the talks with Mr Hayden also covered means to help the economic development of the Kanak regions of New Caledonia. [end recording]

KIDNAPPED NUNS RELEASED IN MARAWI CITY

HK170649 Hong Kong AFP in English 0619 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Marawi, Philippines, July 17 (AFP) -- Moslem kidnappers Thursday freed 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns unharmed near this southern city without any ransom being paid, officials said. Another armed group holding an American Protestant missionary was expected to release him in two days, the officials added. "The nuns are in good health," Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Cruz, commander of an army battalion that took part in the efforts to free the nuns, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Armed groups, including former Moslem separatist rebels, have been kidnapping Filipinos and foreigners for ransom in Mindanao for years.

The nuns, belonging to the Carmelite order, were freed at dawn and returned to a hilltop convent where they were abducted Friday in this Moslem city on Central Mindanao island some 800 kilometers (500 miles) south of Manila. The Reverend Brian Lawrence was kidnapped Saturday in his apartment here by the same group of men who had held a French Catholic missonary, Father Michele de Gigord, for two weeks in June in a failed attempt to get ransom money.

President Corazon Aquino Tuesday reacted angrily to the latest kidnappings, rejecting payment of any ransom and warning the abductors that the military would "act decisively" to free the 11 hostages. Mrs. Aquino issued a statement Thursday congratulating military and civilian officials who worked for the captives' release, saying "they have added credibility to the policy of non-violence."

Sister Ann Casimiro, one of the freed nuns, told reporters: "I am happy to be back and I would like to thank everyone responsible for our release." She described the kidnappers' treatment of the nuns as "perhaps better that a five-star hotel," adding that she gained weight during the ordeal. "We ate and prayed most of the time," she said. "We were afraid at first, but later we recovered." "We don't intend to transfer from the convent in Marawi. We volunteered here and we will stay."

Suspected renegade Moslem rebels who kidnapped the nuns demanded two million pesos (100,000 dollars) along with the grant of full political autonomy to this largely Roman Catholic nation's Mindanao-based Moslem minority. The military said the De Gigord and Lawrence kidnappings were carried out by followers of an anti-Aquino Moslem warlord here, Sultan Ali Dimaporo, who has denied any involvement in the incidents. The nuns said they were at a loss as to the real affiliation of the kidnappers, who claimed to be members of the separatist guerilla group Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Saidamen Pangarungan, appointed by Mrs. Aquino to replace Mr. Dimaporo as governor of this Moslem-dominated province, recieved the nuns after the kidnappers turned them over the military officers. Mr.Pangarungan said that no ransom was paid. He said that before freeing their hostages, the kidnappers demanded immunity from prosecution and the reinstatement of a colleague fired as a warehouse worker here for the government's National Food Authority. "The matter as to the immunity from prosecution up to President Aquino or Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to decide," he said, adding that the government agency would act on the other demand.

Mr. Pangarungan said he expected Mr. Lawrene to be released in two days. He said he was already in contact with the kidnappers and they were discussing conditions for the American's release.

The governor said the nuns had to walk some two kilometers (1.25 miles) from a village where they had been held, to a highway near Yanagi Town south of this provincial capital. The circumstances of their release were not immediately known. Dozens of armed troops surrounded their secluded convent, which overlooks Marawi and the vast Lake Lanao, after the nuns arrived, but the city was calm and business went on as usual, eyewitnesses said. Marawi Mayor Abbas Basman told reporters that he was studying the possibility of filing criminal charges against the kidnappers.

American Missionary Released

HK180826 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Kidnapped American missionary Brian Lawrence has been released 6 days after he was taken by armed men in Marawi City. This report was received by Armed Forces Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Eduardo Ermita. Lawrence told reporters he was glad to be free again and that he had been treated well by his captors. The release is believed to have been effected through the efforts of former Lanao del Sur Governor Princess Tarhata Lucman.

Dimaporo Comments on Kidnappings

HK180727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0706 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 18 (AFP) -- A Moslem warlord said Friday the kidnappings of Filipino nuns, an American pastor and a French priest in Mindanao were protests against the U.S. bombing of Libya and the Roman Catholic Church role in Philippine politics. Kidnappers in the southern island "were doing this because the Moslems want to show the Americans that they are against the bombing in Libya, and are against the church participating in politics," Ali Dimaporo told a news conference here.

Mr. Dimaporo, 68, a staunch supporter of deposed ruler Ferdinand Marcos, was replaced by President Corazon Aquino in May as governor of Moslem-dominated Lanao del Sur Province, where all the kidnappings took place. He has denied charges of secret links with the kidnappers and called the news conference a day after a group claiming to be Moslem separatists freed 10 Roman Catholic nuns held for six days near Marawi City, the provincial capital. Another band that included a nephew of Mr. Dimaporo still held American Protestant missinary Brian Lawrence near Marawi on Friday but officials expected him to be released shortly following talks with the group. "The negotiating teams are still there. But he's safe, that's all we can tell you for now," Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos told Agence FRANCE-PRESSE at the presidential palace.

The new Lanao del Sur Covernor, Saidamen Pangarungan, said Thursday he expected Mr. Lawrence to be released within two days. A French missionary, Father Michele de Gigord, was freed after two weeks of captivity in June.

Mr. Dimaporo disputed official's statements that no ransom was paid for the nuns' freedom. He said another former governor who helped free them, Tarhata Lucman, disclosed that the kidnappers got 200,000 pesos (10,000 dollars). "I believe the money was given because it was announced by the kidnappers," he said. But it was nuclear what he referred to, as there have been no reports here of such a statement. Mr. Dimaporo said he opposed paying ransom to kidnappers, and denied reports that he had offered 300,000 pesos (15,500 dollars) to the nuns' abductors.

"In all my life, I have not offered any money to kidnappers ... I know some relatives of kidnap victims who secretly give money to the kidnappers." "I am happy that the nuns were released, and I hope the money given will not encourage more kidnappings," he added.

He said he had sent four emissaries to Mr. Lawrence's kidnappers and that he planned to go to Marawi on Saturday to "exert all my influence" to have the American released "I think next week." "If (the kidnappers) are under my influence, I will tell you on Monday." "I am never for immunity of kidnappers. I want them prosecuted. If you will not call me again a warlord, I want them killed," he said.

SEPTEMBER DATE SET FOR 'TAKEOVER' BY TOLENTINO

HK171433 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Marcos supporters have continued to show their defiance by announcing a "take-over" their "acting president" Arturo Tolentino in September when President Aquino is to visit the United States. [sentence as published]

They have set a September deadline for Tolentino to "assert" his authority and establish "effective control", spokesman Oliver Lozano said yesterday.

Tolentino had dropped out of sight -- ostensibly for security reasons since his coup attempt July 6.

Tolentino's takeover will be promoted by 10.8 million signatories pledging loyalty to him on or before September. Lozano, who started the Marcos comeback signature campaign two months ago, claimed to have already gathered five million signatures -- the pre-condition for Tolentino's "oathtaking" at the Manila Hotel driveway two Sundays ago.

The 10.8 million signatures equal the number of votes Marcos supposedly got during the last polls, at which his supporters believed he won fairly.

Lozano alleged that the Manila Hotel affair was not a rebellion because there was no armed uprising. "There was simply a peaceful rally followed by a peaceful oath-taking" Lozano said.

The armed soldiers were there by relatives and friends to protect Tolentino from arrest and to preserve peace, he explained. (According to rally regulations though, the bearing of firearms and explosives are prohibited.)

Lozano also maintained that he and the others had paid their hotel bills, and they have the receipts to show for it. But he denied any part for the damage and looting estimated at $500,000, which he said were done by infiltrators.

Tolentino Refuses To Take Oath

HK180830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 18 (AFP) -- Arturo Tolentino, leader of an abortive coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino, said Friday he would refuse to swear allegiance to the Philippine Government.

Mrs. Aquino, who foiled the attempted pusch last week, ordered its leaders to take an oath of allegiance to a provisional constitution or face sedition charges. Asked at a news conference if he would swear allegiance to the charger, Mr. Tolentino said he would refuse because "it will expose us to public humiliation." He added that the oath of allegiance should not be the government's only option.

Mr. Tolentino, a close ally of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, seized the Manila Hotel July 6 and proclaimed himself acting president with the backing of some 300 soldiers and 5,000 Marcos supporters. Mrs. Aquino has assigned Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales to work out details of the oath-taking. The Justice Ministry had no immediate comment on Mr. Tolentino's statement, although Ministry spokesman George Dy told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was not aware of any deadline.

The government can also exercise "maximum tolerance," he said, arguing that this was applied to soldiers involved in the short-lived revolt. "I don't see why they cannot apply the same to civilians." Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had pledged amnesty for the rebel troops if they turned themselves in to government forces. Under the terms of the surrender, Armed Forces Chief Geneal Fidel Ramos ordered the soldiers to do 30 push-ups before returning to their units.

SWISS BANKS TO TURN OVER MARCOS DEPOSITS

HK180216 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Anselmo Roque]

[Text] Munoz, Neuva Ecija -- Swiss banks will shortly turn over to the Aquino government at least $213 million or about P4.1 billion which deposed president Marcos had stashed away in several deposit accounts.

Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez made this disclosure yesterday when he spoke before a three-day training seminar on rural development at the Central Luzon State University.

"The money will be forthcoming in 20 to 30 days," said Ordonez who had just concluded negotiations with officials of the Swiss justice ministry, police, and legislature on the government's bid to recover Marcos' hidden wealth in Switzerland.

Although Ordonez refused to divulge the exact amount which will be turned over to the Aquino government, the Inquirer gathered it will be no less than $213 million.

Ordonez, however, said the money represents Marcos' deposits in at least five Swiss banks.

Swiss authorities have frozen all of Marcos' bank deposits in the country amid claims by the Aquino government that these were plundered by the ex-president from the Filipino people during his 20-year reign.

Ordonez said he expects other Swiss banks to turn over Marcos' deposits. He said he will leave again soon for Switzerland to effect the transfer into the country of all Marcos' money.

He explained that not-withstanding the strict secrecy of Swiss banks on deposit accounts, the Philippine Government found no difficulty in recovering Marcos' hidden wealth in Switzerland.

Marcos, he said, had disclosed ownership on these bank deposits.

Swiss authorities, he added, have been "very cooperative" with the Philippine government on its efforts to recover the Marcos fortune.

Supreme Court justice, Pedro Yap, then a member of the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] appointed by President Aquino to recover funds Marcos is alleged to have illegally moved abroad during his presidency, has been quoted in an interview as saying Manila authorities have evidence that the assets in Switzerland, including funds, gold and real estate total more than 6 billion Swiss francs ($3 billion).

A document found in the suitcase of Ferdinand Marcos when he arrived in Hawaii showed that the deposed president had at least $88 million on deposit in five banks around the world.

The bank list, one of 2,300 pages turned over to the new Philippine government and to a house subcommittee shows balances totalling $88.7 million on deposit in five banks in the United States, Switzerland and the Cayman Islands, a British possession in the Caribbean.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ALFONSIN ARRIVES IN MANILA

HK171008 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 17 (AFP) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin arrived here Tuesday to a warm welcome from President Corazon Aquino. Mr Alfonsin arrived from Tokyo aboard an Argentine Air Force jet to start a three-day state visit topped by talks with Mrs Aquino and other officials Friday.

Aquino Welcomes Alfonsin

OW171315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 17 KYODO -- Argentine President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin arrived in Manila Thursday for a three-day state visit which includes talks with Philippine President Corazon Aquino. Aquino led Philippine officials in welcoming Alfonsin, who was given military honors at Manila airport on his arrival from Tokyo, one of the stops in his current world tour. The Argentine leader is the first foreign head of state to visit Manila since the Aquino government was installed last February after a civilian-backed military revolt ended the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos.

In her welcome address spoken in Spanish, Aquino set the tone for the talks which are expected to touch on common problems inherited by the governments of both countries from past regimes such as human rights violations and the big foreign debts. She said both countries suffered under a "cruel dictatorship," referring to the Philippines' own experience in the last 14 years of Marcos' one-man rule. She added that as in Argentina under the previous governments, Filipino dissenters were tortured or "disappeared in the night."

Alfonsin responded saying that the Argentine people and the Filipinos will open "a new book of freedom and close a book of tyranny." He added that the two nations are the "sources of hope for all oppressed nations in the world." The Marcos regime left behind a foreign debt of 26 million dollars to the Aquino government while Alfonsin's government inherited 50 billion dollars in foreign obligations from the previous government. Alfonsin, who visited New Zealand, Australia and Japan before coming to the Philippines, leaves Manila Saturday for Saudi Arabia.

Mutual Honors Awarded

HK180631 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino is holding talks with visiting Argentine President Raul Alfonsin in Malacanang. The two leaders are taking up bilateral and international issues. Before calling on Mrs Aquino at the guesthouse, the Argentine president laid a wreath at Rizal Monument, Luneta, and toured the Intramuros and Fort Santiago. President Alfonsin is accompanied by Foreign Minister Caputo, Economic Minister Juan Souro Luille, and parliamentary officer in residence (Jorge Luis Manzano). President Aquino today received the highest distinction conferred by the Argentine Government on foreign heads of state. The full report from our Malacanang correspondent Al Pedroche:

[Begin recording] The Orden de Liberador, Rank of Collar was conferred on the president by visiting Argentine President Raul Alfonsin in ceremonies held in Malacanang. The distinction recognizes President Aquino for her unusual feat of rallying the Filipino people to put an end to a 20-year old repressive regime. For her part, the president also awarded the visiting head of state the ancient Order of Sikatuna, Rank of Rajah, which is of equal weight to the distinction that she had just received. At the same time, Mrs Aquino also conferred on Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo the Order of Sikatuna, rank of Datu [chieftain].

Also in Malacanang, the two presidents renewed their commitments to harness the existing relations between the two countries. At the same time, they discussed the possibility of further expanding bilateral relations, particularly on trade and cooperation in matters pertaining to human rights. [end recording] Earlier, President Aquino said the Philippines and Argentina, now both free after years of struggle against one-man rule, have a common responsibility, and that is to make liberty and freedom work, especially for the poor.

The president, speaking in Spanish, said a lot of existing elements would strive to discredit liberty, freedom, and democracy. She made the statement while welcoming President Alfonsin at the Manila International airport. Alfonsin is the first Argentine president to visit the Philippines since the two countries forged diplomatic links in 1949. He is also the first head of state to visit Manila since the February peaceful people's revolt toppled President Marcos. President Alfonsin and his delegation will leave for Singapore tomorrow morning.

Foreign Debt Problems Discussed

HK180633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 18 (AFP) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Philippine President Corazon Aquino extensively discussed foreign debt problems Friday and found similarities in their solutions, Philippine officials said.

Mr Alfonsin later took a guided tour of the presidential palace occupied by Ferdinand Marcos for 20 years and told reporters he believed democracy was the answer to the two countries' problems.

Aides of the two centrist leaders, who inherited huge foreign debts from right-wing regimes, took part in their hour-long meeting at the ornate Spanish-style Malacanang Palace in downtown Manila. "They outlined their economic recovery program. They said that their approach to the debt problem is a growth approach," Philippine Information minister Teodoro Locsin told reporters after the meeting. He said it was "remarkably the same" as the policy proposed by Manila to limit its repayment of its 26 billion dollars foreign debt to a fixed portion of the country's export earnings in order to allow the economy to grow.

Argentina's foreign debt is about 49 billion dollars, its embassy here said. "We must look at the (Argentine) economic program as a lesson on...being able to grow so you can pay the debt," Mr Locsin said, "Looking at it the other way, which is the traditional way, is a sure-fire formula for not being able to pay it at all."

Manila is seeking an agreement with its creditors to sharply bring down its debt-service ratio from the current 50 per cent of export income. It has so far resisted sharp tax hikes and other austerity measures for fear of unrest, but has dropped an option to repudiate some debts incurred by Mr Marcos. Mr Alfonsin, asked after touring the former Marcos palace if the Philippines was on the right track in solving its problems, said: "Democracy is the only solution to our problems, including the economic one." Mrs. Aquino turned the palace into a public museum after February's popular revolt which sent Mr Marcos into exile, and she uses it only for major functions and cabinet meetings. She returned to her office in an adjacent guest house after their meeting.

Philippine Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles took part in the meeting along with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Finance Minister Juan Souro Luille. "We shared experiences, particularly the ... economic similarities," Mr Fernandez said. Mr Ingles said the talks were "mostly economic." Mr Locsin said human rights abuses by the military in the countries' past regimes were not discussed but were "just mentioned in passing" at a state dinner hosted by Mrs Aquino at the palace Thursday. Like Mr Alfonsin, Mrs Aquino has launched a probe into the abuses but is encountering resistance from some military officials.

CON-COM COMMITTEE OPTS TO NOT RENEW BASES TREATY

HK180155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] At the Constitutional Commission, the Committee on Preamble, National Territory, and Declaration of Principles has agreed not to renew the Philippine-U.S. bases treaty after 1991. FEBC [Far East Broadcasting Company] correspondent Art Pabillon has more on this:

[Begin recording] The Constitutional Committee on Preamble, National Territory, and Declaration of Principles agreed to honor the bases agreement until 1991. The committee adopted the Resolution 402 which states that the military bases agreement between the Philippines and the United States of America shall be deemed terminated upon its expiration in 1991. The committee agreed on the option that after 1991 there will be no more agreement that would be forged. Members of the committee also voted unanimously on the issue of neutrality and nonalignment.

The committee likewise adopted proposed Resolution 216 authored by the honorable Rustico Delos Reyes which declared the Philippines as a nuclear-free country and shall not be used for storing or stockpiling nuclear weapons or devices. [end recording]

ENVOY TO U.S. 'DISTURBED' BY U.S. ATTITUDE

HK171511 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The Philippine envoy to the United States called the U.S. wait-and-see policy towards the Philippines "untenable" and could do "irreparable damage" to relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez said the U.S. "must do all it can to help the Filipinos themselves in setting up a truly democratic society with a permanently viable economy."

Pelaez was referring to a report of the U.S. House Committee on Appropriations that a subcommittee had deferred an allotment of $73 million for fiscal year 1987 for Clark and Subic military bases pending the "stabilization of the political situation (of the Philippines) and decision and continued use of the bases."

The envoy said he was not concerned about the disallowance of the outlay, which was eventually cut to $40 million.

"But I am disturbed by the implication in all this, that the correct U.S. policy towards the Philippines should be one of passivity or, to put it in another way, a wait-and-see attitude until the Philippines shall have put its house in order," Pelaez said.

"Such an attitude could, in the end, do irreparable damage to the U.S.'s long-range interests."

LAUREL TELLS AMBASSADORS TO STRESS INVESTMENT

HK170209 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jul 86 p 2

[By Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Text] Bonn -- Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel urged Philippines ambassadors abroad to be more "aggressive" in selling the country as a potential investment area in line with the new government's foreign policy thrust and "economic diplomacy."

In a meeting of the country's chiefs of mission and charge d'affairs in Europe held in Bonn Sunday, Laurel told the ambassadors: "You must now be aggressive salesmen of our country."

Laurel also asked the 17 ambassadors in Europe -- of whom only three are new political appointees -- to bring the Philippines "more investment, more aid, more cooperation" from their countries of assignment.

The new government is currently grappling with the "twin problems" of insurgency and economic recovery, Laurel said. Pointing out that there are some 22,500 fully armed NPA most of whom are just "outlaws, not communists," he noted that "you can't tell the rebels to come home without something for them."

This is why the Aquino government is giving priority to the generation of more jobs, Laurel said, by attracting more foreign investments in "labor-intensive" ventures.

The vice-president said the new government has an "unwritten deadline" for its main objectives of turning the economy around and eliminating insurgency. Thus, it is important to establish the proper climate for foreign investment, he said.

The "asset" of the Philippine ambassadors abroad is the goodwill of foreign governments, particularly in Europe, toward the government of Corazon Aquino.

Countries in Western Europe were the first to officially recognize the Aquino government and the validity of the revolution last February. They were also previously vocal with their criticisms against the authoritarian regime of Ferdinand Marcos.

Following up the pledges of support by these countries for Aquino, Laurel, accompanied by Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr., embarked on a European mission that has resulted in a $10-million loan from Spain and $22 million in financial and technical aid from West Germany.

But while Europeans are quick to give loans and aid, they are not so convinced that the country already has positive investment climate because of the new government's reported "political instability."

The attempt by Marcos's running mate Arturo Tolentino to stage a coup two weeks ago -- an event which garned banner headlines in major dailies in Europe -- and the uncertainties related to the new Constitution being drafted by a commission, have been perceived by West Europeans as signs that the new government is not yet stable enough to risk an investment in the country.

Laurel, during his official visit here in Bonn, however pictured the Philippines as a country "moving toward political stability." He recounted the move to come up with a new Constitution, the dismantling of monopolies in business and other reforms by the Aquino government, which, he said, "give confident assurance of a better investment climate."

In Sunday's meeting, Laurel told the foreign service corps to take advantage of the good image of the country abroad. He also asked the ambassadors to "disseminate information and contradict our contrary information that we are not (politically) stable."

"This is economic diplomacy. Drive home the point to the governments that (the Aquino government) is speeding up the normalization process, thus they should not be afraid to invest," Laurel said.

It became apparent during the meeting however, that there is demoralization in the foreign service corps even among the high-ranking service officers. Low per diem, restrictions on cars and home leaves, limitations on diplomatic pouches, inadequate communication from the Manila foreign office were some of the problems raised by the corps, through the ambassadors and charge d'affaires.

Laurel promised to look into all the issues raised by his charges, which he described as "reasonable, well taken and overdue." He said he would first work for the increase of the per diem of the servicemen from $40 to $100.

Upon Laurel's suggestion, the Philippine ambassadors in Europe agreed to meet regularly at least once a year, with the host country chosen on a rotation basis.

EEC PLEDGES $45 MILLION IN AID TO REBUILD ECONOMY

HK170245 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The European Community [EEC] yesterday [16 July] offered funds to the new government in the Philippines to help rebuild the battered economy inherited when ex-President Marcos fled to exile in February. Vice President Salvador Laurel and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion said [words indistinct] commissioner [name indistinct] has promised $40 million in aid for small-scale Philippine projects in rural areas, plus $5 million in special food aid. The minister, heading what EC officials called the most high-powered Philippine mission to Brussels for many years, were speaking at a news conference after meeting [name indistinct] and other members of the community's executive commission.

PCA CHAIRMAN SANTOS REJECTS WORLD BANK LOAN

HK170247 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] chairman Oscar Santos yesterday [16 July] said he has rejected the $50 million loan offered by the World Bank to finance the country's coconut replanting program. Santos said the main reason for the rejection was the World Bank's condition to re-impose the coconut levy, the proceeds of which will be used to repay the loan. If the coconut levy is re-imposed, Santos said, there is no need to avail of the World Bank loan. He said the collection of the coconut levy alone would be enough to finance the coconut national replanting program. The PCA chairman said the government has no plans to re-impose the coconut levy at this time because the price of copra in the world market is not favorable to farmers.

FBIS-APA-86-138
Friday
18 July 1986
Vol IV No 138 Supp 098

Supplement

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

19TH MPRP CONGRESS

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT ON CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS FOR 28 MAY

WA140010 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 86 pp 1, 8

[O. Baldorj, S. Bayara, and Sh. Nemehbayar report on 28 May 1986 MPRP congress proceedings]

[Text] The MPR People's Great Hural Hall of Sessions is in ceremonial attire. On a blue background are portraits of K. Marx and V.I. Lenin, and on crimson cloth are inscribed the words: "19th MPRP Congress." On a lofty pedestal framed by fresh flowers is a bust of D. Sukhe-Bator, founder of the MPRP and the people's state.

...Nine in the morning. Those present in the hall greet with applause Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom, B. Altangerel, B. Dejid, D. Molomjamts, Ts. Namsray and T. Ragchaa. N Jagbaral, B. Lamjab, and S. Lubsangombo, candidates of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, Ts. Balhaarjab and P. Damdin, secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee, and also V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and head of the CPSU delegation.

Also constituting the Presidium were the heads of delegations of communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties, movements, and organizations who had arrived for the congress at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

The 19th MPRP Congress was opened by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, who was greeted by those assembled with stormy applause. He said:

Comrade Delegates!

The aymag and city party conferences elected 841 delegates to the 19th MPRP Congress. Some 841 delegates are attending the congress.

Instructed by the MPRP Central Committee, I declare the 19th MPRP Congress open.

Comrades,

We have to elect the executive bodies of the congress. The Council of Delegation Representatives formulated proposals pertaining to the number and compostion of the executive bodies on the congress. These proposals were distributed to you delegates in advance.

Let us examine the question of the congress' Presidium.

The delegates unanimously elected the congress' Presidium.

The morning session was chaired by Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The congress' Secretariat and the Editorial and Credentials Commissions were elected unanimously.

Comrade D. Molomjamts said:

Comrades,

Some 72 delegations of communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties, movements, and organizations from 66 countries are attending our party congress.

We regard this as confirmation of the even greater growth of the MPRP's international authority, a sign of respect and an expression of the militant solidarity of these parties, movements and organizations with our party.

Permit me on behalf of the congress delegates to cordially welcome our dear guests and express the profound gratitude of the MPRP to all the parties, organizations and movements which sent their representatives to our congress.

A CPSU delegation headed by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and delegations of the communist and workers parties of the other fraternal socialist countries are participating in our congress.

We sincerely welcome the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist countries, which are building a socialist society and playing a decisive part in the preservation and strengthening of peace and security throughout the world.

Representatives of communist and workers parties from many capitalist countries are attending our congress.

I warmly welcome our friends fighting for the interests of the working class and the working people and for peace and democracy.

I warmly welcome the emissaries attending our congress of the revolutionary-democratic parties, organizations, and movements of Asian, African and Latin American countries, who are fighting for national independence, freedom, social progress, and peace and international security and against imperialism and colonialism.

Comrades,

Comrades Baldangiyn Badarch, Sanjiyn Bataa, Batyn Dorj, Byambyn Rinchinpeljee, and Orony Tleyhan, members of the party Central Committee, departed life in the time that has elapsed since the 18th congress.

In this same period the international communist, workers, and national liberation movements lost such prominent figures and valiant fighters for peace and social progress as:

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, Soogiswara Wickremasinghe, Waldeck Rochet, Ville Pessi, Nicola Shawi, Ismail Bilen, Gustavo Machado, Enrico Berlinguer, Yussf Dadoo, and Moses (Mabida).

Life was tragically torn away from the consistent fighters for peace and international security Indira Gandhi and Olof Palme.

Comrade D. Molomjamts asked for a minute's silence in honor of the shining memory of the friends and ardent fighters.

The delegates unanimously adopted the congress agenda and time frame.

The floor was granted Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, for the "MPRP Central Committee Report to the 19th MPRP Congress and Subsequent Tasks".

The congress delegates and guests greeted J. Batmonh with a stormy, prolonged ovation. All stood.

Comrade J. Batmonh's report, which was received with tremendous attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

Those present greeted the closing remarks of Comrade J. Batmonh's report with stormy applause and an ardent ovation. Toasts rang out in the hall to the MPRP, its Central Committee, and the Mongolian people.

The evening session was chaired by B. Dejid, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The congress heard the report of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission delivered by Comrade R. Dagbadorj, chairman of the commission.

The report "Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990" was delivered by Comrade D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Debate on the MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th Party Congress, the report on the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the MPRP Central Auditing Commission report then began.

Opening the debate at the MPRP Congress, Comrade P. Bold, first secretary of the Darhan City Party Committee, emphasized that the MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th Party Congress and subsequent tasks delivered by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, represents an important political document imbued with the spirit of innovation, an objective evaluation of the state of affairs and militancy and practical efficiency and is of particular significance in the life of our party and the entire Mongolian people. The city of Darhan, which has become a specific embodiment of socialist economic integration, has quickly become a major industrial center of our country and a real forge for the training of new detachments of the national working class and professional personnel. International collectives of the new type are taking shape here.

The city committee, the speaker said, is adopting systematic measures for a qualitative improvement in the work of the city's party organizations, their reinforcement with the best representatives of the working class, the optimum assignment of communists in production components of all levels and the increased discipline and responsibility of the personnel.

However, we have not yet reached the level of high demands which the party is making today. Insufficient use is being made of the tremendous industrial potential of the Darhan area, people's intellectual resources, and the human factor. Merely due to the loss of work time in the last 5-year plan the possibility of producing 26.4 million tugriks worth of products at the city's industrial enterprises was lost.

The main reason for these shortcomings is connected primarily with the fact, P. Bold emphasized, that the city party committee bureau and secretariat members spend much time on empty discussion and numerous meetings, at which ineffective resolutions and decisions are frequently adopted, and rarely get into the thick of the labor collectives.

Darhan people are obliged to constantly increase social production efficiency, improve product quality and secure 80 percent of the increase in output at the industrial enterprises operating currently thanks to labor productivity growth by way of the introduction of advanced experience and progressive labor methods.

In the light of the conclusions and evaluations contained in Comrade J. Batmonh's report the immediate solution of the question of an improvement in the economic mechanism would appear extraordinarily important. This is truly an important problem, and, understandably, work cannot be organized solely by administrative methods, without a flexibly operating economic mechanism. This was what Sh. Gungadorj, first secretary of the Selenge Aymag Party Committee, spoke about from the congress' platform.

Unfortunately, the speaker observed, questions of an improvement in the economic mechanism are today being tackled extremely slowly. The special commission set up to elaborate this problem is not operating at the requisite level. It has to be noted that solution of this problem will largely depend both on the work of the industrial organizations themselves and on the activity of the higher authorities.

The time has come to decide the question of a broadening of the competence and independence of the economic organizations. When deciding most important questions of planning, capital investments, and financing the state farms are completely dependent on other organizations, which fetters managers' independence and initiative in expanding and developing production.

The speaker pointed to the importance of the pursuit of a flexible agricultural products prices policy, an improvement in the present system of financing and the extension of credit and determination of the scientifically substantiated specialization and optimum capacity and scale of the state farms and their brigades and divisions.

A break was announced.

After the break the session was chaired by D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

The platform was mounted by J. Uhnaa, first secretary of the Oborhangay Aymag Party Committee. He emphasized in his speech that the MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th MPRP Congress delivered by Comrade J. Batmonh summed up the results of the tremendous creative activity of the party and the people in the period that had elapsed since the preceding party congress, analyzed the fundamental changes in international life and precisely and clearly determined the broad prospects of socialist creation in the country. It frankly criticized oversights and blunders in work and provided fundamental instructions concerning the ways of improving and reorganizing the style and methods of work and solving urgent problems.

The communists and all working people of our country, J. Uhnaa said, rightly connect all their successes and achievements with friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Our party and people sincerely value this friendship and are strengthening it daily.

Rapprochement with the Soviet Union in all spheres of social life and the all-round intensification and expansion of cooperation with it are becoming most important factors of the growth of social production and its increased efficiency and an increase in society's intellectual potential. Direct ties between organizations of our two countries per the territorial or departmental principle are playing an important part in creative study based on Soviet experience of mastery of the new style of work.

When elaborating and coordinating plans the State Planning Committee is taking actual potential in the localities insufficiently into consideration. The plan must, naturally, be taut, however, on the pretext of mobilizing resources a considerable addition to the indicators of an increase in the head of livestock and meat and wool production is made to the draft plan drawn up by the aymags, which serves as a reason for disruption of the plan. At the same time in the course of the year the ministries and departments repeatedly adjust the plans without coordination, J. Uhnaa said.

Then Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and head of the CPSU delegation, spoke.

The international collective of the Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works assimilated the enterprise's design capacity fully in the last 5-year plan and undertook in 1986 to produce and treat over and above design capacity 1.4 million tons of ore and fulfill the plan of 5 months of the year on the eve of the party congress.

D. Jargalsayhan, drilling rig operator of the "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works, reported on this.

The "Erdenet" Works, which has become a symbol of the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, he said, is a fully mechanized and automated complex demonstrating a level of contemporary scientific and technological progress. The swift assimilation of the capacity, equipment, and technology of such a major complex and its rhythmic and dependable operation show the advantage of the joint enterprise -- a new progressive form of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

Delegate D. Jargalsayhan emphasized that the international collective of the "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works, like our entire people, fully supports the domestic and foreign policy of the MPRP. For us working people there is no higher happiness than to live in a world without wars, raise children and grandchildren, and make our honest labor contribution to the prosperity of the motherland. The peaceable foreign policy of our party and government and the fraternal socialist community countries corresponds in full to these treasured aspirations and cherished hopes of the working people.

We wholeheartedly approve the constructive initiatives advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at ensuring that mankind enter the coming century without nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation and at creating the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security. The Soviet Union has undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, has unilaterally announced a moratorium on nuclear tests, is presenting repeated proposals and initiatives, and is taking specific practical steps to reduce nuclear and other types of arms. All this is a striking manifestation of the Soviet Union's highly responsible attitude toward lthe destiny and future of mankind.

We angrily condemn the extremely irresponsible and reckless approach of the forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States to questions of war and peace, the Mongolian worker said.

The congress was addressed by D. Gonchigsumlaa, milker of the "Ornol" Agricultural Association of Arhangay Aymag's Oldziyt Somon and heroine of labor of the MPR. Noting that the report made an in-depth analysis of the party's activity in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, determined the course of the country's further development and advanced specific tasks of socialist building for the immediate future, she said that for her, as a communist, the sanctum sanctorum is faithfully and truthfully serving the party and her people. The illustrious milker from Arhangay Aymag promised from the lofty tribune of the congress to assist young stockbreeders and milkers, share with them all that of which she is capable and knows, pass on to them her experience and strive to ensure that they achieve her results.

Our people have a splendid tradition of making full use of the productiveness of all types of livestock, in particular, preparing from milk a variety of food products. But, unfortunately, this good tradition is virtually being consigned to oblivion in certain places.

She recommended that the local party and administrative authorities and leaders of the agricultural associations and state farms pay more attention to ensuring that the rural youth and those on MRYL passes become hereditary stockbreeders.

D. Gonchigsumlaa undertook to produce annually over 2,000 liters of milk per local breed of cow and called on the country's illustrious youth to make its contribution to the noble cause of a multiplication of our country's basic wealth -- livestock worthily justifying the title of MRYL pass holder.

B. Hurmetbek, first secretary of the Bayan-Olgiy Aymag Party Committee, then spoke.

He emphasized that the MPRP has performed and continues to honorably perform its duty to the world communist and workers movement. The participation of representative delegations of communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties in our congress serves as yet further testimony to their high appreciation of the MPRP's internationalist activity.

All the world's progressive forces are well aware of the kind of role performed today by the international communist and workers movement and what a titanic struggle it is conducting for peace and social progress and against imperialist reaction and the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. Cooperating closely with the communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties, our party consistently advocates a positive solution of urgent present-day problems.

A most important task of the central and local party, state, social, and industrial organizations of all levels, the delegate observed, is ridding themselves as quickly as possible of rooted inefficient work methods and suffusing with real content the work of stimulating the human factor, which is an inexhaustible reserve in realization of the party's socioeconomic policy. He expressed a number of proposals concerning, inter alia, an improvement in the agricultural research establishments' relations with production, the development of rural construction, and an improvement in the supply of consumer goods to the rural population.

This concluded the 1st day of the 19th MPRP Congress.

The congress continues.

Communique on 28 May Proceedings

WA140012 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 86 p 1

["Communique" on 19th MPRP Congress Proceedings]

[Text] The 19th MPRP Congress opened on 28 May 1986 at 0900 hours in Ulaanbaatar in the MPR People's Great Hural Hall of Sessions.

The congress was opened by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The delegates elected unanimously the executive bodies of the congress -- the Presidium, Secretariat and Editorial and Credentials Commissions.

Presiding, D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, reported that, at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee, the congress was being attended by delegates from 72 foreign communist, workers, revolutionary-democratic and other parties, movements and organizations from 66 countries. Comrade D. Molomjamts cordially welcomed the guests on behalf of the participants in the congress.

The following agenda of the 19th MPRP Congress was confirmed:

1. Report of the MPRP Central Committee to the 19th MPRP Congress and Subsequent Tasks -- speaker Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

2. Report of the MPRP Central Auditing Commmission -- speaker Comrade R. Dagbadorj, chairman of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission.

3. Report on the draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 -- speaker Comrade D. Sodnom, chairman of the MRP Council of Ministers.

4. Election of the party's central authorities.

The MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th MPRP Congress was delivered by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. he report was received with tremendous attention and repeatedly accompanied by stormy applause.

The congress then heard the report of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission delivered by Comrade R. Dagbadorj, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.

At the evening session the report on the draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 was delivered by Comrade D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Debate on the MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th Party Congress, the MPRP Central Auditing Commission report and the report on the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 then began.

P. Bold, first secretary of the party committee of the city of Darhan, Sh. Gungaadorj, first secretary of the Selenge Aymag Party Committee, and J. Uhnaa, first secretary of the Oborhangay Aymag Party Committee, spoke in the debate.

The congress welcomed Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

D. Jargalsayhan, drilling rig operator of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works, D. Gonchigsumlaa, milker of the "Ornol" Agricultural Association of Arhangay Aymag's Olziyt Somon and heroine of labor of the MPR, and B. Hurmetbek, first secretary of the Bayan-Olgiy Aymag Party Committee, then spoke.

The congress continues.

REPORT ON CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS FOR 29 MAY

WA140014 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 May 86 p 1-2,4

[B. Badar, Sh. Nemehbayar, and M. Enhee report on 29 May proceedings]

[Text] Let us return once again in our thoughts to the opening day of the highest forum of Mongolia's communists -- 28 May 1986. The streets and avenues of the capital are in handsome array. The country's main square is particularly festive. [paragraph continues]

Hung from the gables of the buildings are portraits of the founders of Marxism-Leninism and slogans and streamers bearing the inscriptions "Long Live Marxism-Leninism!" and "Long Live Proletarian Internationalism!" the emblem of the International Year of Peace, "19th MPRP Congress" and "The Party's Plans are the People's Plans". One sneses an atmosphere of elation and sincere excitement in the labor collectives. All communists and the whole country have prepared for this day with great enthusiasm and fervor. The entire course of our intensive work has shown convincingly the increased assertiveness of the communists and all working people in the country. "The ideas and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress serve as an inspriring example of innovation and Bolshevist truth," Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, said at the 22d Ulaanbaatar City Party Conference. The party organizations evaluated in businesslike, exacting and strict fashion in the course of the report and election conferences what had been achieved in the preceding 5-year plan, revealed the roots and causes of the blunders and shortcomings which had been permitted and outlined the paths and measures to decisively overcome them.

The communists and all strata of the country's population participated actively in discussion of the MPRP Central Committee draft "Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1985-1990". Thousands of valuable proposals and desires were expresed. One out of every four adult inhabitants of the country participated in discussion of the party document. The party thus conducted a grand discussion with the people. And the people took up, supported and approved this discussion. This support and unanimous approval showed once again as convincingly as can be the Mongolian people's close cohesion around their party.

In the precongress days the press published a good deal of material on the delegates to the 19th MPRP Congress. What destinies, what amazing personalities -- masters of their work: stockbreeders, workers, party leaders, farmers, and figures of science and culture. Veterans made wise by experience and quite young persons. Those known to the whole country and those who have only just scaled their first heights in work. It is to them that the party has entrusted the solution of the main questions at the present congress.

A businesslike, creative, concerned atmosphere reigned from the very first minutes, the first moments of the congress' work in the MPR People's Great Hural Hall of Sessions. And we say precisely "work" because the tranquil businesslike tone set in the first minutes of the congress reminds us that the communists have assembled at their highest forum not for ostentatiously ceremonial reports. It is a question of real problems of the times and of how to find ways to resolve them. It is this professionalism and strictly analytical character of the present situation which is instilling in people's hearts the sense of a festive occasion.

The MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th Congress delivered by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was received with unflagging attention.

And it was not fortuitous that the first part of the report was devoted to the international situation. In the present highly complex and tense international situation, when there has been an abrupt exacerbation of the political climate and the threat of nuclear war is growing, the most urgent, pressing problem of the present day is that of war and peace. The foreign policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian state has always been aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

A most important direction of the foreign policy activity of the party and the state is utmost assistance to the cause of the strengthening of peace and security on the Asian continent. The idea advanced by the USSR concerning a comprehensive approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia presupposes unification of Asian states' efforts and joint quest for ways to consolidate the foundations of peace in the region, J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, observed.

It serves as the basis of the solution of the continent's complex problems in the interests of the peoples inhabiting it. The proposal put forward by the MPR concerning the creation of a mechanism precluding the use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states is consonant with this approach, the speaker emphasized.

The delegates to and guests of the forum warmly greeted the speech of V.I. Vorotnikov, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who observed, inter alia, that the experience of Mongolia's development represents a significant value for the theory and practice of world socialism and the liberation movement. It is particularly relevant under current conditions, when, thanks to the evolved correlation of forces in the world, the possibilities of development along the path of socialist orientation have broadened.

Mongolian working people are following with close, concerned attention the progress of the forum of Mongolia's communists, at which the times in which we are living are being interpreted in party-minded fashion and a realistic, comprehensively considered action program organically combining the party's plans with the hopes and cherished aspirations of each individual is being formulated. They fully and undividedly support the MPRP Central Committee report, which is suffused with profound faith in the inexhaustible possiblities of the socialist system and the highest responsibility for the fate of the state and which speaks candidly about oversights and shortcomings and the reasons for such phenomena and about the lessons which need to be learned.

The conclusions and directions of the report and the atmosphere of the congress have engendered in everyone a desire to give all of his powers, knowledge, and experience for the economic and social development of his motherland.

Such is the spirit of the mass discussion of the report that has unfolded at meetings and in the labor collectives. Our country's working people are expressing complete support for and will with great enthusiasm successfully fulfill the decisions adopted by the 19th Party Congress.

...The 19th MPRP Congress continued on 29 May in the MPR People's Great Hural Hall of Sessions.

The morning session was chaired by Ts. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The congress delegates continued the debate on the MPRP Central Committee report, the MPRP Central Auditing Commission report, and the report on the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1985-1990.

Speeches of greetings were made at the congress by the heads of the delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], the Socialist Unity Party [SED] of Germany, the Cuban CP, and other fraternal parties.

Greeting its 19th Congress, our party has become even stronger organizationally, the unity of party and people has strengthened and the professionalism and creative nature of party work have risen, Comrade B. Altangerel, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee, observed in his speech.

It went on to emphasize that our party's authority on the international scene had grown in the period under review. Our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been enriched by new forms and content. The party has struggled consistently for a strengthening of the unity of the communist movement and for ensuring peace and the security of the peoples.

The communists and all working people of our country value highly the results of the repeated meetings of Comrades J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev and the signing of the long-term program of development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period ending the year 2000 and regard them as the start of a new stage in the development of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Comrade B. Altangerel observed that the recent 27th CPSU Congress was an event of world-historical significance. The historic decisions of the congress and its spirit of innovation, professionalism and creative approach to problems, the CPSU's wealth of experience and its fidelity to the traditions of Bolshevism are for Mongolia's communists an inspiring example and inexhaustible source of knowledge and study.

Summing up the results of each stage of their development, the MPRP and the working people of the country are rightly proud of the friendship with the great Soviet people -- the dependable guarantee of the freedom and happiness and development and prosperity of our country -- and consider it their sacred duty to continue to preserve and strengthen this friendship.

Describing the successes and achievements of the people of Ulaanbaatar, he adduced certain facts and figures. The plan for the manufacture of industrial products in the Seventh 5-Year Plan was overfulfilled by more than 200 million tugriks, and the annual average production increase amounted to 8.4 percent. Labor productivity in industry sectors increased 13.1 percent, gross output increased 48 percent. Expenditure per tugrik of commodity output declined 2.9 percent, and products in the first quality category amounted to almost 30 percent of total certified output.

Currently Ulaanbaatar accounts for almost half of industrial production and produced national income.

Proceeding from the ideas of the congress, where a spirit of creativity and decisiveness reigns, we draw critical conclusions to the effect that if we had been able to fully mobilize the capital's industrial engineering and scientific-cultural potential, stimulate the human factor, and reorganize the style and methods of work, the successes which we scored would have been far greater.

The capital's party organization will continue to concentrate attention on the working people's conscious and enterprising participation in fulfillment of the decisions of the party congress and on the active formation in each inhabitant of the capital of such qualities as political culture, professional skill, a proprietory attitude toward work, collectivism, cultured behavior, and the affirmation of socialist morality in life and everyday affairs.

The recent 22d city party conference noted the successes of the communists and working people of Ulaanbaatar in creative labor. But together with this there was a critical, businesslike and frank discussion thereat of impending work and of the need for qualitative changes in work in accordance with the demands made by the party, the ways of removing shortcomings and oversights were signposted, and further tasks were determined.

Currently realization of the tasks put forward in Comrade J. Batmonh's speech at the city party conference is the main content of the activity of all party, state, and social organizations and each communist and worker of our capital. Active work has already begun on a reorganization of the style and methods of work of the city and district committees and primary party organizations and the state and social organizations, fulfillment of the plan targets pertaining to qualitative indicators, and an improvement in consumer service and provision of the city with amenities.

The industrial enterprises, construction organizations and service sphere establishments of the capital overfulfilled the plan of the first 5 months of this year for the manufacture of the gross product by 46 million tugriks, the plan for the commissioning of facilities was fulfilled also, over 20 important facilities were comprehensively improved and almost 8 million tugriks of raw material, intermediate products, fuel and energy were saved.

Unswervingly guided by the party's instructions that "the city of Ulaanbaatar should be an authority and set an example in all respects," the party organization and the communists and working people of the capital will with their selfless labor make a fitting contribution to realization of the party congress' decisions and strive for increasingly new labor successes, Comrade B. Altangerel said in conclusion.

Ts. Namhaynyambuu, shephered of the "Enh tayban" Agricultural Association of Dzabhan Aymag's Songino Somon and hero of labor of the MPR, began his speech at the forum of communists with a quote from a story by our great writer D. Natsagdorj "Son of the Old World": "...the Mongols thought there were no settlements beyond the distant mountains and that beyond the horizon was the end of the earth. They did not know what was going on in the world." Thus did the writer portray the fate of the people in prerevolutionary Mongolia. It is sufficient to compare this description with the present-day life and labor of the grandsons and great grandsons of the "son of the old world" in order to appreciate the contemporary reality of socialist Mongolia, he said. We rightly proudly link Mongolia's development, the miraculous changes which have occurred in Mongolians' life and our social and cultural progress with the fraternal friendship with the working people of the country of October, which our party and people established as of the first days of the revolutionary struggle. There is no one here who does not perceive the concern and attention of our party, which does everything in the name of the well-being of the people and the people of labor. We must respond to this paternal concern with conscientious work. And in this work the communists are obliged to march in the front ranks. it is thus that I understand my duty as a party member.

And in each of our workers there is altogether tremendous physical and intellectual potential. Unfortunately, the whole point is that this potential is not being used in full. I would like to speak critically about certain aspects of the use of human potential.

There is wise folk saying: "There is no firewood by the yurt of the sluggard, there is no food in the yurt of the glutton". The justice of these words is corroborated if only by the following example. Let us suppose that a stock breeder was lazy and drove his flock of sheep to pasture an hour later. But now the following figure: in 1 minute a sheep bends to the grass 12 times, consequently, in an hour each animal would have time to crop the grass 720 times. The losses from the delay are clear.

If we allow daily losses such as I have just spoken of, it transpires that the flock is without fodder for 360 hours or 15 whole days. And what is the loss of fat, meat, milk, and wool from this? The celebrated stockbreeder addressed this question to the auditorium.

Our party authorities and foremost workers also have to do a great deal to fundamentally reorganize the consciousness and style of work of the persons who, alluding to their ignorance and inability, are impeding the solution of a multitude of problems and a tremendous amount of work and becoming a serious obstacle in our forward progress.

The present progressive development of our country demands of us stockbreeders high responsibility, enterprise, strict discipline, and considerable knowledge.

A particular feature of animal husbandry labor is the fact that the results of the day's work can be seen in the evening. A process of the rejuvenation of the stockbreeders is under way. But the young ones as yet lack experience, conditioning, and skill.

The struggle for an increase in the numbers of livestock in respect of our country is the struggle for socialism. For this reason I believe that concern for the raising of an industrious, knowledgeable young stockbreeder replacement shift should be the concern of every citizen, Ts. Namhaynyambuu said.

Very often competitions among the stockbreeders which begin festively and with pomp die away in the middle, and by the end their results are sometimes not summed up even, owing to which the effectiveness of the competitions announced for short periods at the time of the acceptance and rearing of the young stock is lost.

Concluding his speech, Ts. Namhaynyambuu reported to the congress on the successes of the workers of his somon. The somon's working people ensured the favorable wintering of the livestck, raised 99.9 percent of the accepted young stock and fulfilled the plan quotas of the first half of the current year in all indicators 100 percent and more. This is our labor gift to the congress. Success must always grow. The party congress is setting us rural workers big tasks. And this means high duty and responsibility invested in us, the celebrated stockbreeder observed.

Comrade B. Eldeb-Ochir, first secretary of the Hobsgol Aymag Party Committee, then spoke.

The working people of our aymag -- repeated winners of nationwide socialist competiton -- are rightly proud of the successes they have scored. But we draw the conclusions from the fact that more could have been achieved had fuller use been made of all potential and possibilities, the speaker said.

It was ascertained at the aymag party conference that the urgent tasks in the sphere of animal husbandry are an improvement in the quality of work on the pasture fattening of the livestock and sanitation of the herd, the creation of a dependble fodder base, the performance of pedigree breeding and selection on a scientific basis and an increase in the productiveness of the livestock. The aymag's working people have embarked on accomplishing a turnabout in this work.

Ever increasing significance is attached to the demand for an enhancement of the leading role of the party authorities and an increase in the vanguard role of the communists. The Hobsgol Aymag Party Committee, B. Eldeb-Ochir emphasized, examines quarterly the question of the communists' performance of their vanguard role. The party members who have permitted a disruption of plan targets and unproductive losses of livestock, including young animals, acquire creative work assignments pertaining to an improvement in work and undertake to fulfill them and report on their fulfillment. This form of work affords them an opportunity to make improvements.

The speaker dwelt in detail on social problems of the countryside and expressed the idea that the opinion of the local party and state authorities be taken into consideration at the time of enrollment of applicants in the higher educational institutions who will work in rural localities. Comrade D. Batsuh, director of the 10-year School No 1 of Bayanhongor, noted in his speech at the congress the urgent need for an extension of the connection of tuition with production, the students' specific vocational guidance, the development in them of scientific and technical thinking and a strengthening of the coordinated joint activity of the schools, parents and labor collectives throughout teaching-educational work.

Frankly speaking, I cannot remain silent and not mention considerable shortcomings in the solution of these central problems. In my view, the quality of tuition is not growing quickly enough in the majority of our schools, and its present level far from corresponds to the demands of the times. The inculcation of industrial-labor skills in the students and the molding in them of moral, aesthetic and physical breeding and also a healthy way of life is organized unsatisfactorily in the schools. Big responsibility here lies with us educationalists who bear the high title of teacher, the director emphasized.

We do not yet have the right to say, he continued, that every hour and every minute of the classes in the school provide the student with in-depth knowledge and that tuition is closely combined with multifaceted educational educative work. Unfortunately, our teaching-educational work does not always awake in the students a love of knowledge and evoke an aspiration to master the best human qualities.

It would seem necessary both in the center and locally to create for each school a permanent industrial base and reorganize job instruction with regard for the nature of the future occupation. For the purpose of accomplishing the new tasks advanced by the party and the government pertaining to the training of our future replacement shift -- the masters of the country not only in this but also the coming century -- it is essential to raise to a qualitatively new level the close cooperation among the schools, public education authorities and parents and the labor collectives, the speaker observed.

Like all Mongolia's working people, we teachers and our students are profoundly disturbed and worried by the fact that the situation today on our abundant, noble planet and in a vast part thereof, Asia, remains complex and tense through the fault of the aggressive actions of American imperialism and other forces of war and violence. I believe that the conflagration of nuclear war must not be kindled on our planet and that the human race must not perish. I would like every citizen of the Asian continent to make his contribution to the struggle against the threat of war and for him to live a peaceful, happy life, the rural teacher said in conclusion.

Comrade Ts. Oold, first secretary of the Tob Aymag Party Committee, observed that the 19th MPRP Congress is a political event of exceptional importance opening a new page in the history of our party and people. The party Central Committee report to the 19th congress made from Marxist-Leninist standpoints an in-depth analysis of the country's domestic life and the current international situation and clearly determined the tasks of our motherland's further development. The "Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990" is a document wholly and completely aimed at an acceleration of our country's development and an unswerving rise in the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people, Ts. Oold said.

The years that have elapsed were years of the utmost intensification and development of our friendship and cooperation with the fraternal communist and workers parties, primarily with the CPSU and the heroic Soviet people.

The meeting of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and their signing of the long-term program of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries for period up to the year 2000 are of exceptional significance for an acceleration of the development and the prosperity of our motherland and for a further rise in the people's well-being, the speaker emphasized.

The primary party organizations are the brain and guiding and directing force of the labor collectives. Yet the primary party organizations at times avoid tackling central questions of man's upbringing and involve themselves in trifling economic work, contenting themselves merely with performing organizational-educational work among the most assertive part of the population This cannot continue. The big opportunities of use of the human factor are revealed only in the event of the party organizations performing specific ideological-educational work among persons with flaws in their upbringing and among violators of plan discipline.

Slowness in work, a hackneyed way of thinking, and outdated methods and style of work are hampering us considerably. A disinclination to tackle complex and acute questions and to overinsure oneself are characteristic of many workers of all levels. This is connected primarily with an unwarranted increase in the number of state committees, ministries, and departments, which are engaged in the elaboration of a variety of rules, instructions, and orders tying people hand and foot and which are thereby leading to the workers' stereotyped thinking, fettering initiative and independent work and blunting the will, he said.

The report of the Credentials Commission to the 19th MPRP Congress was delivered by its chairman G. Chingel.

The congress delegates fully and unanimously approve the ideas and conclusions contained in the "MPRP Central Committee Report to the 19th Party Congress and Subsequent Tasks" delivered by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The report collated the successes and achievements of the Mongolian people in building the socialist society, summed up the result of the policy course and practical activity of the MPRP Central Committee, made a truly party-minded and scrupulous analysis of topical problems and objectively revealed existing shortcomings and indicated the ways and methods of eradicating them. This congress document advanced big new tasks of the country's economic and social development for the future, he said.

The highest forum of our communists -- the 19th MPRP Congress -- is a new step forward in realization of the Fourth MPRP Program and completion of the creation in the MPR of the material-technical base of socialism. The report meetings of the primary party organizations and the aymag and city party conferences were an inseparable component of the preparatory work which preceded the 19th Party Congress. The party meetings and conferences, which were held in an atmosphere of genuine practical efficiency, critically analyzed the successes that had been scored and advanced new tasks for the party, state, industrial, and cultural organizations.

The delegates to the party conferences observed that the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress heartened the communists and all working people of our country and inspired them to new accomplishments. At the report meetings and party conferences the communists discussed the draft "Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1985-1990," which has been submitted for examination by the congress. In the course of discussion of the draft the MPRP members and candidates unanimously supported the party's socioeconomic policy and expressed a readiness to implement it in full.

The Credentials Commission reports to the congress that the elections of delegates to the 19th MPRP Congress held at the aymag and city party conferences were conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the party rules, the procedure established by the Central Committee and the rules governing elections to the party's executive bodies. Of the 841 delegates to this congress, 667 or 79.3 percent have been elected for the first time. The Credentials Commission verified the authority of all delegates and recognized them as valid and proposed that the credentials be presented.

The delegates elected to the 19th MPRP Congress are communists who have won high authority among their party comrades by their work and their whole life, the speaker observed. Among the congress delegates are P. Togtoh, member of the MPRP since 1922, friend and associate of Commander in Chief Sukhe-Bator and partisan of the people's

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revolution, L. Dandar, legendary commander and hero of the MPR, the celebrated shepherd S. Tsogtgerel, winner of the state prize, cosmonaut J. Gurragchaa, hero of the MPR and hero of the Soviet Union, G. Haltarhuu, worker at the capital's meat-canning works and hero of labor of the MPR, D. Gonchigsumlaa, milker of the "Ornol" Agricultural Association of Arhangay Aymag's Oldziyt Somon and hero of labor of the MPR, heroes of labor of the MPR G. Lodoyhuu, N. Namchig and U. Avarzed, experienced organizers of agricultural production, and other communists, the speaker observed.

At the aymag and city party conferences the congress delegates unanimously elected Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPRP Central Committee Politburo members and candidates and the party Central Committee secretaries.

The congress delegates represent the working class, cooperative herdsmen, and working intelligentsia. Some 63 percent of the delegates are workers employed in the material production sphere. Some 258 communists, which constitutes almost one-third of the delegates, are representatives of our glorious working class and 224 delegates or 26.6 percent work in agricultural production -- an important sector of the country's national economy.

Stockbreeders, farmers, agricultural specialists, and skilled organizers of association and state farm production celebrated throughout the country for their contribution to realization of the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and Improvement of the Population's Food Supply have been elected to the congress. They include 116 republic and aymag stockbreeder record-setters. Among the congress delegates are 100 holders of Revolutionary Youth League passes and vocational-technical school graduates.

Dozens of communists were elected to the congress who are giving their knowledge and powers to the important cause of application in production of the achievements of modern science, technology and new tecniques, the mechanization of laborious processes, the production of new products, and improvements of the economic mechanism. Among them are 125 engineers, architects, designers and economists and 36 enterprise and industrial organization managers. Some 64 delegates are people working in science, culture and art, health care and public education. Among the delegates are 10 members and corresponding members of the MPR Academy of Sciences and 77 doctors and candidates of sciences.

Veterans of the revolutionary struggle and the party are participating in the congress as delegates. Their wealth of experience of labor and life and tremendous industriousness and high-mindedness are the pride of our party and people and serve the younger generation as a model of selfless struggle for the cause of socialism.

In the composition of the congress delegates there are 218 party workers, including 49 secretaries in charge of aymag and city party committee departments and sectors, and 118 primary party organization secretaries and party group organizers. These are communists who are successfully tackling the crucial and honorable tasks of consolidation of the party's ties to the people, consistent implementation of party policy, perfection of the style and methods of party work and its increased efficiency.

Workers of state authorities, the unions and the Revolutionary Youth League are represented by 103 delegates, and 65.6 percent of delegates are members of the MPR People's Great Hural and the local assemblies.

There are at the congress 173 women or 20.6 percent of the delegates. This testifies to the constant growth of the role of women in the country's sociopolitical life. Communists of the armed forces -- generals, officers, warrant officers, and sergeants -- are participating in the congress.

In the composition of the congress delegates are representatives of communists of different generations. The youngest delegate is 23 years old, the oldest 97. Delegates aged 40 and under constitute 33.5 percent (considerably more than at the preceding congress), delegates aged 41 to 50 some 44.1 percent, from 51 to 60 some 17.6 percent and aged 60 and older 4.8 percent.

In terms of length of party service the delegates are broken down thus: there are 7 delegates who joined party in the period 1921-1940, 139 in 1941-1960, 188 in 1961-1970, 175 in 1971-1975, 198 in 1976-1980 and 134 since 1981. Some 86.6 percent of the delegates have higher and secondary education.

The congress delegates represent all nationalities of the country, including 667 Khalkha and 174 representatives of other nationalities.

Some 90 percent of congress delegates have government awards. They include 2 heroes of the MPR, 31 heroes of labor of the MPR, 50 MPR state prize winners and distinguished persons.

The entire work of this congress is striking testimony to the unity and cohesion of our party's ranks. The strengthening of the party's ties to the people's masses is an expression of the working people's tremendous trust in their party. The speaker expressed the firm confidence that the Mongolian people would score big successes in implementation of the fundamentally important directions of the 19th congress of their party -- their combat vanguard, G. Chingel said.

The congress continues.

Communique on 29 May

WA140016 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 May 86 p 1

["Communique" on 19th MPRP Congress Proceedings]

[Text] The 19th MPRP Congress continued on 29 May 1986.

At the morning session the debate on the MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th MPRP Congress and subsequent tasks, the report of the MPRP Central Committee Central Auditing Commission and the report on the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 continued.

B. Altangerel, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee, and Ts. Namhaynyambuu, shephered from the "Enh tayban" Agricultural Association of Dzabhan Aymag's Songino Somon and hero of labor of the MPR, spoke at the session.

Words of greeting were spoken at the congress by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian People's National Assembly, Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnam CP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Vietnamese State Council, Comrade Inge Lange, candidate of the Politburo of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, and Comrade Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Cuban CP Central Committee Politburo.

B. Eldeb-Ochir, first secretary of the Hobsgol Aymag Party Committee, D. Batshu, director of High School No 1 of Bayanghongor Aymag, and Ts. Oold, first secretary of the Tob Aymag Party Committee, also spoke.

The congress received and unanimously approved the report of the Credentials Commission to the 19th MPRP Congress delivered by Commission Chairman G. Chingel.

MPR Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren and D. Chimiddagba, first secretary of the Suhbaatar Aymag Party Committee, then spoke.

Then words of greeting were spoken by Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish State Council, Comrade Maria Ghitulica, candidate of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Romanian CP Central Committee, Comrade Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, and Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first Secretary of the Prague City Party Committee.

Discussion of the MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th MPRP Congress and subsequent tasks, the report of the MPRP Central Committee Central Auditing Commission, and the report on the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 continued at the evening session. D. Choyjoo, secretary of the party organization of Dzuungobi Somon of Ubs Aumag, G. Naydan, minister of light and food industry of the MPR, M. Erdene, first secretary of the Dornod Aymag Party Committee, and Ts. Marangerel, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, spoke.

Representatives of the pioneers, schoolchildren, the Revolutionary Youth League, and the youth then entered the hall to the stormy applause of the congress delegates and guests. They greeted the 19th MPRP Congress and handed their work report to the congress' Presidium.

Words of greeting were also spoken at the congress by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, Comrade Petar Matic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers.

S. Sodnomdorj, minister of agriculture of the MPR, A. Dzumma, director of Knitwear Factory No 2 of the Wook-Processing Enterprises Production Association, Ch. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, and P. Bat-Ochir, first secretary of the Dundgobi Aymag Party Committee, spoke.

A commission for drawing up drafts of the congress document was formed.

The congress continues.

Todorov Addresses Congress

AU041406 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 86 p 4

[Greetings address of the BCP Central Committee to the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, delivered by Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, in Ulaanbaatar on 19 May]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Batmonh, dear comrades, I am glad to fulfill the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in person, and most sincerely to greet you, representatives of the glorious Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party who have gathered for their 19th congress, as well as to convey the ardent greetings and wishes of the communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The BCP delegation follows with attention and friendly sympathy the work of your congress. The accountability report of the MPRP Central Committee, read by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, presents a thorough Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the great and constructive work accomplished by your party during the period under review, of the working deeds of the Mongolian people during this period. The great, but realistic, tasks which the MPRP has mapped out for the coming 5-Year Plan period are filled with optimism and have deeply impressed us.

Comrades, we have travelled thousands of kilometers in order to participate in the work of the highest-ranking forum of the Mongolian communists in order to express our respect for the party of Sukhe Bator, which 65 years ago, with the invaluable assistance of the young Soviet Republic, led the heroic struggle of the Mongolian people for social and national liberation to a victorious end.

Following the victory of the people's revolution, the Mongolian people, under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the MPRP, and with the comprehensive assistance and support of the Soviet Union, as well as, later, with the support of the other socialist community member-countries, achieved great successes in socialist construction.

The Mongolian people today are building up the material-technical base of socialism in a selfless spirit. The country's economic potential is unrelentingly growing, the prosperity and the working people's cultural standards are improving.

We are convinced that, under the skilled leadership of the MPRP Central Committee, and of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the working people in the MPR will transform the plans mapped out by your 19th Congress into constructive energy and into creative deeds.

Conrades, for us, Bulgarian communists, the present year has been a year of assessment. Only 2 months ago the 13th BCP Congress ended its work in Sofia. With satisfaction and pride we assessed the great successes achieved by the working people in socialist Bulgaria in all fields of life. Within the last 30 years only, following the 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, the national income in our country increased 8 times, while social labor productivity increased 8.4 times. The tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period were implemented according to their basic indexes, despite the difficulties emerging from the prolonged drought, from the complexity of the problems we were coping with, as well as from some shortcomings of ours.

The congress mapped out the chief strategic tasks of our socioeconomic development during the period up to 1990 and, on a long-term basis, up to 2000. The congress mapped out a course of accelerated implementation of the socialist system, and on this basis, of socialist democracy, and of the increasing satisfaction of the working people's comprehensive needs.

The congresses of our two parties took place following the 27th CPSU Congress, the congress of Lenin's glorious party. With its realistic approach to problems, with its businesslike and innovative spirit, with its great ideological-political potential, the 27th CPSU Congress became part of the Soviet Union's history and asserted itself as the major political event which attracted the attention of the owrld public. The CPSU congress is a source of creative inspiration and optimism for the fraternal communist and workers parties.

Comrades, the friendship between the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples goes far back to the past, but it has developed and been consolidated, it has been transformed into an indissoluble friendship under the conditions of socialism.

The mutual relations and cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP are strengthening, they are built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, signed in Ulaanbataar last year between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh, represents a specific expression of our mutual aspiration to continue to develop relations between our two countries in the future too.

The accomplishment of the new tasks that are now facing us demands that we should take advantage of the tremendous opportunities for cooperation among the socialist community member-countries, to develop socialist economic integration on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Comrades, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people observe with deep concern and growing anxiety the storm clouds looming over our beautiful planet. The arms race which is pursued thanks to American imperialism and warmongering militarism, the efforts of these forces to spread this arms race and extend it to outer space, as well as the barbaric, aggressive actions against sovereign states intensify the danger of a thermonuclear war. During this year, which the United Nations has declared The Year of Peace, the peoples' determination to defend peace has grown. The great Soviet Union is standing at the head of this noble aspiration for peace and understanding. The January 1986 declaration issued by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the realistic and deeply humanitarian proposals of the Soviet Government represent an extensive and comprehensive peace program, which guarantees for mankind the opportunity of entering the 21st century without nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

Socialist Bulgaria will continue to wage an active and consistent peace-loving foreign policy, it will continue to act energetically for the consolidation of the cause of peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world. Our party and the Bulgarian people support the active efforts of the MPR party and state leadership on the international scene, as well as their constructive actions for the establishment of peace and security in Asia, in the Pacific, and all over the world.

Comrades, it was over 60 years ago, that Sukhe Bator, the leader of the Mongolian people's revolution, pronounced these prophetic words: "The working masses in Mongolia will soon proceed along the path of education and culture, they will join the family of the working peasants." The MPR today has long since abandoned poverty and illiteracy, it is confidently building up the material-technical base of socialism, and the Mongolian people are an equal member of the socialist community.

With all our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and all communists, all the Mongolian people, success in implementing the decisions that will be adopted by your 19th MPRP Congress.

May the friendship and cooperation among our parties, countries, and peoples strengthen and be consolidated.

May peace and communism live in eternity!

SRV's Chu Huy Man Speaks

OW010948 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 May 86

["Text" of 29 May speech by Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV State Council, and head of the CPV delegation to the 19th MPRP Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, Presidium members, and comrades: On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Vietnamese working class and people, our delegation is very pleased to convey its warmest greetings to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the delegates to the congress, and, through you comrades, to the communists and the working class and people of fraternal Mongolia, on the occasion of the 19th congress of the glorious MPRP.

Your congress, which is being held in 1986, a year with momentous historic anniversaries -- the 65th MPRP founding anniversary and the 65th anniversary of the victory day of the Mongolian Revolution, is an event of great influence on Mongolian political life. In this congress the political report presented by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee, is and extremely important document, which brings out the very great achievements and profoundly reviews the rich experiences in socialist construction in Mongolia in years past and which sets guidelines and tasks for great, highly promising developments in the country in the time to come.

Over the past 65 years, moving along the path to certain victory charted by the Great Russian October Revolution under the leadership of the glorious MPRP, founded and forged by Comrades Sukhe Bator and Choibalsan, outstanding Mongolian sons, developing their stalwart revoluntionary traditions, using their valiant labor and creative talents, and enjoying the great assistance from and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Mongolian people have scored initial achievments in their successful great leap forward, in advancing from the feudalist regime directly to socialism, turning backward Mongolia into a socialist country with a developed agriculture and industry, and advanced culture and education, and an ever-improved material and spiritual life of the people.

Those brilliant achievements, together with the Leninist foreign policy of peace of the party and state of the People's Republic of Mongolia, have considerably contributed to enhancing the strength of the socialist community and consolidating peace and security in Asia, and to the world peoples' common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. We are firmly convinced that in the light of the resolutions of this congress, your party will bring into full play its comprehensive strength and encourage the Mongolian people to march forward to new and still greater victories.

The CPV is very pleased to note that nowadays, the socialist system, with the Soviet Union as the pillar, is stronger than ever before. The recent 27th CPSU Congress was an event of momentous historic significance not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the entire socialist community, for the international communist and workers' movement, and for all forces struggling for peace and progress.

Mankind is facing an unprecedented danger of an obliterating nuclear catastrophe engendered by imperialism. Therefore the struggle for peace is the primary task of all world peoples.

We fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, particularly the 15 January 1986 statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the subsequent Soviet initiatives designed to curb the arms race, totally remove the danger of a nuclear war, and promote broad world cooperation with a view to using the resulting great source of energy for the sake of man's happy life.

At present, the bellicose militarist forces led by the U.S. imperialists are striving to materialize their scheme of turning Asia-Pacific into an area of political and military confrontation. In this situation, we welcome and fully support the 23 April 1986 statement of the Soviet Government on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and the initiative of the MPR on the signing of a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, with a view to maintaining peace and security of the nations in the region and contributing to the consolidation of peace and security all over the world.

The Vietnamese people, closely united with the people of fraternal Laos and Cambodia, resolutely struggle against all insidous schemes of intervention and sabotage of the imperialists and big-nation hegemonists against the Indochinese and Southeast Asian countries. As in the past, the three Indochinese people persistently struggle for a peaceful, stable, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

We fully support the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for their independence, freedom, and national sovereignty, and resolutely condemn the very dangerous schemes and acts of intervention and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces, their henchmen.

Dear comrades, after our country's total liberation, our Fourth and Fifth Congresses mapped out common policies for economic development and the dual strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Enjoying the great and efficient assistance from the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as the sympathy and wide support from world progressive people, the Vietnamese people have scored and are scoring important successes in their glorious revolutionary undertaking. At present, we are devoting our efforts to making preparations for our Sixth Party Congress. The congress will assess the overall situation in the past and set objectives for ecosocial developments for the 1986-90 period and guidelines for subsequent years in order to continue to advance the Vietnamese people's revolutionary undertaking.

On this occasion, we wish to express once again the sincere gratitude of the CPV and the Vietnamese people to the MPRP and the Mongolian fraternal people for their assistance in the spirit of socialist internationalism in Vietnam's past struggle for independence and freedom as well as in its present nation-building and national defense.

May the 19th MPRP Congress be crowned with success.

May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia be ever consolidated and developed.

SED'S Lange Speaks

AU041327 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 86 p 6

[Text] On Thursday [29 May] the leader of the SED Central Commitee delegation Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee and of its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the 19th MPRP Congress.

We are deeply impressed by the positive balance sheet that it was possible to draw up in the 65th year of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution, Inge Lange stated. The people of the Mongolian People's Republic have accomplished truly great achievements under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard. In only a few decades, profound backwardness was overcome and Mongolia was transformed into a country which is successfully building socialism and in which everything serves the well-being of man. Lenin's suggestions on the possibility of socialist construction while bypassing capitalism have proved to be correct in the country's social practice.

A Constructive Policy for Peace in Asia

The head of the SED delegation continued: We completely understand your pride in the socialist MPR when you say, quoting your national poet Nazagdorsh: "This is the homeland where I was born, the beautiful Mongolian country."

Today's Mongolia is an internationally respected socialist state. It is with full reason that it also raises its voice and with construction proposals comes out for a secure peace in Asia and in the world at large. The international situation has been further dangerously exacerbated as a result of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation course. The U.S. administration and its closest NATO allies, including the FRG, are stepping up the arms race and are now also working on the militarization of outer space. Peace has not become safer but more shaky as a result of this.

Our party welcomes and supports the path, pointed out by the Soviet Union, toward a radical improvement of the international situation, Inge Lange stressed. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals of 15 January this year, the comprehensive peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent initiatives are showing clearcut prospects for a life of mutally guaranteed security without nuclear weapons. It is our conviction that they are acceptable to all states and peoples.

In a firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries the GDR will in the future use all its strength to implement the peace policy of the socialist community and will make an active contribution to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

The further consolidation of the friendship and cooperation with the Mongolian fraternal people is very close to the hearts of the communists and GDR people, the speaker stressed. Thus we are also fulfilling a legacy of Ernst Thaelmann, the great son of the German workers class, whose 100th birthday we commemorated a few weeks ago.

Cooperation for the Benefit of Both People

Unforgotten and dear to us is such proof of class affinity as the telegram of the Ninth MPRP Congress in 1934 addressed to Ernst Thaelmann which says that one day the world will be free from aggression and fascist oppression. All this has become a reality in one part of the world.

Inge Lange expressed appreciation that today the Bornuur state farm was named for Ernst Thaelmann. The working people of this state farm have most closely linked the competition in preparation for the 19th MPRP Congress with honoring Ernst Thaelmann and have thus shown a fine example of our friendship and affinity over thousands of kilometers.

The SED delegation leader gave the assurance that the SED and the GDR will also in the future do all they can to constantly deepen the cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples and to further develop it in a planned manner in keeping with the requirements of the time. This agrees with the assignment of the 11th SED Congress.

A few weeks ago, Inge Lange reported, the 11th SED Congress adopted decisions that usher in a new stage in fashioning the developed socialist society in the GDR. By way of comprehensive intensification, the combination of science and production, we shall ensure the further dynamic performance increase of our national economy and on this basis continue the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy, she said.

The GDR People Will Always Live Up to Their Responsibility

The results of the party congress met with the full approval of the country's citizens. They touched off numerous new and powerful initiatives in all sectors.

It was possible up to the end of April to boost by 4.1 percent the national income produced this year, compared with the same period last year, and to increase labor productivity by 8.6 percent on the basis of net output. A total of 68,290 apartments were either built or modernized. Thus the living conditions of 205,000 citizens were improved in four months time.

Our people realize the importance of a strong socialism for the preservation of peace, the speaker stated. The slogan "My work place is my combat station for peace" is an expression of the active avowal of millions. In close collaboration with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the GDR people will always live up to their responsibility in the struggle for peace and socialism.

In conclusion, Inge Lange expressed the conviction that the 195th MPRP Congress will usher in a new important stage in the socialist building of th MPR. She wished all MPR communists and working people great success in implementing its decisions.

Cuban Delegation Head

FL291638 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Upon speaking today at the 19th MPRP Congress, Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, underscored the depth and critical spirit with which the Mongolian communists are analyzing the completion of their tasks. The head of the Cuban delegation added that those qualities characterize the main report as well as the delegates' speeches.

Camacho Aguilera called the perspective plan presented at the MPRP Congress fundamental and profoundly humanist for focusing on a greater level of material, cultural, and social development for mankind. Socialist countries need peace for their development and well-being and this is being analyzed because of irresponsible U.S. policy, said Camacho Aguilera.

Later in his speech, Camacho Aguilera said powerful forces dedicating themselves to peace and headed by the USSR are confronting the U.S. arms race which the United States is trying to transfer to space.

The Politburo member said the patriots of Nicragua, El Salvador, and Chile are struggling for peace as well as the combatants of Angola, Namibia, Western Sahara, and Palestine, and the peoples of South Africa, Afghanistan,and Cambodia. The head of the Cuban delegation said that Third World countries demand an end to the arms race so that those resources can be dedicated to development.

Camacho Aguilera denounced the constant U.S. threats of aggression against our country but he said that the imperialists know the price they would pay for an act of aggression [aventura] in Cuba.

Foreign Minister Dugersuren

OW310548 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1333 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] [Passage indistinct] open a qualitatively new stage in the formulation and solution of strategic tasks for increasing the economic and scientific and technical potential of world socialism. The realization of this strategy will to a great extent strengthen the material prerequisites for achieving the influence of socialism on the course of world events. This was said by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs.

Addressing the MPRP Congress he said it was natural that the tasks of further developing socialist construction in our country being worked out at the current congress blend organically with the new historically significant process.

This corresponds with the paramount concern of the MPRP and our government for the steady consolidation of the alliance, fraternal friendship, and all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and in every way possible to help strengthen the economic potential of socialism andd the cohesion of the fraternal countries on the basis of socialist internationalism.

The congress delegate further emphasized: Our tasks, both nationally and internationally, increase in light of the historic plans of the socialist community. It lies primarily in the most effective use of all favorable opportunities created by cooperation with the fraternal countries for accelerating the ecnomic and social development of our country. It is also related to prospects for a growth in our material participation in the development of socialist economic integration and with our obligation under agreements and programs.

All of this demands increased efficiency of our economic and organizational activities, and improvement in the work of all departments responsible for foreign ties in the political, economic, scientific and technical, and other spheres. It follows that the main responsibility of these departments, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, lies in ensuring work that is full of initiative and good coordination in the spheres of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In the present responsible period the Mongolian minister continued, when the survival of mankind is at stake, the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are purposefully and systematically strengthening the political and economic foundations of world coexistence and consolidating the decisive components of the universal and comprehensive system of international security.

At the same time they are directing efforts toward ridding mankind of the nuclear threat and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century, preserving peace in space, and irreversibly decreasing the military and technical level of strategic parity.

It is more than symbolic that the Soviet Union began the UN-sponsored International Peace Year by proposing precisely such a program. This realistic and deeply considered initiative is finding growing support from the world's public and all states interested in strengthening peace and security. The new moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August this year announced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is a fresh and convincing example of the Soviet State's determination to achieve implementation of nuclear disarmament aims.

The MPR minister of foreign affairs recalled that the achievement of a move toward detente and cooperation depends on a responsible approach from all states, primarily the major powers, to international affairs and their sober consideration of the realities of the contemporary world. At the same time the militarist and revanchist forces in the leading capitalist countries, first of all the extreme rightist forces in the U.S. administration, continue the senseless policy of pressure and stubbornly cling to the illusory aim of turning back the forward movement of development in the world. They oppose any positive change, striving to undermine the favorable preconditions that arose following the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have become -- as was the case with the Nazis -- the main weapon of their militaristic propaganda. The campaign of provocations started by the United States and some other capitalist countries' ruling circles in the connection with the accident at the nuclear powerplant in the Soviet Union, has shown again all the hypocrisy and the inhumane nature of imperialistic politics.

Washington, said M. Dugersuren, is conducting a policy of military superiority, neoglobalism, and state terrorism everywhere; is striving to mobilize under its auspices the economic, scientific, and technical potentials of its allies for the material preparations for war, particularly in the realization of the adventurist plan for militarizing space; is continuing nuclear tests against the wishes of peace-loving community; is openly heading for the violation of international agreements on limiting nuclear missile weapons; is beginning the production and deployment of extremely dangerous chemical weapons; is intensifying the undeclared war against DRA, the Nicaraguan republic and other progressive states; has committed open aggression against Libya; and is striving to undermine the United Nations as an important tool for the maintenance of peace and international cooperation.

The United States is entering into a "strategic" alliance with racist and Zionist forces and inspiring them to schemes against the freedoms and independence of peoples. The world community has strongly condemned, as an example of this kind of sinister plot, the recent bandit attacks undertaken by the Pretoria regime against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and also the new intrusion of its troops into Angolan territory. It says the same about Israeli expansionist actions against Lebanon and other Arab countries.

In the light of what has been said above, said M. Dugersuren, the initiative for establishing provisions for a comprehensive system of international security outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress is acquiring great significance. The creation of such a system is vitally needed for all the regions in the world including the Asia-Pacific region.

Efforts are being made to turn this area into another advanced region of confrontation with socialism and the forces of national liberation and social progress. The nuclear aspect of military preparations by militaristic and revanchist forces of two leading centers of world imperialism -- the United States and Japan -- is constantly growing.

It is clear that the Soviet proposal to eliminate all types of mass annihilation weapons by the year 2000 is of utmost, immediate importance for improving the atmosphere in the region. The Soviet Government statement of 23 April this year on the question of consolidating peace and developing cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region is an important step toward achieving a comprehensive approach to problems there.

Of great importance in consolidating the cause of peace and security in Asia and Oceania, said Gudersuren, are the SRV, RPK, LPDR, DPRK, and DRA initiatives aimed at overcoming tensions and crisis situations and establishing zones of peace and cooperation in vitally important parts of the region.

The declaration on contributing to universal peace and cooperation,the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference of heads of states and governments of Asian and African countries in 1955 and again confirmed by representatives of over 80 states on two continents in 1985 have become very topical in the present situation.

The proposals for signing a convention of mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific region states outlined at the (18th) MPRP Congress are now acquiring greater significance. A considerable amount of work has been done to promote its ideas. The MPR intends to continue to work jointly with holders of the same views on the realization of its proposals coordinating it with all the contructive initiatives of other states, said the MPR foreign affairs minister.

He said: Current peaceful coexistence, mutual relations, and the interdependence of states and peoples in the field of equal and constructive cooperation are becoming the only and exclusive alternative in international relations. Under these conditions, the human factor, namely those of reason, just morality, realistic thinking, and a sense of self-preservation are acquiring greater significance in world affairs. The human factor finds its greatest expression in the public's antimilitary and antinuclear movement.

The MPR views contributing to the growth of this movement in the Asia-Pacific region as its most important task. This problem was discussed by SRV, PRK DPRK, LPDR, USSR, and MPR representatives of their parliaments at the consultative meeting here in Ulaanbaatar at the end of March this year.

In view of the unanimous views at the meeting, the MPR will make efforts to conduct dialogue and consultations with parliamentarians of Asian and Pacific Ocean region countries on the question of uniting efforts to intensify the struggle for peace and security, M. Dugersuren said.

The potentials of goodwill and political methods for solving problems are closely connected with the growth of peace and progressive forces. A decisive factor here is the growing economic and defensive power of the socialist community. The role of the UN as a unique peace forum and important tool for maintaining peace and international cooperation is growing.

He continued: The MPR sees in the peace program outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress, a common platform for all of the peace-loving and democratic forces in the struggle for the destinies of the current future generations. It considers its international duty to contribute in every way to the realization of the initiatives of truly historic significance contained in the program.

As Comrade J. Batmonh had said, socialism's foreign policy is based on the right of states and people to live in peace and optimism; and faith in mankind's logic is in its nature. This quality has been reflected in the UN declaration on the right of peoples to peace adopted in 1984 on the basis of the MPR initiative. It says that the realization of this sacred right of the people requires that state policies are oriented toward removing the threat of war, and first of all nuclear war, for the exclusion of the use of force in inter-state relations, M. Dugersuren said.

Struggling for a lasting peace, for the triumph of the cause of democracy and socialism, the MPR will actively implement the foreign policy course outlined at the 19th Congress in precisely that key. Our communists and all Mongolian people fully support this course which reflects both the task for consolidating universal peace and socialist construction in the country.

Polish Party Delegate

LD292254 Warsaw PAP in English 1651 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 29: Addressing the second-day debate of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party today, head of the PUWP delegation Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke about ties linking both parties and peoples.

He stressed that tasks facing the states of the socialist community would be fully implemented when all of them pool their efforts and put to effective use the vast material and scientific resources of the socialist world with an eye to an all-around development of societies.

The head of the Polish delegation said the PUWP highly assessed the state of Polish-Mongolian cooperation in all areas and wished to strengthen and develop it. Close contacts of both parties create a lasting base for cooperation in economy, culture and science, and in the social sphere, he said.

RCP Greetings Message

AU031221 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 86 p 7

["The greetings of the RCP Central Committee" presented to the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party by the head of the Romanian delegation, Maria Ghitulica, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, in Ulaanbaatar on 29 May]

[Text] On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend to the delegates of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, to all the communists, and the friendly Mongolian people a warm, revolutionary salute and best wishes for success in the congress proceedings.

The forum of the Mongolian communists is taking place in the year when the 65th anniversary of the founding of the MPRP and the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia are being celebrated. Under the party leadership, the Mongolian working people have achieved deep revolutionary changes in their society and ensured the passage to building a new life on the road of socialism as close friends. We rejoice in the great progress made in the development of your industry, agriculture, science, and culture and in the general improvement in material and cultural well-being, and from the bottom of our hearts, we extend to the communists and the Mongolian working people warm greetings and wishes for newer and greater successes in all their activity of building socialism.

Your party's congress gives us particular pleasure to recall with satisfaction the good relations established between the RCP and the MPRP and between the Romanian and Mongolian people, relations which developed steadily in economic, political, scientific-cultural, and other fields of activity in the spirit of esteem and mutual respect and in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mongolia. We firmly believe that, through joint efforts, these friendly relations and the fruitful Romanian-Mongolian cooperation and collaboration will develop more strongly in the future, in the interest of building the new social order in our countries and the general cause of socialism and peace.

The Romanian communists and all the Romanian people recently celebrated, in an atmosphere of close unity and creative work, the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP — an event of particular, historical importance, which represented a new stage in the workers, revolutionary movement in Romania, in the struggle for social justice and national liberation and for creating a new and dignified life. In a short historical period — of only 40 years of socialist construction -- Romania, has been transformed from an agrarian country, with a weak industry and backward agriculture, into an industrial-agrarian country, with a strong and modern industry and a socialist agriculture in full progress.

Today, the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are carrying out intensive activity to implement the decisions of th 13th RCP congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan, whose strategic objective is Romania's moving on from the stage of a developing country to the superior stage of an averagely-developed country.

Our party believes that the results attained by each socialist country in its socioeconomic development make a direct contribution to increasing the force and prestige of socialism throughout the world.

The international situation continues to be very serious and one can say that it has worsened as a result of the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the imperialist policy of force and interference in other countries' domestic affairs, and the increasing number of military conflicts. All these increase the danger of a world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war and would lead to the elimination of condition for life itself on our planet. That is why the RCP believes that the fundamental problem of our times is to do everything possible to safeguard peace, to halt the arms race and pass to concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend the sacred right of peoples to a free and dignified life and to peace. We speak out for the achievement, still this year, of an agreement on halting the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and starting the elimination of those already deployed and for the attainment of an appropriate agreement on halting nuclear tests. Our party and state actively support the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination, in stages, of the entire arsenal of nuclear arms by the year 2000 and believes that everything possible should be done in order to achieve this program. Likewise, Romania believes that everything possible should be done in order to achieve this program. Likewise, Romania believes that a comprehensive program for general disarmament should be adopted, a program that should focus on nuclear and chemical disarmament and should envisage the radical cutback on conventional weapons and forces, and the corresponding cutback on military expenditure.

Our country militates for seeking solutions to all interstate conflicts through peaceful means, through negotiations. We speak out for comprehensive solutions to the problems of underdevelopment -- including the problems of the extremely large foreign debts of the developing countries -- and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Romania, in its entire foreign policy, attaches great importance to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and to strengthening cooperation and solidarity among them. We act firmly to implement the decisions adopted at the summit economic meeting of the CEMA member countries and the comprehensive program of scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000, with a view to ensuring the progress of each country's national economy and the socialist construction in every country. We also expand our relations with developing countries and with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system. We base our relations of cooperation with other countries firmly on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in doemstic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

The RCP develops and speaks out for relations of broad solidarity and cooperation with all the communist and workers parties, for a new unity based on full equality and respect for each party's right to decide by itself on its political line, strategy, and revolutionary tactics, and on noninterference in domestic affairs. At the same time, our party develops broad relations with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with democratic parties and forces everywhere in the general struggle waged for peace, security, independence, and progress.

In conclusion, we extend to the communists and all the Mongolian working people wishes for complete success in implementing the decisions to be adopted by your congress and in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

MSZMP Greetings

AU031053 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 86 p 3

[MTI report: "Our Shared Ideals Are the Basis of Hungarian-Mongolian Friendship and Cooperation" -- Istvan Szabo's Address To the Congress of the Mongolian Fraternal Party"]

[Text] "Our delegation listened with great attention and interest to the report of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party submitted by Secretary General Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, a report that provides a thorough analysis of the experiences and achievements attained in the period since the 18th congress," said Istvan Szabo, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation to the MPRP Congress, who conveyed the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee, of General Secretary Janos Kadar, of the Hungarian communists and workers to the MPRP Congress participants.

"Like every true friend of Mongolia, we feel sincere pleasure over your great achievements in various areas of socialist construction. In the course of the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, your country's economy has developed, the material and technological basis of socialism has strengthened, the standard of living of the Mongolian workers has increased, and new successes have been achieved in the area of science and education. The source of the achievements is the activity and firmness of the Mongolian people led by the MPRP and the party's Marxist-Leninist and internationalist policy" Istvan Szabo said. "All the results and achievements of the 65 years that have passed since the victory of the people's revolution, the great turning point in the history of the Mongolian nation, have become inseparable from the MPRP, which, creatively applying the general rules of socialist construction, is faithfully serving the cause of the people and is fulfilling its historic mission.

"The guarantee of the implementation of th development program formulated in the report of the Central Committee continues to be the consistent and principled policy of the MPRP, the diligence and patriotism of the Mongolian people, and the steady deepening of the process of cooperation and friendship with the socialist countries. Our delegation concludes with pleasure at this congress too that our parties have identical views on the main issues of the international situation and the main events of the world policy. Unfortunately, in spite of the consistent peace policy and initiatives of the socialist countries, international tension has not diminished considerably. The extremist circles of imperialism continue to strive to upset the balance of power that has developed in the world, particularly the military balance of power. They try to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries and the countries with a progressive social order, and are provoking conflicts in various areas of the world.

"We are convinced that the continuation of talks is the only sensible way to settle international problems. Therefore, we highly appreciate and firmly support the flexible disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union, proposals that offer a realistic program and also take into consideration the security interests of the other side. The 27th CPSU Congress held in the spirit of the acceleration of renewal and socialist development, a congress of historical importance, also took a stand in favor of the above. We believe that the initiatives made by the Soviet Union provide a firm basis and possibilities for the continuation of genuine talks.

"The Hungarian people led by the MSZMP have been advancing on the road of socialist development for four decades. The Hungarian communists and our working people are endeavoring to implement the decisions of our party's 13th congress. [paragraph continues]

The implementation of the economic program formulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan requires greater individual and national efforts than ever. It demands us to discover and use our resources more thoroughly than hitherto, to make use of the resources inherent in the socialist system and the socialist ownership, and to introduce the requirements of intensive development in all areas of the economy and management. Last but not least, we of course also need to make our economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the socialist countries even more efficient."

In conclusion, Istvan Szabo pointed out that "we can conclude with satisfaction that Hungarian-Mongolian relations are developing in the spirit of comradely understanding and cooperation. Our shared ideals are the basis of our cooperation and friendship. We advance side by side on the road of socialist construction and struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress. The MSZMP will continue to endeavor to further strengthen the relations between the two parties and countries and the friendship between the two peoples on the basis of mutual respect and appreciation and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity."

Kapek Presents CPCZ Message

AU031135 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 86 p 7

[CTK/Kveta Benesova report on speech delivered by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, leading secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, and head of the CPCZ delegation to the 19th MPRP Congress, in Ulaanbaatar on 29 May]

[Text] Heads of several foreign party delegations greeted the delegates to the congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on Thursday [29 May]. Antonin Kapek, head of the CPCZ delegation, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, delivered a greeting speech. In the opening part of his speech he conveyed ardent comradely greetings to the 19th MPRP Congress delegates, and the entire party and people of Mongolia on behalf of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, personally.

It is not so long ago that we, together with you, marked the 65th anniversary of the founding of your party, whose origin was directly linked with the great October socialist revolution and inspired by the ideas of the great Lenin, A. Kapek said further. In a fairly short period, the Mongolian people -- under the leadership of their party -- leaped entire centuries in their historical development and achieved important successes in the realization of profound social changes in society and in the solution of complex issues connected with building socialism.

We in Czechoslovakia followed with exceptional interest your party's preparations for the 19th Congress. We highly valued the creative activity and initiative launched in honor of the congress, attesting to the great respect the party enjo[illegible]s among the broadest strata of the Mongolian working people.

We were deeply impressed by the report of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered by its General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh. It contains a principled assessment of the party's activity in the past and determines bold tasks for the upcoming stage of socialist construction in Mongolia. It is an affirmation of the correctness of the party's policy, which concentrates all its efforts on strengthening further the country's economic potential and raising the standard of living of the Mongolian working people.

We are convinced that the fraternal Mongolian people will fulfill with honor the tasks that will arise from the deliberations of the congress, that the prestige and authority of the Mongolian People's Republic in the world will continue to grow.

The CPCZ held its 17th Congress last March. There our party drew the balance sheet of its activity in the past period and discussed issues connected with the further course of the construction of a developed socialist society. The congress determined tasks for the 1986-90 period with a view to the year 2000, whose main purpose is to accelerate our country's social and economic development. We could proudly note that our party is organizationally and ideologically united, firm, and capable of action, and that it enjoys the full trust of all Czechoslovak people. That shows in the political, economic, and social stability of the state, in the important successes that are being achieved in various spheres of society's life.

We do not hide the fact that we have had to overcome a number of obstacles and difficulties. But, as was said at the 17th CPCZ Cogress, the CSSR is entering the second half of the 1980's and a modern, consolidated socialist state with a developed economy, a high cultural and living standard, and a good starting base for further development. We realize that the fulfillment of the high goals will require from all communists and all our people new approaches, and innovative forms of work by all party and state agencies and organizations. It is going to be a demanding course, but only by its determined and consistent realization can one achieve further successes.

We regard one of the main prerequisites of a successful development of socialism in the CSSR to be in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, in the systematic perfection of our cooperation, and in the coordination of procedures in all spheres. We regard a substantial increase in the efficiency of CEMA's work, further progress in the development of international socialist economic integration to be of exceptional importance. For our part we will do everything we can for the assertion of new forms of this cooperation, in particular for direct relations among enterprises and for the establishment of joint research and scientific-technical associations.

Our parties are linked by historical bonds of friendship, at the beginning of which on our side stood personalitites of the revolutionary and workers movement, such as the CPCZ founders Bohumir Smeral and Klement Gottwald. We rejoice over the fact that our mutual relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are successfully developing in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the MPR. They are characterized by mutual trust and full unanimity of views on the further development of cooperation and foreign-political issues.

The long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the MPR until the year 2000, which was signed this year, provides broad opportunities and prospects for further strengthening the economic cooperation between our two states.

We live in a period when mankind can convince itself every day about the peaceful, principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which was reaffirmed from the lectern of the 27th CPSU Congress. The initiatives voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, show solutions for the most urgent problems of the present day world, and for ensuring peace and security on our planet, and therefore have our full support.

We resolutely condemn those forces of imperialism, and especially the ruling circles of the United States, which -- at variance with common sense -- have been escalating feverish arms buildup, and striving to transfer it into outer space. In the interest of their imperialist objectives they are practicing a policy of confrontation and proliferating hotbeds of tension in the world. They do not even stop at most grossly trampling underfoot the elementary norms of international relations, and under various pretexts carrying out overt aggression vis-a-vis sovereign states.

The same situation exists on the Asian continent. The United States has not learned a lesson from the defeat in Vietnam and maintains a huge military potential in that part of the world. In all possible ways it supports reactionary anti-people regimes and directly participates in the aggravation of the situation in various parts of Asia.

We highly value the endeavor of the fraternal socialist countries of Asia which are determined fighters for the cause of peace and stability in that region. As a significant contribution in this respect we regard the MPR's initiative aimed at concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression an nonuse of force in relations among the states in Asia and in the Pacific region. This initiative merits the attention of the entire Asian community. Its realization would contribute to a marked relaxation of tension and to the normalization of relations among the Asian states.

In the concluding part of his speech, A Kapek wished the Mongolian communists and all Mongolian people many successes in the implementation of the conclusions of the 19th Congress, in their constructive endeavor aimed at the further prosperity of the MPR, and in the common struggle for the victory of socialism and peace in the world.

The congress continues on Friday.

Naydan Addresses Congress

OW031053 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 30 (MONTSAME) -- Speaking at the 19th Party Congress, G. Naydan, minister of the MPR Light and Food Industry, pointed out that the main tasks of this branch in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period are to improve the supply of consumer goods and food products to the population and increase the export resources by way of enhancing production capacities and complex processing of animal husbandry raw materials and introducing waste-free and less-waste technology. He pointed out that despite the ever increasing production of goods and improvement of the main showings of the branch, there still exist serious shortcomings in expanding the assortment of manufactured goods and improving their quality. He also underlined the insufficient utilization of internal resources and reserves.

Proceeding from the Party Congress decisions, our ministry shall make concrete conclusions and take actions in keeping with new requirements, the minister stressed.

LCY Delegation Head

AU031540 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 86 p 6

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The policy and movement of nonalignment, rooted in the historic process of the emancipation of the peoples, are today among the most important factors in the struggle and economic relations and for the independence and equality of all peoples against all forms of political and ecnomic domination and exploitation, the old and new forms of dependence and subjugation, and in relations between states and peoples.

This was stated, among other things, by Petar Matic, head of the LCY delegation and member of the Central Committee Presidium, in his greetings speech at the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in Ulaanbaatar today.

Further on Proceedings

WA150010 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 May 86 pp 1, 16

[Report on proceedings by B. Indra, Ts. Jargalmaa, Sh. Nemehbayar, D. Solongo and M. Enhee]

[Text] The most topical subject in the press currently and in the conversation of Mongolia's working people is the 19th MPRP Congress under way in Ulaanbaatar. Party congresses have always been historic landmarks in the life of the people. They signify the latest stage of our society's movement along the path charted by Lenin.

The scale and novelty of the impending work make exceptionally high demands on the nature of the political, ideological and organizing activity of the party, its organizations and every communist. The delegates stressed that the vanguard role of the communist must be expressed in practical action.

The atmosphere in the People's Great Hural Hall of Sessions and in the breaks between sessions of the congress -- everything indicates how great the communists' concern is to advance along the socialist path and how tremendous their aspiration to struggle against everything impeding our progress on this path. It is clear from conversations with the delegates that each of them is firmly aware of what to say to his comrades and how to work after the congress.

Words resounded again and again from the congress platform in defense of peace for it is peace which is the main condition for the accomplishment of the lofty tasks. In a word, the delegates' speeches eloquently confirm the complete unity of views of our communists and the position of the communists of the land of soviets and the other fraternal socialist countries and of the communists of the whole world on questions of war and peace.

MPR Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren spoke in the debate on the MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th party congress and on subsequent tasks, the report of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission, and the report on the Guidelines on the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990.

He said that 1986 could be called the year of congresses of the fraternal parties, which are opening a qualitatively new stage in the formulation and accomplishment of strategic tasks and the buildup of the economic and scientific and technological potential of world socialism. Realization of this strategy will strengthen to a considerable extent the material prerequisite for a turnabout in the international situation and for the increased impact of socialism on the course of world events.

It is more than symbolic that the Soviet Union began the International Year of Peace declared by the United Nations with the advancement of precisely such a program. This realistic and profoundly conceived initiative is meeting with growing support in the world community and all states which are concerned to consolidate peace and security. The recent messages of the heads of state and government of India and the other five countries of the Delhi group to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, in particular, testify to this. The new moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August of this year announced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is a fresh convincing example of the Soviet state's resolve to achieve realization of the goals of nuclear disarmament, the minister observed.

The achievement of a turn toward detente and cooperation depends on the responsible approach of all states, primarily the big powers, to international affairs and on their sober consideration of the realities of the modern world. Yet militarist and revanchist forces in the leading capitalist countries, primarily extreme rightwingers in the U.S. administration, are continuing the insane policy of power pressure and clinging stubbornly to the illusory goal of turning back the course of progressive world development.

In the light of all the abovesaid great significance is attached to the initiative advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress pertaining to the creation of the principles of an all-embracing system of international security. The creation of such a system is today vitally necessary for all parts of the world, including the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet Government statement of 23 April of this year on questions of strengthening peace and developing cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region represents an important step forward in the direction of exercise of a comprehensive approach to the region's problems.

Importance in the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and Oceania is attached to the initiatives of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at overcoming tense and crisis situations and the establishment of zones of peace and cooperation in vitally important parts of the region.

The peaceful coexistence, interconnection and interdependence of states and peoples in the sense of equal and constructive cooperation are now becoming the sole and exclusive alternative in international intercourse. Increasingly great significance in world affairs is attached under these conditions to the human factor, that is, the factor of intelligence, just morality, realistic thinking, and the sense of self-preservation.

This factor is being manifested most impressively in the public antiwar and antinuclear movement. The MPR sees it as an important task to assist the growth of this movement in the Asia-Pacific region, M. Dugersuren declared.

The peace program put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress is the common platform of all peaceable and democratic forces in the struggle for the fate of the present and future generations. It considers it its international duty to assist in every possible way the cause of realization of the initiatives of truly historic significance contained in the program, M. Dugersuren said.

As Comrade J. Batmonh stressed, socialism's foreign policy is based on respect for the rights of states and peoples to live in peace and is characterized by optimism and a belief in the human mind. This quality was reflected in the Declaraton of Peoples' Right to Peace adopted by the United Nations in 1984 on the basis of an initiative of the MPR. It declares that realization of this sacred right of the peoples demands that states' policy be oriented toward removal of the threat of war, nuclear primarily, and exclusion of force in international relations.

Struggling for lasting peace and the triumph of the cause of democracy and socialism, the MPR will actively implement the foreign policy formulated by the 19th Congress in precisely this key. Our communists and the entire Mongolian people fully support this course, which blends together the tasks of strengthening general peace and socialist creation in the country. They are working with a consciousness of the fact that each product produced and each young animal reared serve as a material contribution to the cause of an increase in the potential of their motherland and ultimately of our common socialist family, Comrade M. Dugersuren said in conclusion.

We received with tremendous attention the party Central Committee report delivered by Comrade J. Batmonh, D. Chimiddagba, first secretary of the Suhbaatar Aymag Party Committee, declared in his speech at the 19th MPRP Congress. The particular significance of this document is the fact that it directs the communists and all working people of our country toward a bold search for ways and methods of an increase in the end results and quality of work in all areas of socialist building, the surmounting of difficulties and the removal of shortcomings and it also makes a truly party-minded and creative analysis of the urgent problems of our development. This approach to work wholly and fully corresponds to the Leninist standards of party life, the speaker observed.

It can be seen from practice that the agricultural associations are distinguished in terms of the numbers of livestock, the dimensions of the territory and pasture and the scale of production. It is essential in this connection on a countrywide scale, with regard for natural-economic conditions, to consolidate the agricultural associations by way of the specialization and cooperation of their production processes, adhere to the direction of the preferential development of the main determining sector and establish the optimum production volume. One further question requiring serious attention is the scientific substantiation of the plan and its close coordination with practice and life.

For the communists and working people of Suhbaatar Aymag there is no higher honor than exerting all their powers for implementation of the historic decisions of the 19th party congress and making a worthy contribution to the cause of socialist creation in our country, D. Chimiddagba said.

The evening session of 29 May was chaired by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

I have been secretary of the somon primary party organization for 8 years now, D. Choyjoo, secretary of the party organization of Ubs Aymag's Dzuungobi Somon, said. Instead of providing the economy with specific guidance, thinking about its future and teaching people assertiveness and independence in work, I have frequently had to deal with economic trifles, substituting for the work of the association's chairman and farm specialists or reluctantly permitting parallelism in work. And the representatives of the center or the aymag on an inspection trip to us inquire after the state of day-to-day economic work, in the main. Yet the work of the primary party organizations should be evaluated primarily by what has been done for the good of man, what work has been performed to rally the labor collective together and develop its political and labor assertiveness and by the result that has been achieved here.

In my opinion, a principle of elevation of the standard of work of the party organizations of all levels is precise compliance with the fundamental instructions of the party Central Committee and their consistent implementation.

In our country, where animal husbandry is a leading sector of the economy, an acute need for the systemic training of the young stockbreeder replacement shift arises.

It is important that all party and state authorities and social and industrial organizations inculcate in the holders of passes, children and the youth a love of their work, instruct them in the skills of livestock-raising work, increase their material interest, provide them with the necessary living and work conditions, and display constant concern for them.

It is essential to draw serious conclusions from the fact that a substantial proportion of the youth which has obtained passes for work in animal husbandry has settled in the aymag and somon centers and is subsisting on occasional work. And it is necessary in general henceforward to create new jobs for the youth and develop various forms of labor cooperation, he said.

Having objectively and precisely evaluated the actual successes of our party and people, the MPRP congress is advancing on a new level of creative approach and practical efficiency further tasks pertaining to the attainment of even higher frontiers in socialist building. The party Central Committee report has determined with profound substantiation the most efficient ways of improving our work and other central problems of the country's development, which is inspiring our working class, including the communists and the entire collective of the MPR's light and food industry, G. Naydan, minister of light and food industry of the MPR, declared in his speech.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress, the ministry will draw the conclusions and adopt measures for a decisive change in the style of leadership in accordance with the new demands and will strive for a businesslike and creative approach to the solution of questions in all areas of production, a strengthening of discipline and order, increased independence, responsibility and initiative and the eradication of the shortcomings occurring in its activity, the minister said.

An economic experiment to improve planning and the economic mechanism has been conducted in the system of our ministry since 1985. As the results of the first year of this big work which we are performing, relying on the experience of the Soviet Union, show, a number of positive changes in enterprise activity may be recorded. Coordination of production with the working people's requirements is improving, the independence and initiative of the enterprises are increasing and better use is being made of such economic levers as wages, bonuses and so forth.

The question of the need for an improvement in the system of pay is inevitably arising in the course of the experiment. The collectives have put forward many proposals on this score during discussion of the guidelines. In this connection we need under the conditions of the economic experiment to embark on implementation of a system of an upgrading of workers' wage rates depending on the end production results of the activity of the enterprises which achieve a steady growth of production efficiency, the minister said.

National industry has been developing intensively in recent years, and changes in the structure of our working class have occurred. Women constitute 70 percent of those working in the country's light and food indutry, and young people aged 18-35 some 84 percent. For this reason it is necessary, beginning this 5-year plan, to establish a procedure at the time of the construction of new industrial enterprises of simultaneously building kindergarten, nurseries and hostels for the young workers.

We are profoundly aware that big labor efforts, the precise organization of work and strict order and discipline are needed from our collective for the accomplishment of the tasks pertaining to the intensive development of industry, light and food industry included, advanced in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the minister said in conclusion.

Addressing the congress delegates, M. Erdene, first secretary of the Dornod Aymag Party Committee, noted the certain changes which had occurred in the past 5 years in the aymag's ecnomic and cultural building. The aymag's industry manufactured 42 million tugriks' worth of above-plan products, the volume of capital investments and construction-installation work grew by a factor of 1.8 and per capita retail commodity turnover increased 6.1 percent. However, as the speaker said, there are considerable oversights in the aymag's work.

Comrade J. Batmonh emphasized particularly in his report the need to concentrate the attention of the ministries, departments and local party and state authorities on the scientific development and realization of the problems of an improvement in rural workers' work and social conditions. Such work was preformed insufficiently efficiently in the last 5-year period in our aymag. Thus virtually all somons failed to build schools, hospitals, nurseries, kindergarten and cultural-social facilities in the 5-year plan. This was connected primarily with the fact that the corresponding aymag organizations failed to pay serious attention to this matter or were insufficiently capable of organizing it.

Capital construction, which plays a particular part in an improvement in social and cultural-everyday conditions in the countryside, is a principal front of the work of the party organizations. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the aymag program of costruction-installation work and the commissioning of facilities will increase almost threefold. Without an expansion of the current industrial base we will not be able to ensure the accomplishment of this task. The Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry should pay special attention to this situation and immediately adopt specific measures to reinforce the industrial base of the construction trust -- the principal contract organization of the aymag -- M. Erdene said.

The floor was then granted Ts. Narangerel, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League [MRYL] Central Committee.

The party Central Committee report deliverd by Comrad J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, made an evaluation of the place and role of the youth in the life of society and clearly determined the future tasks of the MRYL organizations and the entire youth.

There is today no sector of the economy, culture and science where the zeal and energy of the young people are not needed, he said.

Children and young people 30 years and younger constitute 71 percent of our counry's population. The level of the youth's education and culture is rising continuously, and its intellectual requrements are growing. For this reason the MRYL organizations are confronted with the priority task of raising to a new level work on the communist upbringing of the younger generation. This is connected with the fact that it is lagging cosiderably behind the demands of the times. There are still many shortomings and urgent problems in need of immediate solution in our work.

Accomplishment of the task set the MRYL by the part will ultimately depend on the militancy of the MRYL cells, which are the foundation of th MRYL, the speaker emphasized.

It is essential that the MRYL organizations take into consideration the intellectual requirements and interests of children and the youth in ideological-educational work and put the emphasis on specific work among them. [paragraph continues]

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It is important to concentrate efforts on removing the shortcomings in the localities ascertained at the time of the group inspection of MRYL work and increasing its militancy and pay more attention to individual work with the youth, the creation of artistic, sports and engineering circles and groups at the place of residence, the organization of cultured leisure time and reinforcement of the physical plant of the cultural-sports establishments.

The development of society, the speech emphasized, demands an intensification of the youth's communist upbringing, a fundamental reorganization of MRYL work and the pursuit of a scientifically substantiated policy based on in-depth research and thorough development. We must draw the fundamental conclusion from the fact that the work which we are performing is divorced from the youth and that it fails to take account of their requirements, interests and amusements and that the work itself is allowed to take its own course.

The MYRL Central Committee recognizes that the end result of educational work among the youth depends on our style and methods and ability to reach the mind and heart of each young person and the organizing talent and capabilities of the MRYL officers, communists included.

Greeting the 19th MPRP Congress, the MRYL organizations and the youth of our country initiated the competitions "Two Congresses, One Goal," "19 Work Initiatives" and "19-Week Shock Labor Stint". They produced the initiative of making products of the highest quality bearing the MRYL trademark and mechanizing manual labor. Ts. Narangerel reported that as a result of this more than 200,000 pioneers, students and young people earned the right to sign the MYRL work report to the 19th Party Congress.

The representatives of the youth and pioneers and the country's students greeted the delegates to and guests of the highest party forum. They solemnly declared their full resolve to give all their efforts and capabilities in the name of the flowering of the socialist motherland and the endeavor to struggle consistently with their peers from other countries for the defense of lasting peace in the world.

Comrade S. Sodnomdorj, minister of agriculture of the MPR, called the delegates' attention to the fact that the congress attaches great significance to such central questions of an improvement in the social, cultural and everyday conditions of the rural workers as the introduction of scientific and technological achievements in agriculture, an increase in production, increased quality and efficiency and perfection of the organization of labor. This is, he said, yet further evidence that this sector is always at the center of the party's special attention.

As the minister's speech rightly observed, despite the fact that considerable resources have been invested in agriculture and its material-technical base has been reinforced, the level of development of the sector which has been achieved and the growth rate do not correspond to current requirements.

The Ministry of Agriculture and its local authorities are paying insufficient attention to the solution of animal husbandry problems with regard for the availability of fodder, water sources and livestock barns, which has led to the incomplete use of potential and possibilities. We are adopting a self-critical attitude toward the lagging of methods of leadership of animal husbandry behind present requirements. Reorganization of the methods of animal husbandry means composite problems connected not only with an improvement in the livestock's provision with fodder, water and premises, a sharp improvement of zooveterinary measures and the introduction of progressive techniques of keeping livesotck, an improvement in the organization of labor and the correct organization of pedigree breeding and other relevant questions of agriculture but also with the solution of social questions in the countryside and an improvement in the rural workers' social, cultural and housing conditions and medical and trading services.

We consider correct the conclusions of the report concerning changes in the unpromising method restricting the initiative of economic organizations on the pretext of decrees, rules and instructions adopted earlier and the inordinate centralization of financial-credit rights which are occurring in the activity of the planning-economic authorities, the speaker said.

A. Dzumaa, director of the Second Knitwear Factory of the Wool-Processing Enterprises Production Association, then spoke. Over 700 people, she said, who have mastered the speciality and work skills in their own country, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, work at our enterprise, which is furnished with modern highly productive equipment. Women constitute over 80 percent of them, young people aged 25 and under constituting 94 percent.

Commissioned in 1983, our enterprise has at the present time assimilated capacity in full, and we manufacture in a year 1 million knitwear products, children's clothing constituting 72 percent of which. A priority task set light industry by the party is a broadening of the selection and a constant improvement in the quality of the product. However, some of the knitwear items which we manufacture at times fail to satisfy the consumers' requirements in terms of their style, coloring and size.

Noting that the quality of the woolen product depends directly on the quality of the wool itself, A. Dzumaa sharply criticized in this connection the organizations which supply substandard raw material.

The decisions of recent party Central Committee plenums pointed to the need for a fundamental improvement in the forms and methods of industrial management, guaranteed unity of word and deed and decisions and execution, the evaluation of activity per end results, consistent compliance with the principle of a critical and self-critical approach to work and an implacable struggle against shortcomings and oversights. Unfortunately, rooted and outmoded work methods are still tenacious in the activity of managers of all levels both in the ministry and in the association and at the enterprise, she observed.

Mongolia's women joyfully received, the speaker said, the specific proposals advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress which are aimed primarily at the elimination by the end of the present century of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, prevention of the spread of the arms race to space and the creation of an all-embracing system of security encompassing the Asia-Pacific region and other continents and regions. She called on all women and mothers and every peaceable individual of our planet to render the realization of this humane goal the utmost assistance.

Ch. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, spoke at the 29th MPRP Congress about the fact that despite positive changes in research work, the business of the choice and comprehensive study of the most urgent central problems of the country's socioeconomic development by way of the concentration of our forces and resources on them is still unsatisfactory and that the dispersal of forces on the development of a multitude of petty, inefficient subjects, work on which drags on for a long time and does not always gain an outlet into practice, continues to occur. The main reason for all this is, he believes, the fact that the scientific-methods and testing-experimental level of research is insufficiently high, science's ties to production have been organized inadequately and the proper attitude toward science has not yet been formed.

Creatively applying the experience of the research organizations of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, it is necessary to draw up annual and 5-year plans of research work under the following heads: fundamental research, target programs, application in production, and business contract work. The active participation of the planning and financial authorities is very important for teaching a gradual approach and interaction.

The central research bodies, Ch. Tseren said, have to improve and make more concerted their activity pertaining to an acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the speediest realization of the results of research. The time has come together with this for a change in the attitude of all our organizations and establishments toward the business of application of all that is new in production. In particular, the sectoral ministries and departments need to improve considerably work on rendering the institutions and centers under their jurisdiction organizational assistance and exercising supervision of their activity.

In any sphere of social life, particularly in such a specific sphere of intellectual work as science, a decisive role belongs to the human factor. For this reason we should not only pay special attention to work on the selection, training and assignment of scientific personnel, including the training of scientists capable of becoming leaders in the corresponding branch of science, but also raise the demands made of scientific personnel and their responsibility and initiative and create and activate an economic mechanism ensuring the strict dependence of their wages and bonuses on actual results of work.

Importance for the development of world science was attached to the fact that the 27th CPSU Congress defined the role of science in the acceleration of the development of Soviet society and set scientists as a paramount task the accomplishment of new scientific discoveries and the creation of fundamentally new equipment and technology, the speaker observed.

Implementation of the comprehensive program of the CEMA countries' scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000 will create the conditions conducive to the rapprochement of the level of development of science and technology in our country and the level of the fraternal countries. For this reason the question of intensive development of fundamental research and a rise in the level of general technical thinking is being placed on the agenda.

The MPR Academy of Sciences president dwelt briefly on certain priority directions of research, pointing to the need for the development of research work geared to the production of protein and vitamin feed by biotechnology methods and the acquisition of biologically active substances accelerating the growth and development of the young stock and a start on the development of methods of application of the achievements of genetic and cellular engineering in agricultural production.

Another path of a steady rise in the productiveness of the livestock is an improvement in its biological potential. For rearing highly productive breeds of livestock and accelerating the creation of pedigreed groups it is essential to introduce techniques of the preservation and multiplication of embryos and egg cells and zygote transplantation.

Work on the genetics and selection of agricultural crops lags behind the level of today's requirements, and research into the cultivation of new varieties adapted to the conditions of different natural-climatic zones of our country is not being performed quickly enough.

Social development requires the elaboration and implementation of target programs for an intensification of the economy, the alleviation of heavy and monotonous labor, the application in the stockbreeders' everyday life of renewable energy sources, the development of general technical education and thinking and so forth.

COMMUNIQUE ON 30 MAY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

WA150020 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 May 86 p 1

["Communique" on 19th MPRP Congress Proceedings]

[Text] The 19th MPRP Congress continued on 30 May 1986.

Debate on the "MPRP Central Committee Report to the 19th MPRP Congress and Subsequent Tasks," the MPRP Central Auditing Commission report and the report on the Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 continued.

B. Tseren, chief agronomist of Bulgan Aymag's "Ingettolgoy" State Farm and agronomist emeritus of the MPR, and A. Jamsranjab, minister of public security of the MPR, spoke at the morning session.

Then words of greeting were spoken by Comrade Zaher Razmjo, candidate of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Kabul City Party Committee, Chan Sen, candidate of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee, Shgwandagn Belete, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party, Lea Delugen, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, (P.K. Hani) Borah, member of the Communist Party of India Executive Committee and chairman of the party organization of India's northeast region, Jose Cesar Augosto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Gonsalez Alvarado, member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

L. Tserendondog, minister of construction and construction materials industry of the MPR, G. Lhagbajab, head of a department of Ulaanbaatar's Central Joint Clinical Hospital and physician emeritus of the MPR, Ch. Molom, chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee, G. Tsagaan, sales assistant of the State Central Department Store and honored trade worker of the MPR, and O. Puljin, first secretary of the Dornogobi Aymag Party Committee, spoke later in the debate.

S. Norobsambuu, director of the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, S. Bathuyag, minister of fuel and power industry of the MPR, R. Tserendologr, leader of a team of the Ulaanbaatar Bread-Confectionary Works, B. Dolgorjab, worker at the Footwear Repair and Stitching Enterprise of Ulaanbaatar's Consumer Service Adminstration and honored worker of MPR municipal and consumer services, Ch. Nabaandemberel, tractor driver-combine operator of Selege Aymag's "Yoeroo" State Farm, the writer J. Pureb, winner of the MPR State Prize, D. Dabaatseren, first secretary of the Gobi-Altay Aymag Party Committee, and D. Erdene, chief animal specialist of Ubs Aymag's "Malchin" Agricultural Association, spoke at the evening session.

The question of the election of the party's central authorities was then discussed. Comrade G. Gomboseuren, chairman of the Accounting Commission, reported to the congress the results of the elections of the party's central authorities.

The congress continues.

Public Security Minister

OW030452 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1458 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 May (MONTSAME) -- As in the past, under the direct daily leadership of the party Central Committee, the personnel staff of the Ministry of Public Security, relying on the widespread help of the working people, is continuing to actively fulfill its responsibility in ensuring the security of the country and in protecting state borders in the fight against crime and the ensurance of public order. A. Jamsranjab, MPR minister of public security, stressed this in his speech at the 19th MPRP Congress.

The guarantee of success in the struggle for ensuring public security and peace is to be found in the organic contact between the organs of public security and the working people.

Our party's struggle to raise vigilance, consolidate socialist legality, and strengthen discipline and order has received the approval and support of all honest people. Interaction between party, state, and public organizations and between the organs of justice and control is improving, and positive results are being achieved in the elimination of antisocial activity. In particular, there has been a decrease in drunkenness and hooliganism in public places. But this is only the beginning, the delegate to the congress noted.

A. Jamsranjab said that the times demand of us basic changes in the antiquated methods of work concerning the discovery and prevention of instances of lawbreaking, effective elimination of causes that influence crime, the defense of socialist property from all encroachments, and the further strengthening of close cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

There is a natural need to show special attention to strengthening moral, political, and ideological training and to purity in the ranks of the chekists, border guards, and militia, who are performing combat tasks at a time of peace, and to increase efficiency in the work of party and political organs.

The minister noted: In the present conditions of the deteriorating international situation, the strengthening of peace in the world, and particularly of the struggle of all our continent's governments and social strata for security in Asia is of great importance. We fully approve and support the proposals put forward at the 19th MPRP Congress in this field, as well as the peace-loving foreign policy of our party.

In some influential Asian countries, militarism and war hysteria, led by the United States, is raising its head. As a result of this, tension is being built up on our continent, and external conditions unfavorable to the building of socialism in the MPR are created.

Imperialism and the forces close to it are activating hostile actions against the socialist community, including the MPR, and their methods are becoming more refined. As a result of the continued espionage and ideological subversion of the enemy during times of peace, the work of the public security organs in the defense of freedom and independence of the country and the peaceful toil of the people are augmented by responsible and complicated tasks in preventing and suppressing the intrigues of class enemies and antiscocial elements.

A. Jamsranjab continued: During the present conditions of worsening of the class struggle between two world systems, there is a pressing need for constant and a generally high level of political vigilance stemming directly from the interests of a socialist society. Our ideological enemies use anti-Sovietism as a form of ideological weapon, along with nationalism and the narcotic of religion. They are trying to shake the solid friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples to twist the essence of our bilateral and multilateral cooperation with fraternal countries, to deny the successes and attainments of socialist construction of our country, and to slander the historic experience of its noncapitalist development. The hostile special services are clearly trying to discover our political, military, and economic secrets and are trying to gain access to the secrets of CEMA. Therefore, one of the important conditions for ensuring the country's security and a patriotic and international duty of every citizen is to maintain high vigilance, to safeguard state secrets strictly, and to fulfill the MPRP regulations and programs and the conditions of the MPR Constitution.

The preservation of secrets, as V.I. Lenin instructed us, is "...a very important, most essential question". (COMPLETE WORKS, vol. 36. p 41) As foreign contacts grow and the number of arrivals and departures increases, some people lose their vigilance. The problem of ensuring public security begins with guarding the honor of each citizen. The public security organs have given individuals who have erred ideologically or politically the opportunity to realize their mistakes from a legal point of view, thereby preventing their antistate crimes. Such people are grateful to us.

In this we recognize concrete results and the humane character of the work of our organs, which are called on to aid the party in the solution of complex problems in the formation of the new man in socialist society, the MPR minister of public security underscored.

The demand to assert and defend the socialist way of life, the most important element of the socialist conquests of the Mongolian people, is growing. Behavior and criminal actions unbefitting a citizen of socialist Mongolia are usually related to drunkenness. I consider it essential to deepen the work in order to assert a healthy form of life and to even prohibit by law the manufacture and use of alcoholic beverages. We can do without alcoholic beverages in socialist construction.

Speaking of those who transgress the responsibilities and norms of equal habitation in a socialist society, and especially about shortcomings in the education of youth and children, we cannot limit ourselves to words alone. It is necessary to distance ourselves from bad practices such as people with defects being isolated from society and the work collective.

I consider it advisable to continue to educate these people in the environment where they have lived, studied, and worked, utilizing the advantages of the collective's influence, the party congress delegate said.

A. Jamsranjab noted in conclusion: D. Sukhe Bator, the founder of the MPRP and the people's state and commander in chief, bequeathed to us ".... freedom won must be comprehended time and again and protected from external and internal insidious seditions. Never forget this!"

Present conditions demand that the historic traditions of our people, who have revered vigilance from ancient times -- as inscribed on the soyombo emblem -- must be faithfully safeguarded, consolidated, and enriched.

Comrade J. Batmonh, leader of our party and state, has noted that "a high level of political vigilance is a sharp weapon in the struggle against the hostile actions of imperialism and its accomplices." Therefore, it is essential for us, under the leadership of party organizations, to strengthen the work of perfecting the system of ensuring the country's security and raising the political vigilance of the working people, as a component part in the struggle to strengthen discipline. The role of each service and each worker of the Ministry of Public Security will be directed toward the strengthening of discipline and order in all spheres of public life.

PRK Delegate Speaks

BK040629 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] According to the Mongolian news agency MONTSAME, Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Party Control Commission, and head of the KPRP delegation, who arrived in Ulaanbaatar on 28 May to attend the 19th MPRP Congress, addressed the congress on 30 May.

He said: The MPR has actively contributed to the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, apartheid, and racism and for peace and the independence of all nations as well as democracy and socialism. The Cambodian people sincerely desire to live in peace and to have good-neighborly cooperation with all countries in the region. Our goodwill was reiterated in the statement of the three Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in January 1986.

At this conference, we made various proposals and constructive initiatives of the PRK party and state, which are in accord with the trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia aiming at turning this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation on earth. The Cambodian people, who have suffered from the flames of war and the most cruel genocidal regime, realize the value of peace. The Cambodian people pledge not to allow the reoccurance of the genocidal Pol Pot regime on Cambodian soil.

We fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The PRK fully supports the MPR's initiative regarding the signing of a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The PRK gives its unreserved support to the struggle waged by the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independence, peace, and a new international economic system.

Construction Minister Speaks

OW021237 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1725 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 31 (MONTSAME) -- Addressing the 19th Congress of the MPRP, minister of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, Tserendondong said:

As a result of the constant care and attention of the MPRP and Government of Mongolia, the Mongolian builders have fulfilled construction-assembly work worth 13 bln tugriks, which is 1.3 times more than in the previous five year period. During this period, the production of building materials grew by 50 percent, hundreds of industrial, agricultural and cultural projects as well as dwelling houses were built and economic potential of the country grew significantly.

In the 8th five year period, the volume of construction-assembly work will grow by 60 to 70 percent and work done by Mongolian construction companies will rise by 44 percent. The aid and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are of decisive significance in developing construction and building material industry of Mongolia.

Fuel, Power Industry Minister

OW031115 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1635 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 May (MONTSAME) -- S. Bathuyag, MPR minister of fuel and power industry, reported to the MPRP Congress that under the Seventh 5-Year Plan the main fixed assets in the fuel and power industry doubled while labor productivity increased by 30 percent. Gross production of the branch rose 1.7 times, (?coal) extraction 1.5 times, and power supply 1.9 times.

The first stages of the Baganuur open cut coal deposit and the No. 4 Ulaanbaatar heat and electric power station (Tets), the showpieces of our country's fuel and power industry, have been put into operation and successfully assimilated in a short period of time. The power generating capacity of the No. 4 Ulaanbaatar TETS, commissioned in the past 5-year plan period, alone exceeds the total capacity of all electric power stations built in the central regions of our country and commissioned prior to 1981. This clearly attests to the accelerated rate of development in our country's fuel and power industry.

The minister noted that in the successful fulfillment of the party's program directives on the rapid development of the MPR's fuel and power industry a decisive role continues to be played by the disinterested assistance of the USSR.

The delegate said that under the present 5-year plan our ministry will not only fulfill plans for economizing fuel and power but will step up work related to the national economy and among the working people. It will launch a struggle to economize fuel and power among the people and achieve concrete results in this direction.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry is drawing appropriate conclusions from the fact that in the past 5-year plan substantial measures were not taken to improve the supply of fuel and electric power to rural consumers, in particular livestock breeders.

Under the present 5-year plan, a volume of construction and installation work three times greater than under the previous plan in building 35-kilowatt electric power transmission lines for rural use, involving dozens of substations, will be realized. With the aim of making a practical contribution to the implementation of the program of developing the rural economy and improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population, our ministry, either independently or together with the ministries and departments concerned, will adopt a series of concrete measures aimed at supplying rural consumers, especially livestock breeders, with fuel and power. These will include: bringing fuel sources closer to consumers by increasing the capacity of local open cut mines and building new open cut mines of limited capacity in some aymags and somons; producing coal bricks; and broadening scientific research and experimental work in the utilization of wind, rivers, and sewage gas.

One of the important questions which must be looked at in particular in the new 5-year plan is the question of raising technical and economic indicators and improving the utilization of the capacities of existing fuel and electric power industry enterprises.

Improvement in the use of the capacities of coal enterprises depends entirely on the work of this ministry and the industry's collectives, while further improvement in the technical and economic indicators and improvement in the utilization of the capacities of electric power stations is linked, to a certain extent, to the question of electric power transmission along the Gusinoozersk-Darhan high-voltage power transmission line, which connects the Soviet Union's integrated Siberian power system with our country's central power system. We are certain that in the near future these questions will be solved by the competent organizations of our two countries, S. Bathuyag noted.

JASRAY PARTICIPATES IN PRESS CONFERENCE

OW031051 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 30 (MONTSAME) -- The 19th MPRP Congress press centre is continuing its work. A press conference with the participation of P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, and B. Eldeb-Ochir, first secretary of the Hobsgol Aymag Party Committee, has been held here.

Tasks on strengthening the material and technical base of the national economy and improving its structure in the just started Eighth Five-Year Plan have a number of peculiarities, P. Jasray said. Firstly, the new five-year plan marks the beginning of the realization of the comprehensive programme of agriculture development and improving the food supply of the population. Secondly, in the Eighth Five-Year Plan significant strides will be taken in realizing the tasks of top priority development of fuel and power industry and further electrification of the national economy. Thirdly, considerable emphasis will be made, as before, on strengthening the building industry and increasing the output of building material production. The measures aimed at a rational distribution of the productive forces will be of primary sigificance.

The Eighth Five-Year Plan period will witness further expansion of economic ties with foreign states. As before, the economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperations with the fraternal socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, would be of decisive significance in carrying through the programme tasks of building in Mongolia, underlined P. Jasray.

The working people of Hobsgol Aymag (North Mongolia) came to the 19th MPRP Congress with great labour successes, said B. Eldeb-Ochir, first secretary of the Hobsgol Aymag Party Committee at the press conference. Our aymag has been awarded with the Order of the Red Banner of Labour Glory for its labour achievements in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

Our chief object for the future is to secure the highest possible results with the least expenditure of labour and financial resources. We shall do our best to enhance the role of the work collectives and individual workers, and tighten order, discipline and organization and perfect the style of management in all spheres of social life, B. Eldeb-Ochir underscored.

'TEXT' OF BATMONHCONGRESS CLOSING SPEECH

OW020851 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1335 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May (MONTSAME) -- The full text of the speech delivered by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, at the closing of the 19th MPRP Congress follows:

Comrades!

The 19th MPRP Congress is drawing to a close. In these last few days it has drawn the attention of the communists and all the working people of our country. This is natural, for the plans of the party are the plans of the people; the cause of the party is the cause of the people.

The monolithic unity of the party and the people was clearly demonstrated during the days of the congress. A clear expression of this unity is that many workers' collectives and individual workers have been sending the congress reports, letters, and telegrams on the fulfillment of pre-congress pledges.

Allow me, comrade delegates, on your behalf, to express gratitude to workers' collectives and individual workers for their reports, letters, and telegrams reporting their outstanding labor successes as a gift for the party congress.

I believe that all the delegates will unanimously agree if I say that the party congress has been held in an atmosphere of singular cohesion, business-like efficiency, and adherence to party principles. An atmosphere of a responsible and true party approach to the pressing problems of socialist construction in the country prevailed during the work of the congress.

I would like to emphasize that all the work of the congress and particularly the delegates' speeches were filled with a desire to evaluate objectively the realities of life and practice, and to expose and criticize frankly and from party positions existing shortcomings and laggings. That is a clear expression of the political maturity of our party, of its ideological growth and increased strength.

The 19th MPRP Congress has unanimously endorsed the political course and practical activities of the party. The congress has defined the main course of the party's domestic and foreign policy for the coming years. It has approved the basic directions for the economic and social development of the country for 1986-90.

It has set concrete tasks for further increasing the leading and guiding role of the party; strengthening intraparty democracy; introducing a new style in its ideological and organizational work; raising the activity of state, public, and economic organizations; increasing the responsibility of the cadres; and tightening party, state, and labor discipline. All of this is the main political outcome of the highest formum of Mongolian communists.

There is no doubt whatsoever that there is every opportunity to fulfill the party plans and decisions. The congress decisions must become a guide for action for our party and people, for every communist and working person.

The party will fulfill the outlined tasks and will act in a more organized manner. it will be more exacting, more cohesive than ever before. We must act in apurposeful manner and constantly orient ourselves toward the future. in order to increase the potential of socialist economy and steadily improve the people's welfare and culture, it is necessary at the same time to mobilize the material resources and ensure utmost intensification of the human factor.

Our strength lies in the conscientious activity of the communists and all working people. Consequently, the most important task today is to bring the party congress decisions in a most clear manner to the working masses and help them thoroughly grasp and fulfill the decisions in close coordination with their own work and life. The party's ideological and organizational work must be oriented toward unfolding the masses' tremendous creative strength and revealing creative capabilities.

All the party organizations now have the responsible task of mobilizing the workers collectives for fulfilling the party congress decisions. We as well as the congress delegates must show the example here.

The congress has especially pointed out the urgency of close ties between the party's ideological and organizational work and real life; the need to ensure unity of word and deed, decision and the fulfillment of decisions. Now this instruction must be put into practice by party, state, [words indistinct] congress and the pre-congress period.

Everywhere attention must be focused on thinking and working in a new way and introducing scientific and technological attainments and advanced know-how. This is the primary conclusion to be drawn from the work of the congress.

I think that it is appropriate here to note that the congress paid special attention to the need to continue steadfastly implementing the measures undertaken recently for tightening discipline, order, and self-discipline and mobilizing reserves and resources. It is important to wage a determined struggle against bureaucracy, formalism, and routine, narrow views; substituting appeals and slogans for actual work; relaxation of demand for discipline and responsibility; and any other negative occurrences. The party Central Committee will consistently follow this direction in its work.

Comrades! The highest forum of Mongolian communists is being held in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideals, under the standard of proletarian internationalism.

Seventy-three delegations of communists, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations from 66 countries of the world are taking part in the work of the congress at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

We warmly greet and sincerely thank the CPSU delegation led by Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the RSFSR council of Ministers, and through it the Leninist party and all the Soviet People.

On behalf of the congress delegates, all the communists, and the working people of our country we express to the delegations of all the fraternal communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations [words indistinct] taking part in the work of [words indistinct] the gratitude of our party and people for their wishes for new successes.

Comrades! A problem that today troubles the minds and hearts of all progressive people of the world, the problem of removing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring universal peace and security, was loudly heard from the forum of our congress. The highest forum of Mongolian communists has clearly and accurately expressed full approval and unanimous support for the large-scale and comprehensive peace (?proposals) for ridding mankind of the danger of a nuclear cataclysm.

Our congress has decisively and angrily condemned the policy of state terrorism and aggressive actions carried out by the U.S. militarist quarters in collusion with reactionary regimes in various regions of the world. Our congress has reaffirmed the fighting solidarity of the MPRP and MPR [words indistinct] imperialism, militarism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and Zionism.

The MPRP nad the MPR will continue to strengthen steadfastly the traditional friendship, unity, and solidarity with fraternal socialist countries; will wage an active struggle for creating favorable conditions for the peaceful constructive labor of our people; and contribute to the cause of consolidation of peace in Asia and the entire world.

Comrades! The 19th Congress of our party is being held in the year of the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the MPRP and the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution, and the historic meeting of the great Lenin with the leader of the Mongolian people's revolution D. Sukhe Bator. We are also getting ready to hold, in the very near future, elections to the supreme organ of our state -- the 11th convocation of the MPR People's Great Hural. We are certain that the elections to the people's Great Hural will be an important political event that will confirm the full and unenimous approval by our people of the domestic and foreign policy cf the party, which has been outlined at the party congress, and their determination to implement this policy.

The implementation of the party congress decisions will reflect the vivid creative activity of the people's masses. There is no doubt that in the Eight 5-year Plan period our country will achieve remarkable successes in the creation of the material-technical base of socialism, the perfecting of socialist production relations, and the consolidation of the socialist way of life.

Comrades, forward toward new heights of socialism under the leadership of the MPRP!

Congress Ends; Elections Noted

OW311830 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 31 (MONTSAME) -- The fourth and final day session of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian Communists continued in Ulaanbaatar on May 31 with general debates on the report of the party Central Committee to the congress and the report on the draft guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the Eighth five-year period.

15 hours Ulaanbaatar time. [sentence as received] The concluding session of the party congress opened at the Congress Hall of the Great People's hural of the MPR.

Comrades Batmonh, Sodnom, Altangerel, Dejid, Molomjamts, Namsaray, Ragchaa, Jagbaral, Lamjab, Lubsangombo and the head of the Soviet delegation, politburo member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers V.I. Vorotnikov were given an applauding welcome by the congress delegates and guests.

In the Presidium are also heads of delegations of the Communist, Workers', Revolutionary - Democratic and other parties, movements and organizations.

The chairman of the concluding session Jambyn Batmonh delcared closed the congress general debates. Then the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution of the 19th Congress of the MPRP on the report of the MPRP CC and other issues discussed at the congress.

Comrade Batmonh said:

The newly elected Central Committee of the MPRP held its first plenary meeting. The plenary meeting discussed organisational matters.

Altangeral, Batmonh, Dejid, Molomjamts, Namsray, Ragchaa and Sodnom were elected members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

Jagbaral, Lamjab and Lubsangombo were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MPRP.

The first plenary meeting of the Central Committee unanimously elected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Balhaajab, Damdin, Dejid, Molomjamts and Namsray were elected secretaries of the Central Committee of the MPRP Comrade Lamjab was approved the chairman of the Party Control Committee at the MPRP CC.

The First Session of the Central Auditing Commission of the MPRP Central Committee was held and it elected D. Yondonsuren its chairman.

The Comrade D. Sodnom gave the floor for the closing speech to the General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. The 19th Congress of the MPRP Concluded its work to the Strains of the "International".

UNEN VIEWS CONGRESS' FOREIGN POLICY STAND

OW080053 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1212 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The primary international significance of the 19th MPRP Congress is that it has defined and outlined the course for defending universal peace -- the main external condition for ensuring the successful solution of major tasks in socialist construction in Mongolia. This is the topic of an editorial in the newspaper UNEN.

In its foreign political activity, the MPRP pays primary attention to further strengthening friendship and international ties of brotherhood with the Soviet Union, which reliably guarantees the MPR's development and prosperity. The cooperation of the two fraternal countries in the defense field is significant for the protection of successes and attainments of the Mongolian people in socialist construction, and fully meets the interests of peace and security in Asia and the Far East, the newspaper writes.

[Words indistinct] In the center of the Asiatic continent, it considers contributing in every possible way to the cause of consolidation of security in Asia and developing mutual understanding and cooperation between the states of the vast continent as the most important trends in its foreign political activity.

The MPR proposal for creating a mechanism for the non-use of force in relations between states of the Asia-Pacific region has been widely supported by nations. The supreme MPRP forum has reaffirmed the deep conviction of Mongolian communists that it is possible to create on the Asiatic continent a stable and lasting peace through the collective efforts of all the political parties, parliaments and various public organizations and nations interested in this noble cause, says UNEN.

UNEN REVIEWS MPRP CONGRESS ACHIEVEMENTS

OW122326 Ulaanbaatar MONSTSAME in English 1702 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 12 (MONTSAME) -- The recent 19th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress has summed up the outcomes of the 25 years past since the country has embarked on completing the building of socialism, analysed the course of fulfillment of the MPRP 4th programme and set forth the tasks of accelerated socio-economic development. It has elaborated the concept of ensuring the progressive development of the entire society. Ideas of the 8th Special Plenary Meeting of the MPRP CC (1984) which paid special attention of Lenin's principles of the party life, questions of the countinuity and responsibility of the party guidance, have been further developed in the congress decisions, writes Professor G. Miegombo in the national daily "UNEN".

The congress has made an exacting analysis of our activities in all spheres of life as well as the problems that need be resolved.

Basing on the Marxist-Leninist theory of reproduction, the 19th Party Congress has worked out a comprehensive programme of economic development by deepening the process of building the material and technical base of socialism, forming its optimal stage of the country's development G. Miegombo, rector of the higher party school at the MPRP CC, underscores.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

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LDP SOURCES NOTE PARTY, CABINET CHANGES

OW210907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday reshuffled the top leadership of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party as the first phase of a two-tiered changing of the guard in the party and the cabinent. Nakason, who is pushing for sweeping changes of personnel following the LDP's July 6 election victory, named Noboru Takeshita, Shintaro Abe and Masayoshi Ito to fill the three top executive posts at the party, LDP sources said.

Nakasone also revealed that he will appoint Kiichi Miyazawa as his new finance minister, the sources said. The new cabinet lineup is expected to be announced Tuesday following Nakasone's reinstallment as prime minister by the Diet.

Takeshita, 62, will move over from the finance portfolio to succeed Shin Kanemaru as LDP secretary general, while Abe, also 62, quits the Foreign Ministry and replaces Miyazwa as chairman of the LDP Executive Council. The third ranking LDP executive post, the chairmanship of the party Policy Affairs Council, went to the 72-year-old Ito, an appointment that reflects a factional "balance of power" in the top party hierarchy. Takeshita belongs to the Tanaka faction, the largest in the LDP, and Abe inherited the Fukuda faction from former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda last week. Ito is a ranking member of the Suzuki faction. The three top LDP executives are responsible for shaping LDP policies and running the day-to-day-operations of the party.

The appointments were firmed up in a series of closed-door sessions between Nakasone, Kanemaru and other party bosses at the prime minister's officials resident, political sources said. Kanemaru, 72, who played a key role in engineering the LDP election victory, is stepping down appparently in favor of what he has called a "generational change of leadership" at the LDP.

Political analysts speculated that Takeshita was given the job as LDP secretary general as a reward for his support of Nakasone. Takeshita is closest to Nakasone among the three "new leaders" and it was he who proposed a substantial extension of Nakasone's tenure when his second two-year term as party president ends on October 30. As the new secretary-general, Takeshita is expected to play a central role in carrying the party over the term-extension issue, political analysts said. While he is one of the three "new leaders" aspiring to succeed Nakasone as prime minister, Takeshita is said to be more willing to give Nakasone a longer term since he is having trouble rallying the whole Tanaka faction behind his prime ministerial bid.

Abe's appointment to the LDP Executive Council chairmanship, a job which gives him power to ratify key party decisions, appears to have been made more reluctantly by the Nakasone camp. Nakasone's associates had earlier sought to block Abe's appointment.

Chief Cabinete Secretary Masaharu Gotoda and Transport Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka are among a handful of cabinet ministers expected to retain their jobs in the new 21-member cabinet, the third since Nakasone became prime minister in November 1982.

Gotoda, a former police chief, is a close Nakasone aide while Mitsuzuka is responsible for steering through the Diet the privatization of the government-run Japanese National Railways, a key legislative program for the Nakasone government.

Kenzaburo Hara, a veteran politician who has been returned to the Diet 17 times, was named as the LDP's candidate for the speakership of the lower house, political sources said.

Kanemaru Named Deputy Premier

OW211225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday rewarded Shin Kanemaru, his chief election strategist, as deputy premier as the highlight of a major party and cabinet reshuffle, political sources said. Nakasone, who led the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to a major victory in the July 6 national elections, is due to be reinstated as prime minister when the new Diet convenes Tuesday.

In a surprising move, Nakasone gave the deputy prime ministership to Kanemaru, the outgoing LDP secretary general naming him as minister without portfolio, and chose Kiichi Miyazawa the new finance minister in a new cabinet to be inaugurated Tuesday. As LDP secretary general, Kanemaru, 72, was believed to be instrumental in devising an astute campaign policy which led to the LDP's landslide victory in the Diet elections. [passage omitted]

LDP CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS NAKASONE'S TERM

OW181029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may stay in office for one more year after his term ends in October, LDP sources said Friday. The one-year prospect came a day after the three LDP" new leaders" decided not to challenge Nakasone's leadership following the LDP's landslide election victory earlier this month. "The length of extension should be decided one way or the other -- whether one year or until the end of the coming ordinary Diet session," a senior LDP official said Friday.

Political sources said the LDP leadership plans to call a party parliamentary conference next week to fix the length of extension. The conference could come next Tuesday, the same day when Nakasone is expected to be renamed prime minister at the start of a special Diet session. LDP rules ban a consecutive third term for the party presidency, which carries with it the prime ministership, but there is no prescription against a term extension.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and LDP executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa -- the three "new leaders" thought most likely to vie for the prime ministership -- agreed in a meeting Thursday night to ask Nakasone to remain as party president "as long as required for handling pending legislative programs." The agrement, political sources say, meant that a term extension, instead of a new third term, is now a certainty for Nakasone and the attention now forcuses on howe long the extended term would be.

Takeshita has suggested that the extended term would be quite long, possibly up to a year, noting that the major legislative programs now pending include administrative, financial and education reforms.

However, Abe, who now leads the faction once headed by Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda seems to hve a shorter period in mind. Abe consulted with Fukuda Friday morning, and the two agreed that Nakasone should serve at the longest until the end of the fall Diet session to handle the privatization of the government-owned National Railways and the preparation of a supplementary budget. The Diet normally goes into business in the fall for an "extraodinary session" and reconvenes again in late December for an ordinary 150-day session.

The length of Nakasone's extended term, political analysts say, is expected to influence the shape of an anticipated cabinet and top LDP leadership reshuffle following Nakosone's reappointment as prime minister next Tuesday. Opinion within the party are inclined toward a one-year extension, as reflected by the expected appointment of Takeshita as the new LDP secretary general, political sources said. Like outgoing LDP secretary General Shin Kanemaru, Takeshita is known as an able backstage manipulator and the current reading within the LDP is that his skill may be tapped to carry the party toward granting Nakasone and extension of his term.

The new postings for Abe and Miyazawa are yet unclear, but political pundits are speculating that Abe would be given either Miyazawa's party job or retained as foreign minister and given additional responsibility as deputy prime minister. Miyazawa could either be given a senior cabinet job or named as the party's chief policymaker as chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council.

The party secretary general, the Executive Council chairman and the chairman of the Policy Affairs Council together functionsd as the party triumvirate with extensive powers to shape party policy in addition to overseeing day-to-day operation of the party. The top party trio apart, Nakasone is expected to retain Masahara Gotoda, a close aide and former head of the National Police Agency, as his policy coordinator and spokesman in his capacity as chief cabinet secretary, political sources said.

JAPAN DEMANDS CANCELLATION OF SOVIET DRILL

OW190213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 18 KYODO -- An official of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow visited the Soviet Foreign Ministry Friday to demand the cancellation of a firing drill in the northern Pacific, but the Soviet Union rejected the request. The Soviet Union has warned that flights over three areas of the northern Pacific from the Kamchatka Peninsula to the Kuril Islands should be suspended from 3.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. (GMT), for the duration of the drill, July 21-26.

Kyoji Komachi, counsellor at the embassy, insisted that the training is unlawful as the areas include Japanese territorial waters off Etorofu Island, the Japanese territory occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. He demanded the Soviet Union call off the training and notified that Japan reserves the right to claim compensation, if the drill causes damage to a Japanese party.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry told Komachi the claims could not be accepted, according to embassy officials.

DATES SET FOR GRAVE VISITS ON USSR-HELD ISLANDS

OW210503 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union agreed Monday on the time and places for Japanese visits to ancestral graves without visas on two out of the four Soviet-held northern islands, on Sakhalin and in the mainland Soviet Union from late this month through August, a Foreign Ministry official said. Both sides earlier agreed in general on the resumption of the grave visits after a 10-year suspension. The accord allows Japanese to visit their ancestral graves in 11 places in total in the Soviet Union.

The accord came when Hiroshi Shigeta, head of the ministry's Soviet Affairs Division, met G.E. Komarovskiy, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, Monday morning in the ministry. The Soviet proposal included permission to visit such graves in Shikotan and Habomai Islands -- two of the four islands east of Hikkaido Japan claims its territorial right -- in late August. Also included are six places on Sakhalin -- Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Kholmsk, Neveljsk, Gornozavodsk, Chekhov and Poronaisk. In additon, Japanese can visit graves in three places -- Khabarovsk, Nakhodka and Okha on the mainland of the Soviet Union.

The visits to Sakhalin will be permitted between July 28 and August 6 while the dates for visits to the mainland will be later decided through diplomatic contacts to materialize them by the end of August, the ministry official said.

During the day's meeting, Shigeta expressed regret that Moscow did not accept Japan's earlier request for permission to grave visits to all four northern islands, including Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands as well. In particular, Japan regrets that the grave visit to Kinashir, which had been permitted in the past, was excluded, Shigeta told Komarovskiy.

The Soviet diplomat said the proposed list includes three new places -- Chekhov and Poronaisk on Sakhalin and Okha on the mainland. But he promised to convey to the home government the Japanese regret.

During the 1964-1975 period, former Japanese islanders visited their ancestral graves on the three of the four norther islands -- Habomai, Shikotan and Kinashiri -- with only identification cards specially issued by the Japanese Government. But the Soviets told Japan in 1976 that Japanese wishing to visit graves on the northern islands would need visas, leading to the suspension of the grave-visit program. Such visits to the mainland of the Soviet Union were also suspended since 1977.

JCP'S FUWA TO MEET GORBACHEV IN AUGUST

OW210647 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- Japanese Communist Party Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa announced Monday he will visit Moscow for talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in early August. Fuwa said his meeting with Gorbachev will probably take place between August 4 and 8.

FIRMS SUSPENDING REDUCING SAUDI CRUDE IMPORTS

OW191335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO -- Japanese trading and oil companies have begun to suspend or reduce crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia amid the global oil market slump, industry sources said Saturday. Mitsui and Co., for instance, has decided to suspend Saudi crude imports from the end of July, while Marubeni Corp. will take similar action if Saudi Arabia refuses to lower its oil prices, according to the sources. The Mitsubishi Corp.-Kyodo Oil Co. group is considering cutting Saudi oil imports by about 30 percent starting next month, they said. Mitsui and Co. and Marubeni Corp., both large trading companies, have each been importing 50,000 barrels of Saudi oil a day since February. Mitsubishi Corp. and Kyodo Oil between them imported 200,000 and 70,000 barrels a day in June.

The sources said the moves among the Japanese companies have been prompted by the relatively high prices of Saudi crude. The price of Arabian light, Saudi Arabia's benchmark crude, still stands at about 10 dollars a barrel, while Iranian light sells for 7.75 dollars a barrel on the spot market, the sources said. Also, Oman crude is now priced at about 8.05 dollars a barrel, they added. The Japanese companies have thus been sending representatives to Saudi Arabia since the end of May to negotiate cuts in Saudi crude prices, but they have so far failed to win a favorable response, according to the sources.

The sources said Mitsui and Co. and Marubeni will buy crude oil on the spot market after the end of this month. They added that the Mitsubishi-Kyodo group will make up for the projected 30 percent cut in Saudi crude imports with oil to be purchased on the spot market. Reflecting growing moves among these and other Japanese companies to switch to the spot market from long-term contracts with oil-producing nations, imports on a spot basis now account for more than 80 percent of Japan's total oil imports against about 30 percent a year ago, according to the sources.

PRODUCTION OF NEW SATELLITE PROTOTYPE BEGINS

OW190327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO -- Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said Saturday it has started production of a prototype for the CS-3, the firm's new stationary-orbit communication satellite. Mitsubishi will produce two models of the satellite, to supersede the tow models of Japan's second experimental stationary satellite, the Sakura 2-A, and Sakura 2-D, now being used by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), the Construction Ministry, the Japanese National Railways, and electric power firms, a company spokesman said.

He said the Tokyo-based firm is the prime contractor to the National Space Development Agency, which is planning to launch the prototype as the CS-3A at its space center in Tanegashima Island, off the southernmost main island of Kyushu, in February 1988 following its completion late this year. Weighing 550 kilograms, the cylinder-type satellite has solid solar battery panels made of gallium arsenide on the outside, he said. It measures 2.2 meters in diameter and stands 2.4 meters high.

REJECTION OF LETTERS THREATENS TALKS 'RUPTURE'

SK141159 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0310 GMT 14 Jul 86

[KCNA Information]

[Text] As is known, on 9 June the KPA Supreme Command put forward a new peace proposal for holding talks among military authorities in connection with the tense situation prevailing in our country, with the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister sitting together in one place.

This peace proposal is a reasonable proposal, advanced in a very timely manner, to eliminate the danger of war, to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula, and to create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue.

Hardly had it been made public to the world than the KPA Supreme Command's peace proposal aroused great sympathy and support among governments, political parties, organizations, broad social segments, and journalistic circles in various countries throughout the world, including the socialist countries.

However, the U.S. forces side [migunchuk] and the South Korean side, the parties directly responsible for our new important peace proposal, have not only failed to respond to it, but they have refused talks between military authorities without any justifiable reasons or due cause.

In particular, the U.S. forces side and the South Korean side, after refusing talks among military authorities mentioned in our first letter, have refused to even accept our recently sent second letter. In view of the propriety to be observed by the two parties to dialogue and in view of the general customs that have existed between the North and South, this is an unprecedentedly rude act.

Under circumstances in which the U.S. forces side and the South Korean side have adopted a challenging attitude toward our constructive initiative for detente [wanhwa] and peace, we have no choice but to make public, in detail, at home and abroad, the irresponsible and insincere action they have taken from the very beginning concerning talks among military authorities.

In connection with the KPA Supreme Command's new peace initiative, at 1000 on 7 June, the senior secretary of our side to MAC, was authorized to send the first telephone message to the senior secretary of the opposite side in an attempt to deliver the letters from the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK to the commander of the U.S. 8th Army in South Korea and commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command [hanmij yonhapkun saryonggwan] and to the South Korean defense minister.

In this message, the senior secretary of our side stated that two liaison officers would come to the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] in Panmunjom at 1500 on 9 June to deliver the letters from the minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK to the commander of the U.S. 8th Army in South Korea and commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command and to the South Korean defense minister and demanded that the opposite side send on equivalent number of personnel to take the letters in this connection.

On 9 June, the day on which our side had earlier decided to deliver the letters, the opposite side sent no reply. After this, at 1050 the same day the senior secretary of our side sent a telephone message to the senior secretary of the opposite side, urging once again that the other side send the equivalent number of personnel to facilitate delivery of the letters as soon as possible.

As we sent another telephone message, the senior secretary of the opposite side replied tersely and vaguely that a notification would be made late in the afternoon. Our side had already waited patiently for 2 days. However, the opposite side continuously failed to react.

So, at 0815 on the morning of 11 June, the senior secretary of our side again sent a message to remind the senior secretary of the opposite side, noting that 4 days had already passed since the time we had sent the first message urging him to relay the letter and that 2 days had passed since he had sent a message saying that he would notify us later, and urging him to send personnel to faciliate delivery of the lettes as soon as possible.

On 14 June, 3 days later, the senior secretary of the opposite side sent us a reply message saying that its side would receive the letters at noon on 17 June and wrote on the back of the message a preposterous condition which stated that its side would receive the letter to U.S. forces side only if it is a letter from the KPA Supreme Commander to the commander in chief of the UN forces.

The current commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea holds various titles, including commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, commander of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and the commander in chief of the UN forces. All of these titles have given themselves [as heard], they always use and call themselves, and in whatever title the person is called he is the same person.

The person who holds these titles will remain the same person by whichever title we may call him. Therefore, they have no reason to say that they would receive or not receive the letters on the grounds of title used.

It was, therefore, a preposterous assertion for them to say that they would receive the letter only if it is addressed to the commander in chief of the UN forces.

Although the demand of the U.S. side was unjust, we decided to take into account their demand out of a serious stand to open an ew phase of detente and peace at all costs.

At 1000 on 16 June, the senior secretary of our side to MAC sent a telephone message to the senior secretary of the opposite side to say that our letter would be in the form of a letter from the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, first represntative of the KPA Supreme Commander, to the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, alias the commander in chief of the UN forces in South Korea, urging him once again to accept receipt of the letter without further delay.

However, at 1648 the same day, the side of U.S. forces sent back a telephone message stating that the letter should bear the single title of the commander in chief of the UN forces, detaching the title of the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, and that he could receive the letter only if the letter is signed by the KPA Supreme Commander or signed by someone else on his behalf.

From the beginning, taking issue with the titles of the sender and recipient of the letter is an unjust and impudent act. As for the problem concerning our sending a letter by the title of the first representative of the KPA Supreme Commander, it had sufficiently reflected their demand. It is indeed nothing but an impudent act that runs counter to propriety and common sense to take issue with it and even interfere with the use of the name of the opposite side.

Although the demand of the U.S. forces side stemmed from an impure intention, we decided to show generosity once again and to take into consideration their demands one more time, out of a sincere stand to make talks for detente and peace a success.

The side of U.S. forces, which was unable to find another excuse or retreat in the face of our generous stand, took the letter, finally, on 17 June, 10 days after we sent our first message.

However, the U.S. forces side which took our letter one hour earlier advised that it would send the letter back through the joint duty officer to MAC. While saying that its side would send back the letter, it did not have appropriate words ready to answer our demands as to why.

Without any explanation, they simply stated that they would again hand the letter over to our side at a meeting of joint duty officers or both sides at noon on 18 June.

We were determined to see in what manner the side of U.S. forces could regurgitate what it had already swallowed. Nevertheless, the side of U.S. forces had to suddenly change its attitude overnight.

In the morning of 18 June, the next day, the U.S. forces side hurriedly sent us a telephone message saying that its side had decided not to send our letter back. It might have been too afraid of public opinion at home and abroad to send back the letter which it had received and opened with its own hands in the presence of domestic and foreign correspondents. This fact clearly shows how disconcerted and nonplussed they were after having received the letter containing our peace proposal.

After that, the U.S. forces side and the South Korean side sent us reply letters to our letters on 21 June and 24 June respectively. In its reply letter, the U.S. forces side has refused talks among military authorities, saying that our proposal is an issue related to North-South relations and that issues related to relaxing tension can be discussed at MAC. Also, the South Korean side refused the talks exactly as the United States had, in exactly the same manner as the United States. The only difference was that the South Korean side added a suggestion that talks among the persons in highest authority in the North and South be held.

The reply letters to the letters of our side from the U.S. forces side and the South Korean military authorities were in effect not reply letters. Rather, they were an intolerable mockery of all of the people in the country and the people of the world who hope for detente, dialogue, and peace.

However, out of a serious stand for detente, peace, and dialogue, we decided to once again show our generosity, and send second letters in order to allow the U.S. forces and the South [illegible] side to seriously study our peace proposal and urged them to respond to it.

On authorization, the senior secretary of our side to MAC, sent a telephone message to the senior secretary of the opposite side on 3 July urging him to accept our second letter and suggested that the date of delivery of the letter be at noon on 5 July.

The senior secretary of the opposite side, which had received our telephone message, sent to us another message on 5 July, saying that it would reply later.

We waited patiently for days. However, no reply came from the opposite side. Finally, the senior secretary of the opposite side sent us a message stating that the U.S. forces side would not receive the letter unless it was signed by the KPA Supreme Commander. This was preposterous.

Despite the fact that our side had already sent the first letter signed by the first representative of the KPA Supreme Commander and that they had set the precedent of having received this very letter, this time they babbled about the name of the sender. This is nothing but a preposterous outrage designed, in effect, not to receive the second letter.

In connection with the fact that the U.S. forces side had made an utterly preposterous excuse and that the South Korean side has not answered, our side sent another telephone message on 10 July, making clear our stand that liaison personnel of our side would come to the places where our first letters had been delivered to deliver our second letters and that if personnel would not come from the opposite side to receive the letters or refuse to facilitate their delivery, we would convey the contents of the letters via broadcasts.

Despite our patient efforts and repeated urgings, the South Korean side did not send personnel concerned to Panmunjom, saying that it could not accept the letter. Yet the moment they said they could not receive the letter, they indulged in the petty wiles of overissuing worthless telephone telephone messages which called for immediately resuming the suspended North-South dialogues.

The U.S. forces side also doggedly refused to receive our letters by making preposterous excuses at a meeting of the joint duty officers to MAC held at noon on (?11) July even after it had duly received the letter of our side and opened it.

Proceeding from this, our side had no choice but to convey the letters to the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defense minister via broadcasts, as the opposite side had been notified.

This is the attitude of the United States and the South Korean side which babble about their hope for detente and peace and who say that they desire dialogue.

One act of putting into practice is far more important than saying a hundred words. By refusing the KPA Supreme Command's peace initiative, the United States and the South Korean side laid bare that their reference to detente, peace, and dialogue is false and that in reality they pursue only confrontation and war.

By refusing our proposal for talks among military authorities designed to take realistic measures for detente and peace, the United States and the South Korean side also made clear that the threat of southward invasion which they babble about almost every day does not, in reality, exist, that it is a falsehood that they brandish to justify the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and to bring the internal crisis facing South Korea under control.

Because the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have refused the peace proposal by the KPA Supreme Command and because they have pursued a policy of war and confrontation, the situation in our country has become more acute and the various forms of dialogue that are in a state of suspension are being driven into the danger of rupture [kyollyolui wihom].

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea should take responsibility for leading the situation in our country to the brink of war and driving North-South dialogue to a crisis.

[Dated] 14 July, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. REJECTION OF LETTER

SK200300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 19 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 July commentary: "Whom are They Going to Provoke into a Quarrel?"]

[Text] It is already known that the United States even refused to receive our side's letter calling for holding talks by military authorities while displaying an attitude of rejecting our just and fair proposal for the talks.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to mislead public opinion by propagandizing as if their act is appropriate. This is indeed a shameless act of a thief calling stop thief, and is an arrogant act of those who do not even know where they should stand or sit down.

Our people cannot repress their indignation over such an act by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. military side is making an issue of the signature of the first representative of the KPA Supreme Commander. However, how high is the position of Livsey to commit such an arrogant act?

Livsey holds various titles, such as commander of the U.S. 8th Army, commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, commander of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command and commander in chief of the UN Forces. However, his essential position is commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea. Livsey is making a show of power as if he is a big man [kun chonjae] by presenting the title of commander in chief of the UN Forces. However, his act cannot fool anyone.

In fact, the title of UN Forces used by the U.S. forces in South Korea was removed long ago. More than 10 years have passed since the resolution was adopted at the UN General Assembly calling for dissolving the UN Command, for withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the signboard of the United Nations, and for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

At that time the U.S. imperialists themselves said that the armed forces stationed in South Korea were not UN forces but were U.S. forces. Thus, they decided to take down the UN flag in their military installations or to remarkably [kukhi] restrict the use of this flag.

This showed that the U.S. imperialists lost face to freely use the signboard of the United Nations any longer. Practically, the UN forces do not exist in South Korea; only the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain there.

The fact that we sent the letter with the signature of the first representative of the Supreme Commander to Livsey, Commander of the U.S. 8th Army, calling him commander in chief of the UN Forces as he demanded, was an expression of our good intention of settling the important question concerning relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula by realizing talks by the military authorities.

However, the U.S. military side refused to receive the letter, picking a quarrel with the issue of the title of its counterpart. This is morally mean and is an impolite, reckless act.

We would like to point out that the first letter sent on 9 June from the minister of our People's Armed Forces was signed in the name of the first representative of the Supreme Commander. That time the U.S. military side received that letter. What is the reason for abruptly changing its attitude toward the issue of the signatory?

This is aimed at avoiding at any cost talks by the military authorities proposed by us. From the beginning, the United States has been reluctant to take measures for easing tension by having the real military powerholders sit face to face.

The treacherous nature of the act of the United States against the letter containing an epochal peace initiative was clearly shown by the fact that it refused the letter while raving that the question concerning easing tension is an issue which should be resolved in North-South relations and can be discussed at the MAC meeting, and so forth.

The issue of taking practical measures to ease tension on the Korean peninsula can be successfully resolved only when the real military powerholders of the North and South sit face to face.

It is the U.S. forces, having seized the prerogative of supreme command, who control the puppet army. What can we discuss and resolve by sitting face to face only with the South Korean side, which has no real power?

The fact that the U.S. military side rejected our proposal, pushing it aside as an issue related to North-South relations, is a cunning trick designed to show that the U.S. has no responsibility for the aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula.

The reason why the U.S. military side wanted to have its title only as Commander in Chief of the UN Forces was to conceal its being an aggressor force. Its request to discuss the issue of easing tension at the MAC is based on the same reason.

When we proposed discussing the issue of suspending military exercises through the MAC to realize an atmosphere for the North-South dialogue, the U.S. side rejected our proposal, noting that it is an issue outside the authority of the MAC. This is an event which occurred only a few months ago.

However, today, the United States is talking as if even greater and more important questions than the issue of suspending military exercises can be discussed at the MAC. The fact that the United States is abruptly changing its attitude, losing even consistency, is merely a trick designed to avoid taking measures toward easing military tension in order to eliminate the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula.

All responsibility for the aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula and for leading the situation to the brink of war totally rests with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who oppose any measure to prevent war and relax tension.

U.S. propaganda about easing tension and peace is, all in all, false. The U.S. imperialists should not misunderstand our good intentions and should give up extending to others their wicked habit of controlling the puppets, dominating South Korea as the colonial ruler.

The United States should respond to talks by the military authorities as called for by us instead of attempting to pick a quarrel.

PLAN FOR NUCLEAR ARMORIES IN KUNSAN VIEWED

'Grave Challenge to Peace'

SK161000 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 11 Jul 86

NODONG SINMUN 12 July commentary: "Challenge to Peace"]

[Text] The United Staates has turned South Korea into the source of a nuclear war. According to a foreign news report based on records of a closed hearing of the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the U.S. Congress Appropriations Committee, the U.S. imperialists are pushing ahead with their plan to build 36 ammunition dumps to stockpile nuclear weapons at the Kunsan Base in South Korea.

In addition to stockpiling nuclear weapons in this underground hanger-type nuclear magazine, called the System for Security in Storage of Weapons (WS-3), they are going to depoly fighter-bombers in this hangar and place them on a mobilization posture so that they can take off within 15 minutes during an emergency.

This is another violent and reckless act to turn South Korea into a nuclear forward base. Such a military move by the United States fully exposes its bellicose intention of starting a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Having prepared a plan to start a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, the United States is accelerating the perfection of this operational system. The U.S authorities are undisguisedly raving about the use of nuclear weapons against us.

It is well known that the United States is making the Kunsan base a stronghold to provoke such a nuclear war. This is clearly shown again by the fact that the United States is going to build a new underground hangar-type magazine at the Kunsan Base, where scores of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons are deployed.

The U.S. imperialists plan to mount a surprise nuclear forestalling attack against our republic and the other socialist countries by using F-16 fighter-bombers as the chief means of attack and the Kunsan Base as the launching base, and are now hastening preparations for this. A host of additional facts also prove this.

Some time ago, the United States and the South Korean puppets held a ceremony for F-16 fighter-bombes it handed over to them. This reveals the U.S. imperialists' intention of mounting a surprise nuclear forestalling attack in joint aerial operations with the puppet clique.

It has been learned that the United States is going to complete plans to deploy F-16 fighter-bombers at the Mizawa Base in Japan 1 year ahead of schedule. It has also been reported that the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force is going to introduce F-16 fighter-bombers in addition to the F-15 planes that are used as its main planes.

It is known that a combined military exercise between the U.S. F-16 planes in Japan and in South Korea is also being planned. This is aimed at perfecting U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite nuclear war preparations and at standardizing combat equipment and instruments for a preemptive attack.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to further turn South Korea and its surrounding areas into the source of a nuclear war and to envelope the Korean peninsula in the flames of nuclear war. The new moves of the reactionary ruling circles of the United States to unleash a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula are a vicious challenge to the Korean people and the world's progressive people, who are making efforts to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It also is an unpardonable aggressive and criminal act flouting the world's peace-loving people, who are marking this year as a year of peace.

Peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, much vaunted by the United States, are mere hypocrisy and deception and nothing but a camouflage for the cloaking of its nuclear war preparations.

The true nature of the U.S. imperialists as nuclear fanatics is being more clearly revealed as time passes. Because of the nuclear war preparation maneuvers of the United States, the situation on the Korean peninsula is being further strained and the danger of a new war -- a nuclear war -- is increasing. This is a grave challenge to peace.

The United States must give up its war preparations, should respond as early as possible to our peace initiative on easing tension and removing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, and withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

VNS Urges Opposition

SK170346 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss a U.S. attempt to build a nuclear armory in Kunsan, North Cholla Province. According to a news report, a U.S. plan to build an ammunition dump capable of storing tactical nuclear weapons at a U.S. Air Force base in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, has been disclosed, drawing the great attention of the people at home and abroad. This fact has been revealed by a record on a closed hearing conducted by the Military Construction Subcommittee of the U.S. House Appropriations Committee. According to this report, the U.S. Air Force plans to build 36 special-type storehouses for nuclear weapons in Kunsan base, South Korea.

This nuclear weapons storehouse is an underground hangar-type one called W.S. 3 that safely stores weapons. With the completion of this nuclear weapons storehouse, nuclear weapons and fighters for offensive use will be conserved together. In an emergency, nuclear weapons will be loaded on fighters and bombers, and these fighters and bombers can take off in 15 minutes and launch a nuclear strike.

The U.S. Department of Defense has asked Congress to approve the appropriation of funds for the construction of these special-type storehouses for nuclear weapons. This is a very dangerous maneuver to turn South Korea into a nuclear base, clearly proving that U.S. maneuvers to make preparations for a nuclear war have been stepped up in a frantic manner.

The United States has deployed large quantities of nuclear weapons in this land in order to turn it into a nuclear base by designating South Korea as a forward base to implement the aggressive U.S. strategy for the Far East. Having deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs and mines, The United States has deployed in South Korea [word indistinct], Stinger missiles, and F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. At the same time, while annually staging the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, it has frantically stepped up nuclear war exercises -- preliminary wars that are designed for an armed northward invasion.

U.S. maneuvers to build hangars capable of storing new-type nuclear weapons in Kunsan are criminal maneuvers to step up and complete its preparations for a nuclear war. This is an intolerable challenge to our peole and the peace-loving people of the world, who demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Today our people and the peace-loving people of the world demand the complete abolishment of nuclear weapons on earth, icluding South Korea. A movement is being briskly carried out throughout the world to establish nuclear-free peace zones. On 23 February this year, North Korea issued a government statement and put forth a proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, winning the ardent support and welcome from the people at home and abroad. At this crucial moment, instead of withdrawing nuclear weapons from South Korea, the United States is trying to build nuclear weapons storehouses there. This clearly shows that it desires not peace but war and that it is very frantically running amok to impose nuclear disasters on our people and territory.

Despite opposition and rejection from our people, the U.S. war maniacs have further stepped up maneuvers to deploy nuclear weapons in South Korea and to turn this land into a nuclear base under the preposterous pretext of protection by a nuclear umbrella. This is basically aimed at sacrificing our people by touching off a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and implementing their aggressive strategy for Asia at the cost of sacrificing our people. This is also aimed at continuously supporting, with nuclear weapons, the Chon Tu-hwan group, which is facing the crisis of downfall, and at suppressing our people's daily expanding and increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment fighting spirit.

All facts show that without eliminating the U.S. aggressors from this land, we cannot expect peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, nor can we save our people from horrible nuclear disasters. Because of this, our people have much more fiercely fanned the flames of the antiwar and antinuclear struggle while demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces. If our people acquiesce to the U.S. maneuvers to turn this land into a nuclear bse, the Korean peninsula will face the greater danger of a nuclear war. Those who will sustain damage from this are we ourselves. The patriotic people from all walks of life should rise as one to thoroughly check and thwart the reckless U.S. maneuvers to turn this land into a nuclear base.

'Unpardonable Criminal Act'

SK161054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 16 Jul 86

["Statement of Korean Central News Agency" -- KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on July 16 published a statement on authorisation in connection with the plan to build 36 special nuclear depots in Kunsan, South Korea, promoted by the U.S. imperialists lately.

The statement reads in part:

The U.S. imperialists are proceeding with plan to build 36 nuclear depots in Kunsan, South Korea, these days according to foreign press reports.

The special hanger-style underground depots codenamed "W.S. 3" will store nuclear weapons and attack fighter planes kept in a round-the-clock combat posture and stand-by alert to take off within 15 minutes.

The decision to construct 36 special nuclear depots and keep them on stand-by alert in South Korea where the density of nuclear deployment is quadruple NATO and more than half of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed all over the Far East are massed, graphically shows to what dangerous extent the U.S. imperialists have gone in their nuclear war provocation moves.

It must not go unnoticed that a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department declared in this connection that information about the capacity of the deposit and preservation of nuclear weapons is not a secret.

The U.S. military authorities who had kept the nuclear weapons present in South Korea in strict secrecy have now made public even the plan to build the special nuclear depots. This implies that the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. imperialists are being overtly stepped up in the last stage without hesitation.

The Korean Central News Agency sharply denounces their scheme to build the nuclear depots in South Korea, regarding it as an unpardonable criminal act to round off theire nuclear war preparations, venture a forestalling nuclear strike at our country and other socialist countries and force the scourge of nuclear war upon mankind.

Their moves to stat a new nuclear war is a grave challenge to our honest and sincere efforts to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and solve questions through dialogue and negotiation.

Only recently, our party and the government of our republic put forward the momentous proposal to hold talks of military authorities and the peace proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, however, are answering our peace proposals with more undisguised maneuverings to provoke a nuclear war, far from responding to them.

The U.S. imperialists have built a space observation post, a part of the "star wars" program, in Taegu, started building new nuclear depots in the Kyeryong mountain and illegally transferred "F-16" fighter-bombers to the South Korean puppet Army.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging almost every day massive military maneuvers simulating nuclear warfare, bringing the situation to the extreme pitch of strain and driving the multi-channel North-South dialogues arranged with so much efforts to the brink of breakup.

Yet the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have the effrontery to wax eloquent about relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and dialogue, as if they were interested in them, in a foolish attempt to lay at the North's door the blame for the growing tensions and suspension of the dialogues.

It is rank hypocrisy and deception for the United States and the South Korean authorities to talk about "resumption of dialogue" and "relaxation of tensions" while making haste with nuclear war preparations, far from accepting our reasonable peace proposals of wide range, and arrogantly refusing even to receive letters from the dialogue partner.

However noisily the U.S. imperialists may cry for "dialogue" and "peace," they can never conceal their true color as the nuclear warmaniac, the wrecker of North-South dialogue and the harasser of world peace.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are really interested in peace and dialogue, they should promptly discontinue their nuclear war preparations and show an affirmative response to our proposals to have talks of military authorities and create a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

'ULCHI-86' WAR EXERCISES IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

Threatens Peace

SK170907 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 14 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 July Commentary: "A Rash Act of a Warmonger Threatening Peace"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique made a new war noise called "Ulchi-86", beginning on 14 July. For this war exercise, which will continue for 6 days until 19 July, the puppets are mobilizing not only the puppet army units and all of the puppet government organs, but also all civilians and vehicles throughout South Korea under the pretext of inspecting the so-called state of preparations for coping with wartime and the people's readiness for an all-out war.

The puppets are now staging, day and night, such war exercises as an exercise to familiarize the people with the techniques to cope with chemical, biological, and radiological warfare, a traffic control exercise, an air raid exercise, a blackout exercise, an curfew exercise, and a food and fuel rationing exercise.

Such a war exercise commotion as the puppets are kicking up by mobilizing all of the people at peace time, not wartime, is precisely an act that warmongers usually perpetrate on the eve of a war.

The "Ulchi-86" exercise is an actual wartime general mobilization exercise to provoke a war of northward invasion against us and to immediately mobilize all manpower and material resources in South Korea on short notice.

In a statement issued in connection with the beginning of the "Ulchi-86" war exercise, the minister of the puppet Ministry of Culture and Information agitated a war fever by clamoring that the period of the exercise has been designated to inspire the consciousness of security among the people, that this period should be used as an occasion to further strengthen their spiritual armament, that a full and perfect combat posture should be established among the army units, that an all-out security posture should be established among the people, and the like.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have repeatedly played with fire. However, there has never been such a case in the past in which the bugler of the puppet government directly blew the trumpet of war so strongly and openly, sychronizing the start of a war exercise, as blown this time.

In view of all the facts, the Chon Tu-hwan military gangster clique is frantically running wild to provoke a war in Korea, together with the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is shamelessly clamoring that the "Ulchi-86" exercise is an action to cope with something like an armed southward invasion and a step for peace. This is indeed preposterous.

It is already known that we have advanced the important initiatives for holding talks among military authorities in an effort to alleviate tension in Korea, to preserve and solidify peace there, and to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue and negotiations and for establishing a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula.

To reinforce the armed forces and to expand armaments, while turning down our repeated peace proposals and to make large-scale war exercise noises in succession, while clamoring that they are to cope with someone's threat of invasion and a step for peace is a shameless sophistry that can convince no one.

Blowing a trumpet of peace while reeking of powder is an unbecoming act. The repeated war exercise noises of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and its maneuvers for confrontation are not only a bellicose, rash act to aggravate tension and threaten peace in Korea, but are also intolerable, treacherous acts which hinder national harmony and unity and block the road toward national reunification.

The danger prevailing on the Korean peninsula is not a threat of southward invasion, but a threat of northward invasion. It is us, not the puppets, who face the threat. What is more ridiculous is the puppets' loud cry about resuming dialogue and peaceful reunification while staging military exercises.

While making the exercise noise, declaring us, the other side of dialogue, the enemy, with whom are the puppets going to have dialogue for peaceful reunification? Anticommunist confrontation and war insanity cannot be compatible with dialogue and peaceful reunification.

During the present situation, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are bringing to an extreme strain by continuing the war exercises against us, talks among military authorities should be held before the Red Cross talks or the economic talks, and the problem of suspending military exercises should be discussed first of all to create an atmosphere for the resumption of the suspended North-South dialogues.

It is preposterous and absurd for the South Korean puppets to whip up anticommunist confrontation while turning down our proposal for holding talks among military authorities and to talk about resuming dialogue while making frantic war noises.

Today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been completely isolated at home and abroad, is recklessly running wild to threaten the people, maintain its military fascist rule with bayonets, and find a way out from the war adventure against us. However, this is a foolish act.

Those who play with fire are destined to be burned to death in fire. We will never tolerate the reckless war noise of the bellicose South Korean elements.

Self-Destructive Act

SK180722 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 17 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 July commentary: "Reckless Playing Wtih Fire"]

[Text] A frantical war exercise code-named "Ulchi-86" has continued for 5 days in South Korea. This war exercise is being conducted in a more vicious manner with each passing day throughout South Korea -- a stage of operations -- through the mobilization of the puppet forces, the Homeland Reserve Forces, various puppet institutions, residents, and cars. In Seoul and various other places in South Korea, they are running amok with an exercise of the puppet forces against guerrilla offensives, an exercise involving the mobilization of the Homeland Reserve Forces without advance notice: an exercise against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare: a blackout exercise against night-time raids: a traffic control exercise: an exercise involving reporting [to relevant organizations] by the residents: a fire drill: an exercise involving the mobilization of heavy machinery: a fuel ration exercise: and other exercises. This bears a close resemblance to wartime scenes. South Korean newspapers and radios are extensively babbling about this and the scenes of this war exercise, in which tanks are running, guns are booming, and in which aircraft are flying, are aired on television.

The puppet Ministry of Culture and Information distributed booklets on how to act in an emergency, and are forcing the residents to follow this instruction. Under the stereotyped slogan of making preparations against an armed southward invasion, the puppets are frantically pervading an atmosphere of war, while talking about making preparations for an all-out war by the people and thoroughly checking preparatory measures for an emergency.

Various types of war exercises were also conducted in the past. However, an exercise of this type, in which various exercises are conducted throughout South Korea simultaneously by complete mobilization, has never been conducted. In view of its scale, content, and intensity, this war exercise is the largest-scale all-round exercise ever, and is virtually a test war aimed at establishing the system of an all-out mobilization during a wartime period. This evidence shows that the puppets, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, are further accelerating preparations for a new war in a final stage.

The "Ulchi-86" exercise, an adventurous war racket aimed at completing preparations for an all-out attack against our republic, strongly hints that they can embark on the military action against us at any time. The serious state of affairs in South Korea is approaching the acute situation seen on the eve of a war.

The frantic "Ulchi" war exercise rackets which the puppets have kicked up against us clearly show who really is the ringleader who aggravates tension in Korea, and who destroys dialogue and peace. The "Ulchi-86" exercise is an extension of various war rackets which have continued since the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which suspended the North-South dialogue.

War exercises that have continued in South Korea will only result in aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula to the extreme. Even while creating such an ominous atmosphere of war in South Korea, the puppets continuously babble about resuming Red Cross talks, economic talks, and the preliminary contacts for the parliamentary talks. Dialogue is not a decoration for a war exercise. It is necessary for improving relations. Do the South Korean puppets have the intention of improving their relations with us? If they do, they have no reason to reek of gunpowder by kicking up war exercise rackets almost daily, while turning away from our proposal. Simply talking about dialogue can in no way be used as a veil to cover the war rackets. It is hypocritical and deceptive to propose dialogue while promoting an atmosphere of war in which guns are booming. If dialogue is to be held, one must not kindle a fire and must alleviate tension. Our peace proposal is aimed at alleviating tension and promoting an atmosphere for dialogue. The "Ulchi-86" military exercise, which the puppets are conducting at the same time they are talking about resuming dialogue, is a rash act of negating dialogue and an open challenge to our peaceful proposal.

The puppets said that this exercise is also aimed at preparing for the Asian Games. However, how can playing with fire be compatible with sports? South Korea, which has become a permanent military training ground of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets and where an atmosphere of war is hovering, is not a place suitable for the Asian Games or the Olympic Games. All fellow countrymen in the North and the South and the people of the world who treasure peace hope that tension will be alleviated in Korea and that peace will be maintained and consolidated there. The reckless war exercise rackets that run counter to this cannot escape the just public opinion at home and abroad. Challenging peace will be nothing but an act of self-destruction. The South Korean puppets, squarely seeing the trend of the times, must act with discretion. Those who make it a business to pursue the policy of military adventure will pay a high price.

'Bloodthirsty Atmosphere'

SK180351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "The True Color of War Maniacs, Which Has Been Exposed Once Again"]

[Text] According to a news report, while a war exercise called "Ulchi-86" was being staged in a full-fledged manner on the night of 15 July, traitor Chon Tu-hwan climbed to the roof of a high building in Seoul, watched the blackout, and demanded that citizens positively participate in the blackout exercise. This once again reveals the very treacherous and bellicose nature of the puppet traitor, who has always frantically run amok to promote the consciousness of enmity and confrontation against us among the South Korean people and driven them down the criminal road of an internecine war.

As is known, a commotion is being raised throughout South Korea in the course of staging a war exercise called "Ulchi-86," creating a bloodthirsty atmosphere. Amid the loud shrieking of an air-raid alarm and amid a tumult in which people are jostled to and fro, a commotion is raised successively in staging fire fighting; sheltering; blocking; emergency mobilization; chemical, biological, radiological, and blackout exercises.

Having caused this tumultuous scene, traitor Chon Tu-hwan directly appeared at the scene concerned and fanned war zeal. This puppet traitor is a war maniac who has been deranged in his endeavor to establish a wartime system for an all-out mobilization.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's bellicose and absurd act is one which intolerably tramples underfoot the desire and aspiration of all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world for eliminating the danger of war in Korea and for achieving peace and peaceful reunification. What we cannot overlook in particular is the fact that at a time when we have put forth and positively exerted an effort to implement a new peace proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority, he has raised a commotion by commanding the staging of such a tumultuous war exercise.

As for our new, peace proposal, it is an epochal measure that proceeds from a desire to alleviate the current state of tension, to eliminate the danger of war, and to provide a favorable atmosphere for dialogue between the North and South. This proposal reflects our sincere attitude toward dialogue and peace.

The puppet clique has arrogantly and impudently answered our sincere attitude by staging the war exercise called "Ulchi-86." This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is totally indifferent to the alleviation of tension and to peace and that it is only interested in confrontation and war. Nevertheless, while further heightening tension by raising a commotion in brazenly playing with fire behind the scene, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is boisterously babbling about dialogue in front. This is outrageous and is an act of making a mockery of public opinion at home and abroad.

How can war rackets and dialogue be compatible with each other? The historical experience of North-South dialogue clearly proves that war rackets and dialogue in the 1970's was suspended due to the policy of confrontation of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets. Due to the indiscreet war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets against us, the dialogue, which was arranged this year after a long interval, was suspended.

While babbling about the threat of nonexistent southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged last spring the unprecendentedly large war exercise called "Team Spirit-86" for northward invasion. They have subsequently and successively staged war exercises called "Ttangbol," "Piho," and "Pangpae." Thus, they have willfully led the situation to the verge of war.

Calling for holding dialogue while further heightening tension is an intolerable act of making a mockery of the people. We cannot resolve any problems whatsoever under circumstances that reek of gunpowder, even though dialogue is held.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about the resumption of dialogue constitutes a brazen maneuver to deceive public opinion at home and to conceal its bellicose nature by pretending that it is interested in peace. However, no matter what fraudulent trick the Chon Tu-hwan ring may use, it will not be able to conceal its true heinous nature as those who destroy dialogue and disturb peace.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continuously kicks up war rackets despite the warning of the people at home and abroad and if it traverses the treacherous road of confrontation and war, it will only expedite its own disgraceful downfall. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should cool its brain heated by war zeal and should behave discreetly.

RADIO REPORTS SR-71 OVERFLIGHTS OF N. HAMGYONG

SK190010 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Day after day the U.S. imperialist aggressors have infiltrated SR-71 supersonic, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the airspace over the territorial waters of our country, thereby committing espionage acts. The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 supersonic, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country and had it fly through the airspace above the coastal waters of Songbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 1109 to 1114 on 18 July, thereby committing an espionage act against the northern half of the republic.

The committed similar aerial espionage on 15 and 17 July, and as many as eight instances in July.

The U.S. imperialists have turned down our proposal for talks by military authorities to alleviate tension and are further strengthening their military espionage acts. This vividly shows that they are not interested in the alleviation of tension and dialogue, but are only seeking confrontation and war.

SOVIET OFFICIAL SEES 'PROBLEM' WITH SEOUL GAMES

SK210526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- "There are no problems concerning the participation of Soviet athletes in the 1988 Winter Olympic Games in Calgary. At the same time, there exist problems connected with the Summer Olympics in Seoul", stressed Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet National Olympic Committee and chairman of the organising committee of the Goodwill Games, when he met with reporters on July 19, according to a TASS report.

He expressed hope that the problems concerned the holding of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in the North and the South of Korea could be solved under the aegis of the International Olympic Committee.

PHICHAI REPRIMANDS TRAIRONG FOR PREM SUPPORT

BK210201 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun said yesterday he had reprimanded Democrat candidate Trairong Suwankhiri for his announced support for Premier Prem Tinsulanon.

Phichai said he warned Trairong, who is running in the July 27 election in Songkhla, that he would be penalized if he kept backing Prem in his election campaign.

Trairong, who is also government spokesman, has repeatedly announced his support for Prem as the premier of the post-election government.

Trairong's stand brought him into conflict with some other Democrat candidates, including Khanin Bunsuwan who is staunchly opposed to Prem.

The decision by Phichai to reprimand Trairong was apparently designed to put an end to the conflict. It also came amidst attempts by the Democrat Party to dissociate itself from Prem.

Phichai did not say how he reprimanded Trairong and what his reaction was.

Comments on Party Role

BK210209 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Democrat Party is prepared to become an opposition party if an "outsider" is invited to become prime minister of the post-election coalition government, Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun declared yesterday.

Phichai said people are "getting sick" of Premier Prem Tinsulanon and they want a prime minister to come from the election. But he said he personally still has respect for the prime minister.

Phichai, who is a deputy premier, said if his party is able to win the most seats in the July 27 election, it will be the core in forming a coalition government with himself as prime minister.

"The leader of the party which wins the most seats should be prime kminister," he said.

Informed sources in the Democrat Party told THE NATION on Saturday that the party expects to win 92 seats in the election.

Phichai yesterday also criticized the slogans of some government agencies urging people to vote for individual candidates and not for their party affiliations. He said this was part of the tactic designed to force the post-election coalition government to invite an "outsider" to become prime minister.

Phichai said some people may not want any of the political parties to win substantial numbers of seats in the election so that none of their leaders could become premier.

The Interior Ministry has been promoting election slogans which are construed as an attempt to persuade voters to vote for individual candidates rather than parties.

Phichai said that if an outsider was invited to become prime minister after the election, the Democrat Party would become the opposition.

"We want to reaffirm that we will not invite outsider to become premier," he stressed.

Phichai said he felt sympathetic with Premier Prem who understandably had difficulty in running a coalition of four political parties. "I admit that he is a good and honest person. But he might not have done well in handling economic problems," he said.

The Democrat leader, who is leading a three-candidate team running in Constituency 4 (Phra Khanong), called on the voters to vote for parties and not individuals to promote the party system.

Speaking to an audience while campaigning in Pricha housing estate on Phatthanakan Road yesterday, he said the interior minister will have to be replaced. He was responding to complaints that bicycles in the housing estate have often been stolen.

Phichai yesterday also said that any political parties with which the Democrats will form a coalition must have platforms corresponding with that of his party.

DEMOCRATS 'SURPRISED' AT OPPOSITION TO PREM

BK200405 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Three prominent democrat candidates for Bangkok say they are surprised at the number of people opposed to Gen Prem Tinsulanon serving another term as premier.

Gen Han Linanon, a candidate for Constituency 9 (Thon Buri and Khlong San), said that a factory owner who employs about 300 workers at his Khlong San plant had promised to give the Democrat team all the votes on condition that the party does not bring back Gen Prem as the next prime minister.

Gen Han a former aide of Gen Prem when he was the Second Army Region commander in the northeast, said he was surprised at the prime minister's declining popularity among Bangkok voters. He also quoted the factory owner as saying that Gen Prem was responsible for the collapse of many small businesses.

Gen Han said he believed that the prime minister must be an elected MP.

Dr Nikhom Chantharawithun, who is running in Constituency 8 (Bangkapi, Nong Chok, Min Buri), said the Democrat candidates for Bangkok would have a much better chance if the party was not seen as supporting the return of Gen Prem as prime minister after the election.

He said the public was very sensitive about the issue and recalled several instances when voters came up to him and said they would not vote for the Democrats if they supported Gen Prem's return as prime minister.

"I didn't think people were that much against Gen Prem," said Dr Nikhom, who is a former director-general of the Labour Department.

He said he believed that Gen Prem was a good man but warned that the public may need more than just that.

His teammate, Dr Supachai Phanitchaphak, agreed with him.

The two candidates said they have told the public during their campaigns that if the Democrat Party got more than 120 votes, the party will become the core of the new coalition government and party leader Phichai Rattakun will be the prime minister.

Dr Nikhom added that the Democrat Party was "fully ready" to take up the job managing the economy because it has recruited qualified people.

Referring to his teammate who resigned from a senior post at the Bank of Thailand to run in this election, he said Dr Supachai "makes a good finance minister" because of his expertise in fiscal matters. Besides this, he said Dr Supachai was well liked by the people he has met while campaigning because of his friendliness and good personality.

Although the party has no tradition of appointing "first-termers" to ministerial posts, Dr Nikhom said there should be an exception because of Dr Supachai's talent and experience.

Dr Supachai said he was confident that his team will win all three seats in the constituency despite strong competition from the Prachakon Thai team headed by Justice Minister Phiphop Asitirat. The Prachakon Thai team also has two former MPS Yenchit Raphiphat and Sumit Sunthorawet.

He acknowledged that the Prachakon Thai team was trying to channel some of the Democrat vote to the Social Action Party team, whose candidate, movie actor Aphichat Halamchiak is gaining popularity.

DEMOCRAT PARTY EXPECTS TO WIN OVER 100 SEATS

BK210151 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Democrat Party is expected to win more than 100 seats nationwide, including at least 20 seats in Bangkok metropolis, Mr Marut Bunnak, the party's secretary-general, said yesterday.

In Bangkok, he predicted that the party would be able to make a clean sweep of four constituencies with mixed results in the rest of the city.

The Public Health Minister, who is the party's campaign director for Bangkok, admitted that the Democrats' campaign to persuade people to vote for parties instead of individual candidates was only partially successful.

He said this was due to the Interior Ministry's campaign urging the electorate to vote for good candidates.

Mr Marut charged that the ministry's policy is contrary to the one adopted 10 years ago and has confused the people. He also noted that voting on the basis of the personality of individual candidates would result in no party getting a majority in the House and this would lead to the formation of a coalition government.

The new coalition government's stability would be shaky and vulnerable, he added.

Mr Marut said that if the Democrats could capture 140 seats in the election, the party would definitely be the core in forming a government, with its leader, Phichai Rattakun, as prime minister.

"But if the party gets less than 100 seats -- say 90 -- then we will have to negotiate with the other parties (for the formation of the government). And if the talks fail, we would be the opposition," he said.

With only a week before the election, the party will hold a meeting today to assess its campaign and make some adjustments.

Mr Marut added that he and his two running mates, M.L. Seri Pramot and Mr Khanin Bunsuwan, would stop the door-to-door campaign and concentrate on high-profile rallies and parades to woo the voters in Constituency Two.

He also complained about widespread money-dumping in the city. Without naming any parties or candidates in particular, he said huge amounts of money were spent to buy ID cards from the electorate. Money was also given to canvassers to hold parties for the constituents.

ATHIT WARNS PUBLIC ON VOTE-BUYING CANDIDATES

BK200406 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek urged the public to vote on July 27 "to preserve democracy" and to watch out for candidates who have invested millions of baht in buying votes.

By exercising their right to vote, Gen Athit said the public will help preserve democracy "which is what the country needs."

Speaking on the eve of a charity walkathon at Chatuchak Park yesterday morning, Gen Athit said elections are an important part of democracy. If the country has good MPs, it will have a good government.

Without naming the candidates or the provinces in which they are running, Gen Athit said certain candidates had spent between five and ten million baht buying votes. Voters in many areas were being paid 200 baht each by these candidates, he added.

He asked the public not to vote for the "big spenders" because their methods of getting votes were not democratic and would deprive the country of good MPs. He said good candidates with little financial support deserved to get the attention and votes of the public.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES ILLEGAL PRC FISHERMEN

OW181549 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 18 -- The Vietnamese government has allowed 72 Chinese fishermen caught illegally operating in Vietnamese territorial waters to return to China on their boats. The released fishermen were supplied with adequate fuel, food and clothes. They safely left the coast of Quang Ninh province on July 13, 1986. They admitted having illegally entered Vietnamese waters for fishing, thus violating the law of Vietnam and international law. They thanked the Vietnamese Government and people for the humane treatment they received during their detention in Vietnam and for the facilities accorded them in their trip home.

SERVICES, CONDOLENCES FOR LE DUAN REPORTED

PRC Condolences in Beijing

BK181136 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] On 14 July, President Fidel Castro and other Cuban party and state leaders called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Havana to pay floral tribute to the late Vietnamese party general secretary. Early on 14 July, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar and other Hungarian party and state leaders called at the Vietnamese Embassy to pay homage to Comrade Le Duan and sign the mourners' book.

Party and state leaders and other senior officials in the DPRK, Japan, Syria, and India on 14 July also called at the Vietnamese embassies there to pay homage for the late Vietnamese party leader. The Sandinista Revolutionary Government also decided to mourn Comrade Le Duan for 3 days from 11-13 July. On those days, all the public offices flew flags at half-mast.

The same day, a Chinese delegation led by Yan Jici, deputy head of the National People's Congress of the PRC, called at the Vietnamese Embassy to pay homage to the late Party General Secretary Le Duan.

Angola, PDRY, Sweden Condolences

OW181215 Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 18 -- More messages have been sent from abroad to condole with Vietnamese leaders over the death of party General Secretary Le Duan.

The senders are: Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party [MPLA] and president of the People's Republic of Angola; and Pascual Luvualo, general secretary of the National Union and Angolan Workers (U.N.T.A.), member of the Central Committee of the MPLA; 'Ali Salim Albid, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party; Rabah Bitat, president of the National Assembly of Algeria, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the National Liberation Front party (FLN) and foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq; Col. Lansana Conte, president of the National Recovery Military Committee and president of the cabinet of the Republic of Guinea; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive

Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Communist Party; the Swedish Workers' Communist Party (APK); Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden; Robert Hawke, prime minister of the Commonwealth of Australia; the president and the general secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

HCM City Services

BK180955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] On the morning of 15 July 1986 at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall, the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV organization held a grand memorial service for respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Attending the service were leaders of the city party and people's committees and the VFF committee; representatives of the various sectors, branches, and Armed Forces units; and representatives of the people of all walks of life in the city. Also present were the consuls general of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Cambodia, and other fraternal countries in Ho Chi Minh City.

At the same time that the memorial service was being held at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall, memorial services were also solemnly conducted at all basic party units, public organs, and enterprises in the city.

In the past 2 days, more than 250 delegations of the party organizations at all levels, sectors, branches, mass organizations, and diplomatic representations as well as many veteran revolutionaries and host families of Comrade Le Duan have come to the Thong Nhat Conference Hall to pay tribute and final farewell to the respected and beloved comrade general secretary.

In Vung Tau-Con Dao, the party organization, the People's committee, and the VFF Committee of Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone held a grand wreath-laying and memorial service for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Comrade (Rabakalov), the Soviet consul general, and Soviet cadres and workers serving at the joint Vietnam-USSR Petroleum and Natural Gas Enterprise laid a wreath and offered their condolences to our party and people.

In Con Dao, after holding a memorial service for the comrade general secretary, the district part committee arranged for the various delegations and people to visit the prison where Comrade Le Duan was held as a member of the underground.

Army Units Hold Services

BK181357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports by various army units, on the morning of 15 July 1986, military units standing combat ready at the border and on off-shore islands, units of Vietnamese army volunteers in Laos and Cambodia, organs of the Ministry of National Defense, armed services for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Cadres and soldiers of many detachments facing the enemy at forward positions observed a minute of silence to express their boundless grief for the comrade general secretary.

At the various army organs, general departments, armed services and branches, and units around Hanoi, military personnel followed the memorial service held by the party and state.

The memorial was held at historic Ba Dinh Conference Hall and was carried on radio and television. Cadres and soldiers attentively heard Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh read the eulogy and observed a minute of silence to pay their final farewell to Comrade Le Duan.

During these days of grief, the entire army has strictly implemented the party Central Committee's Military Commission directive to strengthen unity around the party Central Committee, heighten the spirit of responsibility and the sense of organization and discipline, and stand ready for combat and to fight victoriously to firmly defend the beloved fatherland.

Thanks From Le Duan Family

OW191347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] On 17 July, Comrade Le Duan's family sent out the following message of thanks:

We, Le Duan's wife, elder sisters, younger sisters, and children, respectfully and sincerely thank the State Funeral Committee for having organized a very solemn and moving funeral ceremony for him. We thank the comrade leaders of organizations and mass organizations, cadres and combatants, compatriots in the capital and various localities, overseas Vietnamese nationas, the diplomatic corps, and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi, the party organizations and people's committees of Trieu Thanh and Trieu Dong villages, veteran comrades, friends, and close and distant relatives for their condolence letters and messages, for sending wreaths, for dispatching representatives to attend the memorial and burial services, and for accompanying our husband, little brother, elder brother, and father to his final resting place in a respectful, beloved, and boundlessly regretful and sorrowful manner.

Hanoi, 17 July 1986
On behalf of his mother, aunts, and brothers and sisters
[Signed] Le Han, eldest son

ARMY PAPER MOURNS LE DUAN, WELCOMES TRUONG CHINH

BK191125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 July editorial: "With Unity and Confidence, Let Us Push the Revolutionary Cause Forward"]

[Text] In these days, our entire country and fraternal and friendly countries all over the world are filled with sorrow and grief over the demise of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, an outstanding disciple of President Ho Chi Minh and a talented leader of the CPV who made great contributions by leading our people to score billiant victories -- liberating and reunifying the fatherland and advancing the country toward socialism.

With boundless grief for respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, our entire party, people, and Army will turn sorrow into action; muster their will and energy to score achievements in the fields of production, work, combat readiness, and combat; proceed steadily on the path of the revolution; and continue to realize the lofty goals and ideals for which Comrade Le Duan strove all of his life.

Faced with the new situation and tasks, on 14 July 1986, the party Central Committee held a special session and unanimously elected Comrade Truong Chinh to the post of general secretary.

Upon learning of this important event, our entire party, people, and Army are convinced that Comrade Truong Chinh will outstandingly succeed the late General Secretary Le Duan's heavy but glorious mission. Comrade Truong Chinh has long been a revolutionary respected, trusted, and loved by our party, people, and Army. Following the revolutionary path charted by Uncle Ho, Comrade Truong Chinh became at an early date one of his outstanding disciples and one of the talented leaders of the revolution who once held the important post of party general secretary and made great contributions to the success of the August Revolution and the glorious victory of the war of resistance against the French colonalist aggressors.

Since 1954, for 30 consecutive years and more now, Comrade Truong Chinh, together with the Political Bureau and party Central Committee, has led tne entire country in upholding Uncle Ho's banner of national independence and socialism, defeating the U.S. aggressors, completely liberating and reunifying the fatherland, and advancing the entire country toward socialism. Today, responding to the needs of the party, the fatherland, and the people, Comrade Truong Chinh once again assumes the important post of general secretary and devotes all his will, talent, and energy to bringing together the Political Bureau and party Central Committee in leading the Vietnamese revolution to new successes despite all difficulties and trials.

More than ever before, with all of our sense of responsibility toward the party, fatherland, and people and by upholding the tradition of unity and singlemindedness, we should close our ranks around the party Central Committee led by respected and beloved Comrade Truong Chinh and strive to successfully carry out the important and pressing tasks of the revolution in our country at present. In actively making good preparations for the success of the party's sixth national congress, all of our party members pledge to develop strong points, overcome shortcomings, uphold our exemplary vanguard role, and make the party firm, strong, and pure in order to be truly worthy of being at the same time leaders and very loyal servants of the people as taught by respected and beloved Uncle Ho.

By striving to score new achievements in productive labor and other work, our people of all strata are determined to gradually stabilize and improve their living conditions, constantly strengthen the material-technical bases of socialism, and build an ever better new society. Together with the entire people, our Armed Forces must make efforts to build a powerful people's Army and a firm all-people's national defense system and resolutely fulfill the tasks of defending and maintaining national security as well as their glorious internationalist duties.

With unity and confidence, our entire party, people, and Army are ready to overcome all difficulties and fulfill all tasks in the spirit of all for the fatherland and for socialism, and to devote all-out efforts to building a prosperous, powerful, and civilized Vietnam.

Truong Chinh Congratulated

OW182031 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 18 -- Truong Chinh, the new general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has received more messages of congratulations from leaders of fraternal Communist Parties. They include Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; A. Natta, secretary general of the Communist Party of Italy; H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP) and Robert Hawke, home minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

THAILAND, U.S. CRITICIZED ON ARMS STOCKPILE

BK190807 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[19 July NHAN DAN commentary: "Dangerous Moves by Washington and Bangkok"]

[Text] On 17 July the U.S. Ambassador in Bangkok publicly stated that the Pentagon and Bangkok would renew their talks on setting up a U.S. arms reserve stockpile in Thailand. The renewed talks are designed to substantiate what was already agreed on between Washington and Bangkok during the trip to Thailand in early April of the U.S. defense secretary. This also constitutes a brazen U.S.-Thai provocation and an infringement upon the Thai people's national sovereignty and independence, and thereby worsens tension in Southeast Asia.

For what purpose do they plan to establish an arms reserve stockpile in Thailand if not for opposing and sabotaging the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries and, at the same time, serving the new U.S. doctrine on Asia and the Pacific?

To cope with Thai and world public opinion critical of their talks with the United States over the establishment of a huge arms stockpile in Thailand and of their conduct of a joint military exercise called "Cobra Gold 86" with the United States in an area not far from the common border with Cambodia, the Bangkok administration has repeatedly advanced many familiar slanderous allegations about Vietnam allegedly making military incursions into Thailand and about Vietnam allegedly creating tension in the region. Their fabrication can in no way make white black and cover up our goodwill for peace and our constructive attitude and the constructive attitude of the three Indochinese countries, which advocate holding political dialogue to seek ways to build good-neighborly relations and mutual understanding with Thailand as well as other Southeast Asian countries in working to build Southeaste Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

By stubbornly opposing the trend toward dialogue and the peace initiatives and proposals of the three Indochinese countries and continuing to intensify their military collusion with Beijing and Washington, the Thai authorities will only push their own country onto the dangerous and adventurous path, thereby running counter to the aspirations of the Thai people themselves and of the Southeastd Asian people.

NHAN DAN MARKS SRV-LPDR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK181515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 18 July editorial: "The Vietnam-Laos Militant Alliance and Special Relationship Will Last Forever"]

[Text] Commemorating the anniversary of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation this year, both countries are engaging in comprehensive political activities. The people of the two nations are concentrating their energy and intelligence on preparing for the coming congresses of their glorious parties. Great achievements made in the past have created favorable conditions for the two peoples to advance further. The class struggle and the struggle between the revolution and counterrevolutidon in the world and the region are going on arduously and in a complex manner. Various hostile forces have been seriously defeated, but they have not given up their schemes to sabotage the three Indochinese countries, pitting Vietnam with Laos and Cambodia.

The victories of the three revolutionary currents and the three Indochinese countries' revolution and victories won through the firm militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between them and between them and the great Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have created new positions and strengths for the three Indochinese nations, thereby stopping the hostile forces from threatening these countries at will.

The general trend in the region and the world increasingly supports and encourages political negotiations, especially the various peace initiatives and proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Indochinese revolutionary situation is fine and splendid. The militant solidarity alliance and special comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are unbreakable and invincible.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan has affirmed that the Lao party and people uphold a foreign policy of peace, independence, and socialism and that Laos will consistently strengthen the special militant alliance and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia, and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to maintain peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

In his congratulatory message to CPV General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan stressed: We believe that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV led by you, comrade, who have abundant experience from decades of revolutionary activities, the Vietnamese people will make new and ever greater achievements in implementing resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress and in preparing for the Sixth CPV Congress, thereby leading the socialist construction cause to advance a step further and help the Vietnamese firmly defend their socialist fatherland.

Meetings between party and state leaders of Vietnam and Laos and various signed agreements have strengthened the special relationship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and nations with new quality and higher results, thereby helping improve the strength of the three Indochinese countries and the socialist community. The fact that the Lao party and state sent a high-ranking delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Vietnam to attend the recent funeral ceremony of Comrade Le Duan is a new manifestation of the noble sentiment and close relationship between our two parties, states, and people.

On this occasion, we once again express our profound gratitude to the fraternal Lao people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. We pledge that we will do our best to consolidate and develop the militant alliance, special relationship, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos for the interests of the two peoples and the people of the three Indochinese countries as a whole, while positively helping to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

USSR SUPPORTS, COOPERATES WITH INDOCHINESE NATIONS

OW191728 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 19 -- The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its consistant strategic policy of developing comprehensive and profound cooperation and friendship with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

This was decided at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU on July 17 to hear a report form N. Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on his trip to Vietnam for the funeral of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

5-YEAR ECONOMIC COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH CUBA

OW201651 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 20 -- Minutes of the just-ended 9th session of the Vietnam-Cuba inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and a five -year cooperation plan (1986-90) were signed in Havana, Cuba, yesterday morning. Signatories were Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the session, and his Cuban counterpart, Diocles Torralba. They also signed documents on scientific, technical, agricutural, economic and trade cooperation.

While in Cuba, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and vice president of both the State Council and the Council of Ministers. It toured various economic and social establishments in Havana and other places in Cuba.

LEADERS GREET NICARAGUA ON LIBERATION DAY

OW182033 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 18 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended their warmest greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstrucion of the Republic of Nicaragua, and Carlos Nunez, chairman of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, on the 7th anniversary of Nicaragua's liberation day (July 19). The message was jointly signed by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nugyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly.

The message says that the existence and development of Nicaragua is a bright example, inspiring all nations in their struggle for peace in Latin America, first of all Central America, and in the rest of the world. The message expresses the confidence that however wicked and brutal their hostile schemes and acts they may use against Nicaragua, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen will fail ignominiously.

CPV SECRETARIAT DIRECTIVE ON MASS EMULATION

BK190626 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] On 16 July 1986 the CPV Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on launching a mass movement to emulate achievements to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress. The directive says:

The sixth congress of our party will be held in December 1986. This will amount to a widespread political drive among our entire party, people, and army.

In order to practically welcome the party congress, the Secretariat had decided to launch an emulation drive to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress in accordance with the following requirements and purposes:

1. Generate a boisterous movement for revolutionary action among the entire party, Army, and people to strive to successfully implement the 1986 socioeconomic, security, and national defense plans; actively develop those strong points and redress those shortcomings brought up in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive; and score concrete achievements to welcome the party congresses at all levels and the Sixth CPV National Congress. This emulation drive must prove effective in the following three respects:

-- Produce concrete results in increasing output, quality, efficiency, and thrift in each field of activity at every echelon and sector, especially at the grass-roots level.

-- Improve awareness of the party and socialism and strengthen the close relationship between the party and the masses.

-- Through the emulation drive, it is necessary to widely develop the experiences obtained by progressive models, emulation heroes, and emulation combatants, trying to create new improvements in production and work and in building party, administrative, and mass organizations into steadfast ones.

2. The emulation movement must be linked with efforts to motivate the masses to participate in building and perfecting the new management mechanism at the grassroots level, as well as with other efforts to resolve urgent problems in production, distribution, circulation, and welfare; increase the laboring people's positiveness and creativity; strive to overcome difficulties, especially in material and fuel supply; tap all latent potentials for increased production while practicing thrift; and motivate the masses to develop vigorously their collective mastery spirit and participate actively and effectively in inspection and control activities against negativism at all establishments.

3. Generate unified strength in organizing and directing emulation activities at various echelons and sectors, especially at the grass-roots level, and in trying to attain realistic results in doing away with bureaucracy, red tape, and formalism while guiding emulation activities. All party and youth union members must set their examples by taking the lead in the socialist emulation movement.

Based on this directive, all echelons, sectors, and mass organizations must quickly guide their lower echelons and basic units in implementation. By 2 September 1986, all echelons and sectors must initially review their activities in the first phase. And during the CPV congress, they must conclude the drive with concrete reports. The results obtained in this effort must be used as a driving force to continue increasing the emulation movement to push basic units forward and build clean and steadfast grassroots-level party organizations.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE SENDS MESSAGE TO REAGAN ON WHEAT SUBSIDIES

BK210850 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Australia has protested to President Reagan about moves in the United States to extend export subsidies to wheat sales to the Soviet Union and China. In a message to Mr Reagan, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, says such an extension of the American wheat subsidy program would have a devastating impact on the Australian rural sector. The Soviet Union and China are major markets for Australian wheat with sales worth more than $670 million [Australian dollars] last year.

The primary industry minister, Mr Kerin, says the Australian Government is doing all it can at the political and diplomatic levels to stop subsidization of agricultural exports. Mr Kerin had called on Australian farmers to help by directly lobbying their colleagues in the United States and Europe to explain what he called the self-defeating nature of the policies they were engaged in.

SENATOR URGES TURNING BACK U.S. WARSHIPS

BK180855 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The independent senator for nuclear disarmament Jo Vallentine, has been forcibly removed from the West Australian Parliament in Perth. Senator Vallentine, accompanied by 50 supporters, interjected during question time in the legislative assembly. She challenged the West Australian premier, Mr Brian Burke, to present the government contingency plan for dealing with nuclear accidents at the port of Fremantle. Senator Vallentine then launched into a speech, and when she refused to heed the warning of the parliamentary speaker, police moved in.

She wanted the West Australian government to turn back a fleet of American warships due in Fremantle today. As a senator sitting in federal parliament, she is only able to attend state parliamentary sittings as a member of the public.

NEW COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

BK180859 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] A new committee is to be established to oversee Australia's security and intelligence services. The move has been foreshadowed by the chairman of the parliamentary joint committee on the National Crime Authority, Alan Griffiths. He says the new committee will review recruitment and employment procedures in both the Australian Security Intelligence Organization [ASIO] as well as the Australian Secret Intelligence Service [ASIS]. The ASIO is responsible for internal security in Australia while ASIS looks after external matters.

Mr Griffiths says he expects the review to include the use of part-time agents. He says many agents are employed by Australian security services on part-time basis, including the two involved in the raid on Melbourne Sheraton Hotel in 1983. The raid, an exercise organized by ASIS got out of hand and ended with a number of agents being arrested by Australian police. A Victorian state parliamentarian, Jean Coxsedge, had called for all Australian security bodies to be scrapped. Ms Coxsedge, a long-time campaigner against what she described as political police, says the security services turn democracy into a travesty.

MAHATHIR ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF DEWAN RAKYAT

BK181249 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has announced the dissolution of the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] and the states legislative assemblies except that of Sabah and Sarawak effective tomorrow [19 July] after chairing the Barisan Nasional Supreme Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur this evening. Datuk Sr Dr Mahathir says an early general election has to be called to enable the government to continue with its task of bringing development to the people and country without any (?interruption). Various problems had emerged to disrupt the government process and affect the stock market. The prime minister, who is also Barisan Nasional chairman, said the front felt that holding a general election at this time was most opportune after considering all factors. Datuk Sr Dr Mahathir says the Barisan Nasional is confident of maintaining its more than two-third majority in the Dewan Rakyat. The prime minister himself will contest in his old constituency of Kubang Pasu in Kedah. He said the slogan of (?the front) will be "tradition protects the people" to show that only Barisan-Nasional can protect the interest of all communities in the country.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is also the minister of Home Affairs, said public rallies will not be allowed. This is because they can lead to undesirable consequences. He also announced that HAMIM [Parti Hizbul Muslimin Malaysia] has been accepted as a member of the Barisan Nasional in principle. He further said that UMNO [United Malays National Organization] General Assembly, scheduled for the end of the month, has been postponed.

A total of 177 parliamentary seats and 351 states seats will be up for grabs in the election this time. The number of both parliamentary seats and state assembly seats were increased following the [word indistinct] exercise carried out by the election commission and amendment to the federal constitution. The Barisan Nasional won 132 of the 154 parliamentary seats in the 1982 general election. The Democratic Action Party [DAP] won nine seats, with the PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] five seats. The eight other parliamentary seats were won by independents. Twelve political parties contested in that election. However, during the 4 years a number of changes took place: As of now the state of parties in the Dewan Rakyat is Barisan Nasional 135, and opposition 19. The DAP holds (?20), PAS 1, HAMIM 3, Bersepadu, DPMIP, and SDP [Socialist Democratic Party] one each and 10 independents.

The election commission has registered 29 political parties. Nearly seven million Malaysians are eligible to vote in the coming election. The 6.96 million names on the 1985 voters list represent a 1.19 million increase over the 1982 general election voter register.

Election set fo 3 August

BK181142 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The general election will be held on the 3d next month and nomination day will on the 24th of this month. For Sabah and Sarawak, elections will be staggered over two days -- the 2d and 3d of August. This was announced by the election commission chairman Tan Sri Kadir Salleh this evening. Elections for parliamentary and all states legislative assemblies seats except for Sabah and Sarawak will be held simultaneously.

DAP FILES WRIT TO STOP GENERAL ELECTION

BK210556 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 21 (AFP) -- The opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) Monday filed a writ in the high court here to stop Malaysia's general election fixed for August 2 and 3, BERNAMA news agency said.

DAP Secretary-General Lim Kit Siang, who filed the action as plantiff, is also seeking an injunction to stop the nomination of election candidates fixed for Thursday. Mr. Lim wants the high court to declare the elections commission's fixing of the dates for nomination of candidates and polling improper and illegal. He claimed in his writ that the commission, cited as defendants in the suit, had failed to allow for four clear days between the dissolution of the lower house last Saturday and the day set for nominations. Mr. Lim said that the four clear days provided for under Malaysia's recently amended elections regulations should not include public holidays.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad called the DAP's move "cowardly" and "strange because I thought they all along wanted an election." Dr. Mahathir told newsmen that Malaysians wanted a general election and the DAP should not stop a poll from being held simply because it did not want to face the people.

PARTIES, CANDIDATES WARNED TO ADHERE TO RULES

BK190929 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The Election Commission has warned all political parties and those aspiring to be candidates to the upcoming general election to adhere to all rules and regulations to ensure a peaceful election. The police will not hesitate to take action against any candidates who (?break) the law.

The secretary of the commission, Haji Rashid Abdul Rakhman, told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur this morning that political parties can only begin their campaigns afterr nomination has been completed on Thursday [24 July]. They will not be allowed to put up any election posters before nomination day. Haji Rashid also explained that the Election Commission had received a [words indistinct] signed by His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agung [Paramount Ruler] yesterday morning and the commission immediately got down to the task of setting the election day. [passage indistinct]

MAHATHIR ON BOYCOTT OF COMMONWEALTH GAMES

BK171153 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says Malaysia needs a strong government to prevent the country from being colonized by foreign powers through economic control, cultural influence, and external political control. [passge omitted] On the Commonwealth Games, he said that the government's decision to boycott the game shows that it is not influenced by big powers. Though Malaysia is a small country, it maintains its own sense and need not bow to others. [passage omitted]

TALKS WITH THAILAND OVER FISHING INTRUSIONS

BK181436 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said his ministry is in close consultation with the Thai Foreign Ministry on the issue of Thai fishing boats encroaching into Malaysian waters. In a statement, he said all steps would be taken to adjudge various aspects of the problems in the interest of close relations between the two nations. The Thai ambassador in Kuala Lumpur had also been informed about the consultation.

Last week a Thai fishermen was killed, 2 were wounded, and 12 arrested in a clash after they intruded into Malaysian territorial waters. Their two vessels were later impounded by Malaysian authorities.

MURDANI ON MILITARY TIES, COOPERATION

BK180830 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed that their security, as that of Singapore, are of vital importance to ensure stability in the region. This view was expressed by Defense Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Tan Sri L.B. Murdani during their half hour discussions at the Defense Ministry in Kuala Lumpur today.

A ministry spokesman said General Murdani also described the military ties between Indonesia and Malaysia as the best compared to that with other countries. General Murdani hoped the close relations between the two nations could be further stepped up. The spokesman said Indonesia and Malaysia also agreed that there was a need for closer ties between the second echelon leadership of the armed forces of both countries to preserve existing rapport.

General Murdani also called on Deputy Defense Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha and Chief of Defense Forces General Tan Sri Ghazali Che Mat. Tomorrow the Indonesian Armed Forces chief will have an audience with his majesty the king in Johor Baru and visit Sarawak on Sunday.

Gen Murdani is accompanied by his wife and several senior military officers on his 5-day visit to Malaysia.

'ARMED MEN' KIDNAP SWISS AT SEA IN SOUTH

BK191244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manila, July 19 (AFP) -- Armed men kidnapped a Swiss man and a Filipino woman companion at sea off the southern Philippine island of Mindanao on Saturday, a day after an American Protestant missionary kidnapped on Mindanao was freed, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported. The man, listed at an inn as Hans Kunzle, 45, and his unidentified companion were snatched by some 15 men, who intercepted their pumpboat as they headed for Santa Cruz Island near Zamboanga City, the state-run agency said. The abductors sped away in their bigger pumpboat toward Basilan Island off the Zamboanga Peninsula in western Mindanao. No ransom demand has been received by the authorities, PNA said. The agency said the kidnapping had been reported by an employee of the Ministry of Tourism in Zamboanga, a port city rocked by periodic violence since a Moslem separatist rebellion in the 1970's. [passage omitted]

Military to Negotiate Release

HK210335 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The military will negotiate for the safe release of kidnapped Swiss Hans Kunzili with his Filipino girlfriend Adelina Gamboa. This was announced by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. Gen Ramos said he has already instructed Southern Command chief Major Gen Jose Magno Jr to exert all efforts to secure the safe release of the Swiss and his companion. The kidnapping was the third in 2 weeks. The two others were American missionary Brian Lawrence and 10 Filipino nuns.

AMERICAN CHILD ABDUCTED, QUICKLY RELEASED

HK210432 Hong Kong AFP in English 0413 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 21 (AFP) -- Armed men aboard a motorcycle snatched away a three-year-old American girl Saturday in southern Philippines but let go of her and fled after troops gave chase, press reports said here Monday. Leoncia Cawley, daughter of an American planter in Moslem-dominated Basilan Island off western Mindanao some 900 kilometers (560 miles) south of here, was playing in front of their home when she was abducted, newspapers said. [passage omitted] The girl's mother had reportedly been kidnapped a few years before and freed after the family paid ransom. Armed Moslem bands have been kidnapping foreigners and Christian Filipinos in the southern islands for ransom since the 1970's, but the frequency of recent abductions there has been unseen in recent years. [passage omitted]

DIMAPORO DENIES ANY RELATION TO KIDNAPPER

HK18114 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Former Lano del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo denied reports that one of his relatives was involved in the kidnapping of the 10 Carmelite sisters who were released yesterday. Dimapor said that Ismael Dimaporo, one of the kidnappers identified, was not his relative. Ismael Dimaporo was not the son of his brothers or his cousins. Dimaporo added that he believes that there are attempts to sabotage his relationship with the military.

'Punitive Operations' Launched

HK200007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The military has launched punitive operations against the kidnappers of American missionary Brian Lawrence and the ten Carmelite Catholic nuns. Criminal charges will also be filed against them. The operations were launched hours after the release of Lawrence yesterday near Marawi city. The nuns were released earlier last Thursday.

Southern Command Chief Major General Jose Magno ordered two Army battalions to conduct the operations against the kidnappers of Lawrence and the nuns. The military said the kidnappers were not members of the Moro National Liberation Front but were armed groups considered a lost command operating independently. General Magno identified the three Muslim leaders who adbucted the American pastor as Ismael Dimaporo, (Azizbab) and a certain commander Farad.

[Begin Magno recording] The perpetrators were believed to be former security guards of the Mindanao State University who were laid off and the name of Ismael Dimaporo came about and that of others. They were not MNLF, they were a disgruntled group of former employees and some of them were ex-employees, as I said, identified with ex-governor Dimaporo. I inquired about, and the relatives of Governor Dimaporo have disclaimed any relationship with, this. I think they consider them a lost command. [end recording]

In Manila, President Aquino yesterday announced the American missionary Brian Lawrence has been released by his captors. The president stressed that as with the 10 nuns released, no ransom was paid, but she would like now to appeal to all brother Filipinos in the south to stop this senseless capture of innocent civilians, more so if they are guests in the country as in the case of Reverend Lawrence. [passage omitted]

AQUINO REPORTEDLY AGREES TO TALKS WITH MUSLIMS

BK201354 Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 20 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government has agreed to negotiate with a Moslem separatist movement to restore peace on the rebellion-torn Island of Mindanao, press reports here said Sunday. President Corazon Aquino has appointed her brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, as her emissary in discussions with exiled Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief Nur Misuari, newspapers said. No official confirmation was available on the reports, which quoted unnamed presidential palace sources. Mr. Misuari directs the separatist campaign from a refuge somewhere in the Middle East.

There was no indication in the press reports whether the government would agree to the MNLF's demand for a separate Moslem state in the south, or if Mr. Misuari was willing to settle for local autonomy -- as proposed by the government. A date and venue for the talks were also not indicated.

The MNLF launched a guerrilla war for secession in Mindanao in 1972, tying up half the Philippine Armed Forces in bloody fighting in the south which has claimed the lives of 60,000 people, according to conservative estimates. The rebellion has waned in recent years, due to factionalism and defections, and has been largely overshadowed by a communist insurgency launched by the New People's Army guerrillas group.

On Sunday, military officials in the southern city of Zamboanga said they were checking reports that a Swiss tourist and a Filipina companion had been kidnapped by MNLF members on Basilan Island. The Philippine military places the MNLF's armed strength at 4,000 men, with Mr. Misuari's forces comprising the majority and the rest belonging to pro-autonomy factions.

ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN DISCUSSES TALKS WITH AQUINO

HK181209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1157 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 18 (AFP) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here Friday that Philippine President Corazon Aquino would, like him, insist to foreign creditors that debt repayment must not block economic growth. He also told a news conference after a meeting with Mrs. Aquino half-way through his three-day state visit that they had discussed the question of how to address military human rights abuses under right-wing regimes they replaced. "I do think that in this field we have coincided with Madam President," Mr. Alfonsin replied when asked about the debt issue, which, their aides said, dominated their 90 minutes of talks at the Presidential Palace here. "We consider that the problem of debt ... should be considered a problem of growth, for which it is necessary to achieve a new international economic order," he added. [passage omitted]

Asked what advice he would give Mrs. Aquino on how to deal with foreign bankers she is to meet during a state visit to the United States in September, Mr. Alfonsin replied: "I will not dare give any advice to Mrs. Aquino." But he added: "I am convinced that she will tell them that she wants to face the commitments of her country, but it will not be done on the basis of her people's hunger -- that any creditor knows perfectly well that in order to be able to cash in on his debt, he must allow the debtor to work." [passage omitted]

Asked about human rights abuses by the military under previous governments, Mr. Alfonsin said: "Yes, we have spoken about that, as regards human rights and responsibilities of the former government." He gave no details, but said he and Mrs. Aquino had not taken up the possibility of cooperation between their governments on the issue. Both leaders have encountered resistance from some sectors of the military in their efforts to punish soldiers that violated human rights in the fight against rebels and dissidents.

Asked what he would advise Mrs. Aquino to do to consolidate control over the military, Mr. Alfonsin said: "She's an extraordinary fighter for democracy, she's very intelligent, she knows her people, she loves her people, and therefore I would not dare even give her advice on the subject."

Turning to other topics, Mr. Alfonsin said the Philippines had always supported the Argentine claim to the British-ruled Falklands Islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, and said democratic countries of the developed world must forge stronger bonds to deal with industrialized nations. Asked if he saw a continuing wave of democratic reforms in the developing world, he replied: "The possibility of development is directly related to the establishment of democratic governments as far as we are concerned." He added: "Stagnation and backweardness are directly related, as far as we have seen by our experience, to the loss of the rights of our citizens." [passage omitted]

Addresses Banquet

PY180356 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1252 GMT 17 Jul 86

[By TELAM Special Correspondent Jose Maria Bacigalupe

[Text] Manila, 17 Jul (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here today that the Philippines and Argentina are recent examples of the victory of the people over the will of any minority. He added that the two nations should join efforts to obtain respect for the most essential human right: the right to life. Alfonsin made this remark during a dinner hosted by Philippine President Corazon Aquino at the Malacanang Palace. The Argentine president added that the Argentines believe in democracy as a way of life and in the international solidarity that results from it.

Alfonsin explained that this solidarity is directed at the struggle for a more just world, a world in which discrimination as far as trade, development and monopoly of knowledge is concerned must be replaced by increasingly more equitable relations between the South and the North. He said that during his talks with Aquino, we began to lay the foundations for a candid, straightforward and common dialogue. Addressing the Philippine president, Alfonsin said: We have been able to personally ascertain the realistic approach through which your administration is coping with the challenge of recovering Philippine democracy once and for all.

He pointed out that these efforts deserve the full support of Argentina and its government, because our nation too, is firmly engaged in the task of strengthening democracy. Alfonsin went on to say that on the eve of the 21st century it would be historically suicidal to believe that our planet can continue divided because the growing interdependency and the high degree of integration that world economy has attained make it impossible for any state to avoid the negative effects of instability and uncertainty in southern nations.

We are convinced, Alfonsin said, that it is necessary to undertake a joint study of the foreign debt problem with the governments of the creditor nations, just as Argentina and 10 other Latin American countries have repeatedly proposed ever since the Concensus of Cartagena. Alfonsin stressed that as far as the other great threat, that posed by the nuclear holocaust, is concerned, I feel that we must join efforts in order to ensure respect, as I have said before, for the most essential human right: the right to life.

He said that this is why Argentina shares, with other friendly countries, the Group of the Six, made up by chiefs of state from five continents, who have been carrying out a world campaign for peace, disarmament and suspension of nuclear tests for almost 2 years. These objectives stem from the imperative need to replace violence by rational negotiation in the handling of international relations. Alfonsin went on to comment that peace is now having to deal with a dangerous enemy which is a kind of widespread pessimism that advocates that it is better not to think about the possibility of a nuclear holocaust because nothing can be done to avoid it anyway.

According to the Argentine president, the Philippines and Argentina must together advocate freedom and social justice which are not merely romantic but rather necessary and possible goals. He emphasized that although located at opposite corners of the globe, Argentina and the Philippines propose to enhance mutual knowledge and understanding of mutual aspirations.

He stated that our common objectives and interests will allow us to tighten the bonds between the two countries and to seek new fields for cooperation. Finally, he said: I have no doubts that we have chosen the right path, nor do I downplay the obstacles that we will encounter following it. He added: The faith in the destiny of our peoples will always be the most powerful stimulus for action.

Offers Grain

PY181845 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1725 GMT 17 Jul 86

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS Correspondent]

[Text] Manila, the Philippines, 17 Jul -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight offered his Philippine counterpart, Corazon Aquino, a donation of $500,000 worth of grain to assist in rebuilding the Philippine economy, which is submerged in semipoverty.

Alfonsin made this offer during an impromptu speech following a dinner both heads of state and Argentine and Philippine officials attended tonight at Malacanang Palace.

After the dinner, Economy Minister Juan Sourruille announced that Alfonsin offered "Cory" Aquino a $500,000 donation in cereals as a "token of the good will" of his government for the Philippines, which is suffering a critical economic situation.

The economy minister said that the grain will be supplied from the stocks of the National Grain Board and that it will be transported "immediately" to Philippine ports.

Alfonsin's offer followed a brief working meeting he held with Corazon Aquino at Malacanang Palace before the dinner with which the Philippine president fetted her guest.

Argentine delegation sources tonight said at the Manila Hotel that during those brief talks Alfonsin and "Cory" Aquino reviewed international and bilateral issues;

Concerning bilateral relations, after making the announcement on the grain donation, Minister Sourrouille recognized that there is no trade exchange between the two nations.

Sourrouille explained that Argentina currently is selling aluminum ingots to the Philippines, but that Argentina is virtually receiving nothing in exchange from the Philippines.

Sourrouille admitted that a commercial agreement was signed between Argentina and the previous government of Ferdinand Marcos, but that the agreement has not yet been ratified by Congress.

At any rate, that agreement is not very ambitious, considering the actual intention of the Argentine government to substantially increase political and trade relations with the Philippines.

Sourrouille said that Alfonsin's offer to President Aquino must be interpreted as an offer to the entire Philippine nation, which will be the true recipient.

Elsewhere, Sourrouille stated that during the working meeting scheduled for tomorrow, Alfonsin and Aquino will also preside over a cabinet meeting during which all the members of the local government and the main officials who are accompanying Alfonsin on this tour through the Pacific basin will participate.

Sourrouille stated that, among other things, the issue concerning the huge debt of the underdeveloped countries, particularly that of Argentina and the Philippines, will be reviewed tomorrow.

The Philippine foreign debt currently totals $37 billion, and Aquino has expressed her wish -- reasserted tonight during her talks with Alfonsin -- to arrange service payments with the international creditors, although under fair terms.

Minister Sourrouille stated that tomorrow, talks will be held on the possibility of achieving Alfonsin's and Aquino's wish of beginning a new era in the relations between the two countries.

Concerning the political framework, both presidents tonight discussed -- and tomorrow will continue discussing -- the Central American problem and the disarmament issue. They also have focused on the current situation in the Philippines, whose democracy was threatened barely 10 days ago by a thwarted coup d'etat.

Argentine sources tonight said at the Manila Hotel that Alfonsin has expressly confirmed his solidarity with and his support of the democratization process being conducted by Corazon Aquino.

After their working meeting tomorrow, Alfonsin and Aquino may produce some concrete definitions concerning the foreign debt issue [words indistinct] during the tour the Argentine head of state has followed in the sense of demanding a more just international economic order and better terms for the indebted countries, and the establishment of shared responsibility on the part of the creditor nations.

Argentine delegation sources said that Alfonsin and Aquino tonight held "very constructive" talks which will be strengthened tomorrow during their second working meeting and later followed by a cabinet-level meeting.

The two heads of state held talks at Malacanang Palace and then had the opportunity to continue them during a banquet Aquino hosted for the Argentine president.

Alfonsin will return the courtesy tomorrow night by hosting a dinner for "Cory" Aquino in the halls of the majestic Manila Hotel, where the Argentine delegation is staying.

Ends Visit, Departs Manila

HK190602 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Argentine President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin concluded today his 3-day visit to the country. He and his delegation left this morning and were seen off at the Manila International Airport by President Aquino and top military officials. Alfonsin was the first foreign head of state and government to visit the country under its new administration.

He will have a short stay in Singapore before going to Saudi Arabia. During his visit in the country, he and President Cory Aquino agreed that the foreign debt problems could only be resolved through development in the two countries.

COMMITTEE FORBIDS FOREIGN BASES PAST 1991

HK181529 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 86 p 16

[By reporter Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The Committee on Preamble and National Territory of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) yesterday agreed not to extend the PR [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement after it expires in 1991.

Thereafter, foreign military bases, troops or facilities shall be "forbidden in the Philippine national territory."

Chaired by Commissioner Felicitas Aquino, the committee, through a vote of 6-2, adopted for formal approval of the Con-Com that the Philippines shall be a zone of peace, neutrality and nuclear free.

That concept as approved is as follows: "The State has the inherent right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. Subject to existing international agreements, foreign military bases, troops or facilities shall be forbidden in the Philippine national territory nor shall nuclear weapons or part thereof be allowed therein."

The Aquino committee also adopted this provision: "The Philippines shall pursue an independent course in sovereign relations and strive to promote and establish, together with other states agreeable thereto, a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in this part of the world."

These concepts were apparently a product of a compromise of Resolution No. 402 authored by Commissioner Edmundo Garcia with 16 co-authors and Resolution No. 430 filed by Commissioner Blas F. Ople and 11 other commissioners.

Commissioners Decoroso Rosales and Crispino de Castro cast dissenting votes. They said the American military bases in the country should be renegotiated.

They claimed that the military bases are a source of strength in national defense because without these bases the Philippines is vulnerable to foreign attack.

They said it should be renegotiated to permit increased payment of rental and more economic assistance. They added that these are needed by the country at this time of economic crisis.

The RP-US military bases agreement started in 1946 and underwent various revisions. The last revision provides that the agreement will expire in 1991 and each party has one year to serve notice of which [as published] intention to terminate it.

In 1988, or two years from now, the Philippine and American panels will convene to review the implementation of the agreement.

Earlier, President Corazon C. Aquino was reported to have said that her government will respect the bases agreement until its expiration in 1991 and will keep her options open.

One of these options is to abrogate the agreement; the other is to leave the door open for a renegotiation.

The approval of the Committee on Preamble and National Territory in effect renders this option moot and academic, particularly if the Con-Com approves the committee draft, and if the people ratify the new constitution.

ANTI-NUCLEAR RALLY HELD IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

HK190209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Some 1,500 anti-nuclear demonstrators staged a peaceful rally at the U.S. Embassy in protest against alleged proliferation of the deadly thermonuclear weapons. The demonstrators first converged at the Liwasang Bonifacio shortly before marching towards the U.S. Embassy on Roxas Boulevard. They occupied the sidewalks fronting the embassy with a police crowd dispersal contingent on the side.

COMMUNIST NEGOTIATORS TO RECEIVE SAFE CONDUCT

BK191402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manila, July 19 (AFP) -- The Philippine military was ordered Saturday to grant safe conduct to communist negotiators in planned talks about a ceasefire between government and communist rebel forces, government television said. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos's order came amid reports here that the rebel negotiators, Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, had expressed misgivings about their safety.

When the talks will begin remains uncertain, and government television said the latest snag was the illness of one of the two chief government negotiators, lawyer Jose Diokno, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights. It said Mr. Diokno was expected to leave shortly for the United States, where he was treated for lung and brain cancer in 1984. Mr. Diokno and his family could not be immediately reached for comment, but sources in the Human Rights Commission confirmed that he was ailing and may be unable to carry on working either in the commission or in the ceasefire talks. [passage omitted]

MARCOS DENIES AGREEING TO RETURN $213 MILLION

HK190510 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Former President Marcos denied reports that he has agreed to return to the Philippines some 213 million from [words indistinct]. Yesterday, (Morris Ian Kruder), a lawyer representing the Aquino government, said that the Philippines will receive very soon the first installment of Marcos' properties. Marcos said the report was baseless because there is no evidence confirming the existence of such a deposit and of its ownership. [passage indistinct]

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DIET REELECTS NAKASONE; NEW CABINET NAMED

OW220609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, basking in the afterglow of a landslide victory at the polls two weeks ago, was relected prime minister by the lower house Tuesday -- a decision expected to be confirmed by the upper house later in the day. When the parliamentary procedure is over, Nakasone is to be sworn in by Emperor Hirohito and will then return to his official residence to select members of a new cabinet, the fifth since he became prime minister in November 1982.

Nakasone, backed by the LDP's massive 96-seat majority in the 512-member lower house, easily beat other candidates put up by the opposition for the prime ministership. As the LDP commands a comfortable majority in the upper house, Nakasone's appointment as prime minister in the second chamber was also a foregone conclusion.

Nakasone has already filled the principal slots in the 21-member cabinet and, guided by a shortlist of candidates prepared by the five major LDP factions, is expected to announce his final choice Tuesday evening. Among a handful of outgoing cabinet members expected to hold government jobs is MITI chief Michio Watanabe, who is tipped to succeed Shintaro Abe as foreign minister. Abe, like outgoing Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, was shifted to a top party executive post in a parallel reshuffle of the LDP leadership.

As with the top party executive positions, the cabinet posts are expected to be distributed in line with factional strength within the LDP, with the Tanaka faction, the biggest within the party, likely to grab the lion's share of the 21 cabinet posts. Already, Shin Kanemaru, the outgoing LDP secretary general and a senior member of the Tanaka faction, has been promised the deputy prime ministership as a minister without portfolio. Masaharu Gotoda, a Tanaka faction man but politically close to Nakasone, is to be retained as chief cabinet secretary. Kiichi Miyazawa of the Suzuki faction, outgoing chairman of the LDP Executive Council, has been named to succeed Takeshita as finance minister. Another retainee will be Transport Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka (Abe faction), who will be responsible for steering through the Diet the privatization of the Japanese National Railways, a major legislative program for the Nakasone government.

One prominent LDP leader who is not expected to get any party executive or government post is Susumu Nikaido. Nikaido, chairman of the Tanaka faction, Monday turned down a Nakasone offer of the foreign affairs portfolio, and Nakasone told reporters Tuesday morning he had no plans to meet Nikaido during the day. The party vice presidency, previously held by Nikaido, is expected to be left vacant, LDP sources said.

As part of the party reshuffle, Nakasone Monday named Takeshita as the party secretary general and Abe as LDP Executive Council chairman, while Masayoshi Ito, a former foreign minister, was Nakasone's choice as chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council. These party appointments are expected to be confirmed at an LDP Executive Council meeting Tuesday.

The party and cabinet reshuffle comes three months before Nakasone's second two-year term as LDP president expires. However, LDP sources say Nakasone is expected to get an extension of his term beyond October in recognition of the role he played in leading the party to its landslide victory in the July 6 Diet elections.

Later in the day, the 252-seat House of Councillors also reelected Nakasone as prime minister. In the upper house election, Nakasone collected 139 out of 239 votes cast, as against 45 for Ishibashi, 24 for Takeiri, 16 for Miyamoto, 12 for Tsukamoto, one for Eda. The remaining two ballots were blank.

New Cabinet Roster

OW220911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Following is the roster of the new cabinet (the fifth since Nakasone came to power in 1982):

(Position)	(Name)	(Age)	(Faction)
Prime Minister	-- Yasuhiro Nakasone	68	Nakasone
Justice Minister	-- Kaname Endo	70	Tanaka (new)
Foreign Minister	-- Tadashi Kuranari	67	Nakasone (new)
Finance Minister	-- Kiichi Miyazawa	66	Suzuki (new)
Education Minister	-- Masayuki Fujio	69	Abe (new)
Health and Welfare Minister	-- Juro Saito	46	Tanaka (new)
Agriculture, Foresty and Fisheries Minister	-- Mutsuki Kato	60	Abe (new)
International Trade and Industry Minister	-- Hajime Tamura	62	Tanaka (new)
Transport Minister	-- Ryutaro Hashimoto	48	Tanaka (new)
Posts and Telecommunications Minister	-- Shunjiro Karasawa	56	Nakasone (new)
Labor Minister	-- Takushi Hirai	54	Nakasone (new)
Construction Minister	-- Kosei Amano	79	Nakasone (new)

Home Affairs Minister (Chairman, National Public Safety Commission)	-- Nobuyuki Hanashi	57	Suzuki	(new)
State Minister (Chief Cabinet Secretary)	-- Masaharu Gotoda	71	Tanaka	(retained)
State Minister (Director General, Management and Coordination Agency)	-- Kazuo Tamaki	63	Nonaffiliated	(new)
State Minister (Director General, National Land Agency; Director General, Hokkaido Development Agency; Director, Okinawa Development Agency)	-- Tamisuke Watanuki	59	Tanaka	(new)
State Minister (Director General, Defense Agency)	-- Yuko Kurihara	66	Suzuki	(new)
State Minister (Director General, Economic Planning Agency)	-- Tetsuo Kondo	56	Komoto	(new)
State Minister (Director General, Science and Technology Agency; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission)	-- Yataro Mitsubayashi	67	Abe	(new)
State Minister (Director General, Environment Agency)	-- Toshiyuki Inamura	50	Tanaka	(new)
Deputy Prime Minister (Minister Without Protfolio)	-- Shin Kanemaru	71	Tanaka	(new)
Director, Cabinet Legislative Bureau	-- Osamu Mimura	62		(new)

UPPER HOUSE ELECTS PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT

OW220141 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- The House of Councillors elected Masaaki Fujita as its president Tuesday. Fujita, 64, a member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), succeeded Mutsuo Kimura, also a Liberal-Democrat.

The upper house also elected Hideyuki Seya as vice president. Seya, 67, a member of the Japan Socialist Party, replaced Noboru Agune, also a Socialist, who did not run in the July 6 election to retire from politics.

Profile of President

OW220205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Masaaki Fujita, 64, is the youngest person ever to take over the presidency of the House of Councillors in its history. Born to the Fujita family controlling a major construction company, Fujita Corp., he served high level posts of the Fujita group corporation for years.

Fujita was elected to the upper house in 1965 for the first time and since then he served in a series of positions such as director general of the Prime Minister's Office (now the Managment and Coordination Agency) and vice chairman of the Diet Affairs Committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party. Fujita has expressed confidence to reform the second chamber which is said to have lost originality. He is a member of the LDP's second largest faction led by Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Profiles of Vice President

OW220239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Hideyuki Seya of the Japan Socialist Party, elected Tuesday to the vice presidency of the House of Councillors, worked as a ticket clerk for the Japanese National Railways [JNR] after World War II and was an active leader of JNR's main workers union, Kokuro. He was dismissed from JNR after joining a strike against revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1960.

Seya, 67, is the second most senior member among 41 Socialists in the 252-seat second chamber, after Chozo Akiyama, himself a one-time vice president of the upper house. He has not obtained any major post within the JSP except as leader of the party's upper house members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTS HARA SPEAKER

OW220455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- The House of Representatives elected Kenzaburo Hara as its speaker Tuesday. Hara, 79, a senior member of the Liberal-Democratic Party, replaced Michita Sakata, also a Liberal-Democrat.

KYODO Profiles New Speaker

OW220501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Kenzaburo Hara, named Monday as lower house speaker, is one of the oldest Liberal-Democratic Party dietmen at 79. Tall, and open-natured, he entered politics in 1946. He has occupied several ministerial posts including that of labor minister, which he held twice in the Eisaku Sato administration. At the time, Hara made efforts to improve working conditions such as campaigning for introduction of the five-day week. But the outspoken Hara was dismissed from the job for a slip of the tongue.

Hara, a native of Hyogo Prefecture near Osaka, studied at Columbia and Oregon Universities of the United States before the war. After returning home, he served as editor-in-chief of a Japanese monthly. At that time he was once jailed after a military policeman overheard him saying "I know the power of America. It's foolishness to war against it." The multitalented Hara has also contributed scenarios to movies, including the "Wataridori" (migratory bird) action movie series, a big hit in the 1960s. He has also written song lyrics.

Hara himself has gone from one faction to another like a migratory bird, from the Ono faction to the Funada faction, and eventually to his present position as senior member of Prime Minister Yusuhiro Nakasone's faction.

CABINET ADOPTS 'AUSTERE' 1987 BUDGET GUIDELINES

OW210243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- The government Monday adopted austere guidelines for fiscal 1987 budgetary requests, but expenditures for defense and foreign aid escaped cutbacks along with four other exceptional items. The government decided at the day's special cabinet meeting to impose cuts on most budgetary requests for fiscal 1987 beginning next April, envisaging a 10 percent cut in general operating expenditures and a 5 percent reduction in investment-related programs. But defense spending was allowed to increase up to 6.3 percent or 210.6 billion yen over the current fiscal year. The government increased defense outlays 6.58 percent to 3.34 trillion yen in fiscal 1986. Official development assistance (ODA) funds were also allowed to expand by up to 7.5 percent or 46.7 billion yen over fiscal 1986 whose budget provided a 7 percent increase to 621.7 billion yen for ODA.

The other four areas, which also remained exceptional as in previous years, were outlays for social welfare, personnel costs, energy programs and promotion of science and technology development. The guidelines will be applied to budgetary requests to be worked out by government agencies and ministries by the end of next month. The national budget is usually finalized at the year-end.

As a result of the austere guidelines, general expenditures, including the operating expenditures by excluding debt servicing expenses and subsidies to local governments, would increase 1.01 percent to 32.91 trillion yen. The guidelines were the result of lengthy bargaining between Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and each agency and ministry head. Negotiations with Koichi Kato, director general of the Defense Agency, lasted until the early hours of Monday morning.

The 6.3 percent ceiling on defense spending represented the lowest increase allowed for budgetary requests since fiscal 1983, compared with a 7.0 percent ceiling set by the government for fiscal 1986. The Defense Agency pushed for a 7.2 percent hike for fiscal 1987 with Kato having said that such an increase will help Japan shoulder its due burden as a member of the Western camp and fulfill a five-year defense buildup program that started this year. Even though the full 6.3 percent increase was allowed in the final budget, Japan's defense spending will still remain below the 1 percent of gross national product (GNP), the ceiling set by the government in 1976, ministry officials said.

The officials said the expected low growth in defense spending was due mainly to the yen's appreciation and to a drop in fuel prices. The dollar was set at 170 yen in working out the guidelines.

The government also decided to apply the guideline of a 5 percent cut in investment-related programs to outlays for public works despite strong calls in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for a substantial increase in public works spending to stimulate the flagging economy. But in an apparent attempt to compromise for such calls, the Finance Ministry agreed to negotiate with Construction Minister Takami Eto for an additional public works spending in a supplementary budget for fiscal 1986.

Among exceptional items, expenses for social welfare were allowed to increase by 520 billion yen over 9.83 tillion yen set aside for fiscal 1986.

LDP leaders later approved the budget guidelines but said they won Takeshita's consent to let the government party play a leading role in compiling the fiscal 1987 budget toward the end of this year, LDP sources said. The LDP officials also agreed with Takeshita to take "adequate" measures, including preparation of a supplementary budget, to shore up slowing economic activity, said Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council

LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru added the planned supplementary budget will be a sizeably large one, featuring additional public works spending. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had earlier said the supplementary budget would call for total spending of some 3 trillion yen.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said the 7.5 percent increase allowed in the fiscal 1987 ODA budget request is smaller than the previous year's 10 percent rise. Given the yen's steep appreciation, however, an increase of more than 10 percent has been assured in dollar value, keeping alive the government's target of doubling ODA in seven years from fiscal 1986, Abe told a press conference.

Takeshita indicated at a separate news conference that the current formula of forcing uniform cuts in most budget programs has reached its limit. He said the Finance Ministry's austerity policy should be observed in principle but suggested the ministry will permit spending increases through a supplementary budget to prop up the faltering economy.

RALLY PROTESTS PLANNED VISIT BY U.S. BATTLESHIP

OW201101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., July 20 KYODO -- Antinuclear groups here held a joint demonstration Sunday against the expected visit of the U.S. battleship New Jersey to Sasebo as the ship is capable of being equipped with nuclear arms. The 45,000-ton battleship of the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet is expected to call at Sasebo at the end of August. The ship can carry the Tomahawk nuclear cruise missile.

Masahsi Ishibashi, leader of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party, took part in the demonstration. Some 4,500 people gathered from across Kyushu as well as Okinawa, according to the organizers, unions belonging to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

In the demonstration, held at Sasebo's Matsuura Park, the gathering's chairman, Kenji Taguchi, accused the Japanese Government of breaking the nation's three nonnuclear principles. The government has allowed U.S. warships to call at Japanese ports saying it had not been informed, that they were nuclear-armed, but such an explanation is a "childish trick," Taguchi said. The public is suspicious that such ships might be equipped with n-arms, and they will continue to fight against them calling at Japanese ports, he said.

Ishibashi said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his government will expand military expenditure from now on with the strengthened power of the ruling-Liberal Democratic Party, which won 300 seats in the House of Representatives in the July 6 Diet elections. "We shall not be discouraged by our defeat in the election and will keep up our protest against nuclear arms," Ishibashi added.

Isao Hayami, a representative of an Okinawa group at the rally, said his group will join the fight against the New Jersey's call in Sasebo, in addition to such issues as the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the compulsory use of Okinawa by the U.S. military forces.

The participants marched 2.5 kilometers to Sasebo station from the park after they adopted a declaration of fighting against nuclear powered warships as a part of a movement against the danger of nuclear war and creating nuclear free Asia.

Meanwhile, another gathering against the New Jersey's call in Sasebo saw some 700 people meeting at a park in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture. The demonstration held by nine factional labor unions supporting the Japan Communist Party. The participants also walked to the Yokosuka base of the U.S. military, and shouted antinuclear slogans.

NASDA, MITSUBISHI REACT TO REPORT ON ROCKET DEAL

OW171045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- The National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Thursday denied a story in a U.S. magazine which said McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the U.S. has proposed linking up with NASDA and Mitsubishi to market technology contained in Japan's latest rocket, the H-1. The U.S. weekly "AVIATION WEEK" said John F. Yardley, the president of McDonnell Douglas, has invited NASDA and Mitsubishi to join with his firm in selling rockets incorporating features of the H-1 and McDonnell Douglas' Delta rocket.

A satellite-carrying Delta was destroyed in flight earlier this year. With January's space shuttle disaster and other accidents which destroyed a U.S. Titan rocket and a French-designed Ariane, a worldwide shortage of reliable satellite-launching rockets has developed. The article portrayed the alleged McDonnell Douglas offer as a move to fill the gap by launching a new U.S.-Japan rocket, suitable for use in either country, on the world market.

NASDA, a government-backed space developer, said it has heard nothing of such an offer, which it said would involve "national policy," and would thus be out of NASDA's hands. NASDA pointed out that such a deal might have military implications, and would run counter to Japan's policy banning the export of arsenals.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, an H-1 parts maker mentioned by the U.S. weekly, said no such offer has come from McDonnell Douglas "officially." But he said since Mitsubishi and the U.S. firm have been technologically cooperating on F-15 and F-4 fighters, "it is not strange if such talks come up during casual chats between men of the two companies."

Japan's H-1 rocket, its official launch slated for August, has a Japanese-made engine system and automatic control system, though it also contains U.S.-made components, some of which have to be checked by U.S. personnel and are not accessible to Japanese scientists. McDonnell Douglas Japan Thursday told KYODO news service that the magazine article is "exaggerated and misinformed," but said the company, along with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), has been studying the options for international technical cooperation on satellite-launching rockets.

It said the Delta-H-1 project is among the company's ideas, including a Delta-Ariane link-up. Demand for satellites from the U.S. Air Force and NASA remains high, a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas Japan said. He added that Yardley himself mentioned the idea of combining international rocket technology at a Tokyo press conference in April. But he said even if the Delta-H-1 project were possible, the resulting rocket could not fly until the 1990s, much later than the space shuttle's scheduled return to operation in 1988, making the idea basically impractical.

CROWN PRINCE TO CANCEL SOUTH KOREA VISIT

OW191337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO -- Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko will call off a visit to South Korea which had been expected to take place this fall, according to government sources Saturday. There will be a simultaneous announcement on the matter in Tokyo and Seoul soon, the sources said. The sources gave no clear reason for the postponement of the royal visit.

Earlier this year, the royal couple canceled a visit to the United States, originally scheduled between late May and early June, after Princess Michiko underwent a surgical operation in March.

In South Korea, a former Japanese colony, there has been persistent opposition against the royal visit there, diplomatic sources said. Japan and South Korea, making a simultaneous announcement in Tokyo and Seoul on March 11, said the two countries would open consultations to arrange the Japanese royal visit to South Korea. Prince Akihito, 52, and his 51-year-old wife were to go to South Korea on behalf of Emperor Hirohito, who is 85 and has not traveled abroad since 1975 for health reasons.

No specific date was given in the March announcements, but a high-level imperial official had suggested this autumn as a likely date, saying that the visit would take place "when the weather is not too cold."

South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan originally extended an invitation to the emperor during his official visit to Japan in 1984.

Both the Japanese and South Korean Governments believe a Japanese royal visit is crucial to ending the enmity brought about by Japan's colonial rule of the whole Korean peninsula between 1910 and 1945.

New Cabinet To Decide

OW200440 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- An indefinite postponement of Crown Prince Akihito's trip to South Korea is a matter that should be decided by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet, a senior imperial household agency official said. Asked Saturday night about reports that the trip by the crown prince and Crown Princess Michiko will be postponed, the official said he had not heard whether the visit will be called off. It is a matter that should be decided by the new cabinet, he said. Nakasone is expected to complete formation of his new cabinet Tuesday.

Imperial Household Agency officials said Crown Princess Michiko has been making a steady recovery after undergoing a hysterectomy operation in March. They said the crown princess will begin making scheduled trips to various parts of Japan in September.

Government sources said Saturday that a simultaneous announcement on the postponement of the royal trip will be made in Tokyo and Seoul soon. The resources gave no clear reason for the postponement of the trip.

Japan and South Korea simultaneously announced on March 11 that the two nations would start consultations to arrange the royal visit to South Korea. But no specific date for the trip was given at that time. The trip was to be made to return the state visit to Japan by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in 1984.

Korean opposition parties have since declared that they are against a visit by members of the Japanese imperial family.

U.S.-S. KOREAN REJECTION OF TALKS PROPOSAL SCORED

DFRF Official Comments 12 Jul

SK150846 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1308 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Statement by Chong I-kun, Councilor [chamsa] of the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]: "The U.S. Imperialist Aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan Puppet Clique Should Immediately Respond to Talks Between the Military Authorities as Called for by Us, Instead of Making Unjust Excuses" -- recorded]

[Text] I could not repress my indignation upon hearing the news that the U.S. and South Korean side on 11 July at Panmunjom perpetrated an act of refusing to receive our second letter to the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defense minister calling for holding talks by military authorities.

A member of the UN forces who claimed to have come to receive the letter opened the letter by himself after receiving it. He then said he could not receive the letter, picking a quarrel over the issue of a signature. The South Side also refused to receive the letter.

This is a rude act unseen since the dialogue began between the North and South. It is understandable that the servant cannot receive the letter which his master refuses to receive. However, what is all the more nonsensical is that when our radio revealed this and the contents of the letter, the so-called senior delegates of the South Side to the North-South economic talks, to the North-South Red Cross talks, and to the preliminary contacts for realizing the North-South parliamentary talks unanimously sent telephone messages calling for resumption of the manifold dialogue, which was suspended, while opposing the holding of talks between military authorities as if they had promised to do so.

It is clear to everyone that all this is an impure political offensive aimed at avoiding talks by the military authorities at any cost.

I regard such an act by the South Korean puppets as a reckless and preposterous act by those who have no sense, who cannot understand the essence of the question, and who have lost all reason.

I think our proposal for talks by military authorities reflects an active position not only to realize a good atmosphere for resuming the suspended North-South dialogue by taking measures for detente in the military sector, but also to promptly realize talks at the highest level.

As for suspending the manifold dialogue between the North and South, which the South Korean puppets claimed they should resolve, it is not the fault of any others. It is a consequence brought about by the South Korean puppets, who staged the unprecedentedly large-scale northward offensive "Team Spirit," together with their masters, in defiance of our repeated demand to suspend war exercises in order to create an atmosphere for dialogue.

Even after the "Team Spirit" war exercise, staged for many months together with the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets daily waged such war exercise rackets as "Ttangpol," "Piho," "Pilsong Pangpae," and joint mobilization training and joint operational exercises on the east coast between the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet and the South Korean puppet naval force.

The South Korean puppets are going to stage a war exercise called "Ulchi-86" throughout South Korea beginning 16 July, while babbling about the resumption of dialogue. This is aimed at inciting an atmosphere of war.

The North-South dialogue is aimed at opening the road of reunification by easing tension and improving North-South relations. If one wants to pursue confrontation, why should he attempt to hold dialogue and thus waste his time?

Under circumstances in which one is continuously staging anticommunist rackets and war exercises against one's partner, sitting face to face is impossible, and problems cannot be resolved even if they do sit together.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets are talking about resuming dialogue while refusing talks between military authorities for realizing measures to ease tension. This is indeed preposterous.

The fact that the South Korean puppets are loudly discussing resuming dialogue and so forth is not because they are interested in improving relations through dialogue or in easing tension. This is a deceitful drama designed to conceal their nature as destroyers of peace and a frantic splittists.

No matter how loudly the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets may talk about dialogue while refusing our proposal for talks between military authorities, they cannot conceal their nature as the ones pursuing confrontation, not dialogue or detente, and dreaming of war, not peace.

The U.S. and South Korean side should immediately respond to talks between military authorities, as we have proposed, instead of resorting to foolish tricks.

Pyongyang Radio 14 Jul Commentary

SK150352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "In Denunciation of the Dialogue-Negation and Antipeace Act"]

[Text] The spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces held a press conference and issued a statement on 14 July in connection with our sincere effort to open a road to alleviating tension and peace in our country, which is facing a grave challenge from the United States and the South Korean side.

In the statement, the spokesman for the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces noted the fact that the United States and the South Korean side treated with extreme insincerity and rudeness the letters we recently sent them on two occasions on holding talks of military persons in authority, and resolutely denounced the United States and the South Korean side for their dialogue-negation and antipeace act. This is very proper.

As has already been reported, the United States and the South Korean side, after taking a negative position toward our first letters on holding talks of military persons in authority, refused to accept the letters we sent the second time, which called for practical steps to alleviate tension and peace.

This rude act against common sense by the United States and the South Korean side is provoking the vehement indignation of not only the entire Korean people, but also the world's peace-loving people.

Our new peace initiative for holding talks between military persons in authority is a reasonable and well-timed step to eliminate the danger of war and alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula by all means, and to immediately create an atmosphere for the dialogue now in a state of suspension.

If talks of military persons in authority are realized and a practical solution is reached to the problems of practically halting military exercises and the arms buildup on the Korean peninsula, reducing troops and armaments, and observing the Korean Armistice Agreement as provided for in its original clauses, it will undoubtedly alleviate the tense situation leading to the brink of war, open an advantageous phase for peace, and provide a good atmosphere for North-South dialogue as well.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean side have rejected the talks betwen military persons in authority under the absurd pretext of the so-called problem of relations between the North and South, propaganda-oriented issues, and so forth. This is a shameless tactic designed to shirk their responsibility as the ringleader aggravating tension and to reject discussing the problems of alleviating tension and peace.

By desperately rejecting our new peace initiative, the United States and the South Korean side revealed once again to the entire world their bellicose nature of not desiring alleviation of tension and peace in Korea but seeking the line of confrontation and war. In fact, the U.S. forces and South Korean puppets are making their desperate and last-ditch effort to further lead the situation to the brink of war in Korea. This is clearly and realistically proven by the fact that, after completing the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest in scale ever, they have continually conducted such military exercises as "Ttangpol," "Piho," "Pilsong Pangpae," and a joint maneuver exercise, and are planning to conduct another war exercise called "Ulchi-86."

Notwithstanding, the pouppets are raving, outwardly, about a sense of mutual trust and resumption of dialogue. It is preposterous and dumbfounding that they should call for dialogue while continually conducting war exercises designed to harm the other party to the dialogue. Under the condition in which the war exercises against us are continually conducted in South Korea, North-South dialogue cannot be held, and even if a dialogue was to be held, it would not solve anything. This is well proven by the historical experience of North-South dialogue. The hard-won North-South dialogue was suspended this year because the United States and the South Korean authorities conducted the adventurous war exercise of northward invasion on the largest scale in history -- "Team Spirit-86" -- despite strong denunciation from public opinion at home and abroad.

This means that North-South dialogue can achieve its desired objective only when it is conducted after the military persons in authority of both sides sit together and alleviate tension in the situation in the first place.

Our new peace initiative for holding talks between military persons in authority in order to alleviate tension and eliminate the danger of war in Korea originates from the historical experience and our own experiences from North-South dialogue. In spite of this, the puppets are raving about resumption of dialogue, and so forth. This is nothing but their cunning and deceptive trick to hide their criminal nature of avoiding the talks of military persons in authority and to disguise themselves as if they were interested in peace.

If the United States and the South Korean puppets continue to follow the road of confrontation and war, deceiving and defiling public opinion at home and abroad despite repetitive warnings from us and the world's peace-loving people, they will be subjected to greater denunciation and rejection with the world watching.

Talks Delegates Comment

SK180706 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The delegation of the North side to the preliminary contacts for the North-South parliamentary talks issued the following statement on 17 July:

The acts of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority, by rejecting our new peace proposal for holding talks among military persons in authority, have now occasioned the great vehement indignation of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. The North side's delegation to the preliminary contacts of the North-South parliamentary talks resolutely denounces the bellicose maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority in rejecting our peace proposal, pursuing confrontation and war, and challenging the consistent yearning of all fellow countrymen and the peace-loving people of the world.

It is well known to the world that the United States and the South Korean ruling circles have never wanted the alleviation of tension and peace. By rejecting our proposal for tripartite talks to provide a precondition for peace on the Korean peninsula, the United States has revealed its aggressive and bellicose position. By conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and purposefully dispatching armed forces from its mainland during the period of the North-South dialogue, it has shown more clearly its position of negating dialogue and opposing peace.

The South Korean ruling circles have already clearly shown that they pursue not the alleviation of tension and peace, but the road to confrontation and war with their opposition to including on the agenda the publication of a joint declaration of nonaggression, when they have avoided for as much as 50 days our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks for alleviating tension and for peace, creating an artificial obstacle concerning the agenda, even after attending the preliminary contacts under pressure from people at home and abroad.

Furthermore, in collusion with the aggressive forces that have come into the country, this year they have followed the road of totally challenging and running counter to dialogue and peace. The South Korean ruling ring, together with the United States, conducted the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise despite the consistent opposition and rejection of the people at home and abroad, extremely aggravating the situation in the country and causing a total suspension of the North-South dialogue.

Even at that time, the South Korean ruling ring should have repented their wrongs and made serious efforts to create an atmosphere for resuming dialogue as we requested. However, they challenged our just advice and repetitive demands by issuing an official statement saying that they would continuously intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the future.

Since then, right up to today, they have not only made such provocative military noise in South Korea as "Ttangpol-86," "Piho-86," and "Pangpae-86," but they are currently conducting the large-scale "Ulchi-86" military exercise, inspiring an atmosphere of confrontation and war and blocking the resumption of North-South dialogue.

In reality the South Korean ruling ring, together with the United States, is following the dangerous road of confrontation and war, losing their reason, leading the situation in the country to the brink of war, and endangering even the fate of North-South dialogue. This urgently demands that the pending problem of halting military exercises and alleviating tension in the country be quickly solved.

Nevertheless, the delegation of the South side to the preliminary contacts for the North-South parliamentary talks ignored this stern reality and issued at random a so-called notice, which is not worth the slightest consideration and babbles about resuming talks, to the scorn of the people of the world.

For them -- the same people who acted obstinately, senselessly, and brazen-facedly a short while ago, avoiding the North-South parliamentary talks for solving the problem of nonaggression -- to babble about resuming contacts leads us only to interpret that they are perpetrating a very unbecoming trick. How dare they -- unless they are so brazen-faced that they do not feel ashamed when they sell the interests of the country and the nation to the United States and do not feel ashamed when they sacrifice fellow countrymen -- mention the resumption of the preliminary talks?

If the South side is truly interested in resuming talks, they should not stage a drama which makes fools of every fellow countrymen and the other party to the dialogue as a dirty trumpeter for the bellicose elements, but should make a proper effort to realize the talks among military persons in authority for alleviating tension and for peace.

We strongly maintain that the talks among military persons in authority should be held quickly to realize the North-South parliamentary talks, which would provide a turning point for national reconciliation between the North and South and for alleviating tension. The United States and South Korean persons in authority should not follow the anachronistic criminal road of pursuing confrontation and war, but should affirmatively respond without delay to our proposal for the talks among military persons in authority for the alleviation of tension, for peace, and for dialogue.

[Signed] 17 July 1986, Pyongyang.

CPRF 18 Jul Statement

SK190426 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The CPRF on 18 July issued a statement denouncing the criminal act of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority for rejecting our proposal for talks between military persons in authority and for pursuing maneuvers of confrontation and war.

The statement of the CPRF says:

In our country today an acute struggle between the line of dialogue and the line of confrontation, between the line of peace and the line of war, is being waged.

As is already known, the KPA Supreme Command has made a new peace proposal for holding talks between the military persons in authority -- between the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean minister of national defense -- for the noble purpose of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, ensuring peace, and creating an advantageous atmosphere for dialogue. And the KPA has made sincere efforts to bring all this to fruition.

If the talks of the military persons in authority are realized, as we sincerely wish, and a solution is reached to the pressing current problems in alleviating tension, it is clear to everyone that the acute situation on the Korean peninsula, approaching the dangerous phase of war, will be turned in the direction of the alleviation of tension and peace and that a bright prospect will be opened for the future of North-South dialogue.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority adopted a negative attitude from the beginning toward our constructive peace initiative and finally rejected it. This is an open revelation of the intention of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling circles to continue to pursue a policy of confrontation and war, rather than the alleviation of tension and peace, in our country in the future as well.

In reality, at the same time they rejected our peace proposal, they began to conduct a large-scale military exercise called "Ulchi-86," driving the entire South Korean land into a warlike atmosphere of confrontation and war, and are pushing ahead with a plan to build 36 additional special arsenals for nuclear weapons in South Korea.

The CPRF resolutely denounces the intolerable crime of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling circles for rejecting our proposal for peace talks, which all fellow countrymen and the world's peace-loving people consistently support, for accelerating war preparations, and for frenziedly engaging in confrontation rackets.

The cursed act of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority in opposing the alleviation of tension and running counter to peace is an extension of the maneuvers for aggression and war provocation which they have been consistently pursuing in our country. It is well known to the world that the United States and the South Korean ruling circles have pursued only the road of confrontation and war, opposing our proposal for tripartite talks to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to solidify peace, and have turned away from our proposal for publishing a joint declaration of nonaggression in the North-South parliamentary talks.

Their bellicose maneuvers have been increased this year. Despite the fact that our side repeatedly put forward a fundamental demand refraining from acts destroying the atmosphere for North-South dialogue and spared no effort, taking practical steps for this, the United States and South Korean ruling ring conducted the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, leading the situation in the country to the brink of war and suspending all North-South dialogues.

Furthermore, they openly declared that they will continue to intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the future as well and have been frenziedly inspiring an atmosphere of confrontation and war, continuously conducting new large-scale war exercises such as "Ttangppol-86," "Piho-86," and "Pangpae-86," mobilizing millions of men of the regular armed forces and civil armed forces.

Today's reality, in which the state of tension is being aggravated more than ever due to the bellicose maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean ruling circles, shows that talks by military persons in authority should be held more than anything else in our country, and the primary problem of halting military exercises and alleviating tension must be solved.

Nevertheless, at the very time when they rejected the proposal for talks of the military persons in authority and also used the same channel of communication, the South Korean ruling circle sent a notice babbling about the resumption of talks. This is truly ridiculous. The foolish farce staged by the South Korean ruling circles aimed at hiding their intolerable crime of opposing dialogue, peace, and the alleviation of tension, and pursuing confontation and war will only invoke greater denunciation and curses from the people at home and abroad.

Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, solidifying peace, and realizing the reunification of the country peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation are a firm will of all fellow countrymen and are the consistent demand of the world's peace-loving people.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should not pursue the road of confrontation and war and run counter to the general trend of the times, but should affirmatively respond without delay to our proposal for talks by the military persons in authority for the alleviation of tension, dialogue, and peace.

If they continue to refuse to come to the talks by the military persons in authority, despite our repeated advice, and follow the reckless road of confrontation and war, they will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

We take this opportunity to express our expectation that all progressive organizations and people of all countries of the world will pay deep attention to the development of the grave situation on the Korean peninsula and continuously express firm support for and solidarity with our people's just cause for the alleviation of tension, peace, and peaceful reunification.

18 July 1986, Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES 'ULCHI-86' WAR EXERCISE

SK181212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 16 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 July commentary: "Commotion About Playing with Fire That Block Alleviation and Dialogue"]

[Text] Because of the "Ulchi-86" war exercise commotion, which the puppet clique is kicking up, a warlike atmosphere that bears a close resemblance to one prevailing during wartime prevails throughout South Korea. The puppets are conducting such exercises as a comprehensive fire drill and exercise involving taking shelter in hotels in the heart of Seoul or the Changdok Palace, while loudly ringing an air-raid alarm in broad daylight. They are also running amok by conducting checks and searches and engaging in battles by mobilizing the puppet police and Armed Forces units in an exercise called "the blockade exercise" in preparation for the high-speed infiltration of guerillas. The warmongers, who are excited with war fever, are running amok all day long by staging a frenzied drama involving infiltrating mock armed guerillas and spies from early morning; conducting real exercises involving the residents reporting [to relevant institutions]; sending the Homeland Reserve Forces troops and residents in the metropolitan area to frontline units by mobilizing them without advance notice; and conducting an exercise in preparations against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare.

The war commotion has not stopped here. When darkness set in, with the loud sound of sirens, a nighttime black-out exercise began and everything was shrouded in darkness. However, warmonger and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while prowling about Seoul, even climbed up to the observatory of a high-rise building and indulged in war frenzy there, while saying loudly that even hospitals must thoroughly install blackout curtains and that the citizens must actively participate in the exercise. The "Ulchi-86" exercise, which is being conducted under the command of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is an exercise which involves mobilizing, in an all-out manner, all residents and cars, as well as the puppet forces and civilian forces, from throughout South Korea; an exercise unprecedented in scale.

This war exercise commotion, which is being accompanied by the shameless propaganda that they are being conducted to successfully hold the Asian Games this fall and the 1988 Olympic Games, are an anticommunist war frenzy designed to inspire a sense of enmity against and confrontation with the northern half of the Republic among the South Korean people and complete the system of mobilizing, in an all-out manner, the ordinary residents, as well as the puppet forces, during wartime to provoke a war of northward invasion. They are also committing antinational crimes designed to aggravate tension and create an atmosphere of war.

At a time when all fellow countrymen in the North and the South and the peace-loving people of the world unanimously hope for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea, who in the world needs an air-raid alarm and an alarm signalling an exercise to prepare against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare and why is such a commotion as an exercise involving mobilization without advance notice and an exercise involving taking shelter necessary? This is nothing but the reckless frenzy of the warmongers, who are attempting to provoke a new war, and the ugly desperate act of the fascist elements, who are attempting to muffle the shouts for independence and democracy with the noisy sound of war.

The frantic war commotion of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an unforgivable provocation against us, as we make every effort to create an atmosphere of dialogue and negotiation, and is a vicious challenge to the peace-loving people of the world, who hope for peace in Korea and peaceful resolution to the Korean issue.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which had covered the land and air witdh gunpowder smoke by conducting the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise from early spring, has intensified the situation by endlessly kicking up war commotions code-named "Ttangbol," "Piho," and "Pangpae" in the recent several months alone. The successive war commotion and confrontation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring vividly show that a threat of northward invasion from the South, not a threat of southward invasion, exists on the Korean peninsula and that it is because of the frenzied war commotion and vicious confrontation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that the North-South Dialogues, which had been arranged after a long lapse of time, were suspended all at once and cannot be resumed.

It is ridiculous that those who are sharpening the swords of aggression against the northern half of the Republic, while drumming up a war of northward invasion, are crying for the resumption of dialogue. If the North-South dialogue is to be successfully realized, an atmosphere favorable to the dialogue is to be successfully realized, an atmosphere favorable to the dialogue must be provided. In a place where tension is aggravated and where the danger of war lingers, dialogue cannot be freely held, and even if the dialogue is held, one cannot expect success from it.

The South Korean puppets, who oppose our proposal to hold talks among military authorities to remove the imminent danger of war, to settle the strained state of military confrontation, and to promote an atmosphere favorable to the North-South dialogue, are talking about dialogue, while kicking up frantic war commotions. This is simply a deceit and a shameless trick. No matter how hard the South Korean puppets, who refuse to accept our peace proposal, try to veil their faces with the talk of dialogue and peace, they cannot conceal their colors as the destroyers of the dialogue and violators of peace, and they cannot justify their confrontation and war maneuvers. If the South Korean warmongers, while continuously serving as the war culprits of the U.S. imperialists as they are now, continuously tread upon the road of betraying the nation, what is left for them is only shameless destructin. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, after stopping its reckless maneuvers of playing with fire, must respond, without any delay, to our peaceful proposal to take measures to alleviate tension.

DJP, NKDP DISAGREE ON DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

DJP Favors Parliamentary System

SK182355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] CHONJU -- The chairman of the Democratic Justice Party's Special Constitution Committee said here yesterday that the nation's conditions "are mature enough to implement a parliamlentary cabinet system."

Pointing to the nation's rapid industrialization and the people's high educational levels, Rep. Chae Mun-sik said, "Our soil for democratic politics is fertile."

He made the remarks in a press conference during which he evaluated the result of a series of regional conferences on the constitution the ruling party had sponsored in major cities throughout the nation.

He said the DJP has confirmed through the public hearings that a consensus has been made on preventing the concentration of political power in one person "to guarantee the people's rights."

"The dominant opinion was that the most proper institutional setting for decentralizing power is the parliamentary system," Chae said.

The remarks confirmed previous news reports that the ruling party has settled on the parliamentary system as the form of the next government.

The committee chairman said the ruling party has found out that the people want to see a long-standing constitution made.

"Our party plans to formulate the framework of a draft of constitutional revision by the end of this month by converging the voice of the people. I expect our draft will be disclosed to the people by the middle of next month," he said.

Earlier, party secretary Chon Sun-tok said the DJP will hold its Central Committee meetings to discuss the direction of the party's constitutional amendment as soon as the party concludes its training session in Mt. Togyu which starts from Monday through Wednesday.

Chong said the revision draft will be put into discussions at a meeting of DJP lawmakers early next month for final approval and then will be made public around Aug. 15.

For this, the party is to convene a general meeting of its Special Constitution Committee Friday to finalize the draft of the constitutional amendment.

In response to reporters' questions, Chae said, "If the nation adopts the parliamentary system, it would be desirable for the new constitution to contain safeguards against an abuse of the nonconfidence note system."

The five-term lawmaker indicated the ruling DJP is considering the introduction of the West German "constructive nonconfidence system" in the party's draft amendment.

The nonconfidence system allows the legislature to exercise nonconfidence rights toward the cabinet only when a next head of the cabinet has been selected.

Chae also said the draft will not permit the dissolution of legislature by the administration until the legislature has been in operation for a year.

In what he strictly termed his personal opinions, the committee chairman said, "Should we choose the parliamentary system, I do not think it is necessary for the people to directly elect the president."

The remarks were interpreted as meaning that the president, who would have ceremonial powers, might be elected by the National Assembly.

Asked if th bicameral system would be introduced, Chae said, "I do not think we find ourselves at the historical point of introducing a bicameral system."

The committee chairman said that debates on revising the parliamentary election law should be conducted only after concluding the work of amending the basic charter.

"If we should discuss redressing the election law in conjunction with the Constitution, it may delay the process of achieving a grand compromise on constitutional reform," he said.

Underscoring the need for bipartisan compromise, he said, "We are still flexible in arranging a final reform bill."

He, however, made it clear that the ruling party adamantly opposes a direct election of the president.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Chi-ho, ranking member of the committee, said that as a result of regional conferences, a consensus has emerged that parliamentary system is theoretically an excellent setup.

Twelve of th 28 people who have made presentations on the power structure have advocated the parliamentary system, he said.

The figure compares with 10 for the presidential system and six for a mixed form of government, Yi said.

NKDP 'Enraged' by DJP Backtracking

SK200055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Debates between rival parties over the power structure entered a new phase yesterday, as the opposition party denounced the ruling party's plan to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system.

Winding up a series of what allegedly were public hearings on constitutional revision Friday, the Democratic Justice Party concluded that the parliamentary system is the best form of government to adopt.

News reports said the ruling DJP has settled on the system, which would give almost all substantial powers to the prime minister.

Engaged by the ruling party's reported plan, the New Korea Democratic Party issued a strongly worded statement, accusing the DJP of seeking to introduce the system to stay in power.

The opposition NKDP charged the government party with violating a bipartisan agreement to assure the people of a free choice of government.

The ruling party plans to publicize the shortcomings of the presidential system based on direct election.

The opposition party intends to hold a series of rallies throughout the country to get the legitimacy of the direct presidential election across to the people.

Rival parties' intransigent positions on the form of the next government are certain to add the difficulty with which major parties can work out a compromise constitutional reform bill.

In a meeting of its ranking officials, the DJP evaluated the result of public hearings on constitutional amendment held through the nation.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, ranking member of the ruliong party's Special Constitution Committee, said a consensus achieved through the hearings was that power should be scattered.

Party chairman No Tae-u said, "Our party is still collecting public opinions on constitutional amendment. Some news media reported that we have adopted the parliamentary system. It is nothing but the opinion of the committee."

No, however, did not deny news report, and political observers refused to give him the benefit of the doubt when he said the party has yet to determine its position on the form of the next government.

Informed party sources said the majority party has already started formulating a draft of the constitutional revision on the basis of the parliamentary system.

The sources said the ruling will sponsor meetings at its local chapters to stress the validity of the parliamentary system.

They also said the government party will exert efforts to create an atmosphere in which major parties will achieve a compromise on constitutional reform.

The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, is scheduled to hold a public hearing Friday to underscore the necessity of adopting a direct presidential election system.

The party also plans to resume struggles in and outside the Assembly forum to push for the direct presidential election system.

KIM UNDER HOUSE ARREST; NKDP RALLY THWARTED

SK191011 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 86 p 11

[Excerpts] Having decided to check a "rally of the people to expose sexual torture and the fabrication of procommunists" scheduled to be held by the NKDP and 33 off-stage organizations at the Myongdong Cathedral, Seoul, at 1400 on 19 July, the police massed some 1,500 policemen around the cathedral early in the morning, enforced check-ups, and completely blocked all pesonnel and vehicles from entering the cathedral at 1000.

Along with this, the police placed Kim Tae-Chung, cochairman of the council for Promotion of Democracy, under arrest in his house in Tonggyo-dong in the morning. Also, they placed under house arrest Ham Sok-hon; Paek Ki-wan; Song Kon-ho; Pak Hyong-kyu; Kim Tong-wan; Kim Chae-chun, a pastor; Yi U-chong; Yi So-son; and Pak Yong-suk, chairman of the combined committee of the women's organizations to counter sexual torture.

The police also banned the core movement members of each university from going out. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Seoul Tongdaemun police station deployed some 350 policemen at 0900 on 19 July around NKDP Headquarters in Inui-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul, in connection with the NKDP's own report meeting on "the incident of sexual torture in the Puchon police station."

The police decided to actively check lawmakers and party post-holders from going out of the building and to block their car parade to the Myongdong Cathedral.

NKDP Demands Cabinet Resign

SK210545 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Report by reporter Kim In-kyu]

[Text] This morning the NKDP held an enlarged meeting of cadres and demanded the general resignation of the present cabinet in connection with the abortion of a rally scheduled for Myongdong on 19 July.

The NKDP stated that dispersion of the planned 19 July rally by police authorities was undemocratic violence and that the NKDP has decided to demand general resignation of the present cabinet by holding it responsible for the break-up.

Along with this, the NKDP decided to hold a rally concerning the so-called incident involving the Puchon police station in defiance of any prohibitions.

The NKDP also decided to send Yi Chung-che, Yi Ki-taek, Kim Su-hwan, and Yang Sun-chik, vice presidents; and Pak Chang-chong, chairman of the Human Rights-Defending Committee, to Cardinal Kim Su-hwan to apologize for the Myongdong incident.

Further on NKDP Protests

SK211207 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (YONHAP) -- The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) decided Monday to demand a general resignation of the Cabinet, claiming that the government should be held responsible for the obstruction of a rally last Saturday. Police blocked an NKDP attempt to hold a rally at the Myongdong Cathedral here Saturday afternoon to disclose the "truth" of the alleged sexual abuse on a former college co-ed by a police officer. The prosecution last Thursday announced that the allegation Sgt. Mun Kwi-tong sexually abused Miss Kwon In-suk was "untrue" but that the police officer beat up the 22-year-old former co-ed and verbally abused her during an investigation last month. The national police headquarters dismissed Mun.

The NKDP's decision was made at a meeting of senior party leaders. Rep. Kang Sam-chae, vice spokesman of the main opposition party, said the NKDP decided to demand a general resignation of the government "because police committed violence by indiscriminately shooting tear gas." NKDP President Yi Min-u on Sunday discussed the issue with party adviser Kim Yong-sam and opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of democratization.

Kang said the NKDP will hold the aborted rally by all means.

The NKDP also decided to demand that a special National Assembly be convened to deal with the issue. Meanwhile the NKDP plans to submit to the National Assembly a list of names of 17 NKDP lawmakers to form the House Special Constitutional Revision Committee after the ruling Democratic Justice Party ends a three-day camp rally on Wednesday.

AFP Report

HK211351 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (AFP) -- The opposition New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP) called on the entire South Korean cabinet to resign Monday following the violent break-up of a planned human rights rally here Saturday, party officials said. High-ranking party members also vowed to try to stage the rally once again to expose alleged cases of police brutality against political dissidents, the officials said.

Riot police used teargas to disperse some 3,000 people Saturday as they converged on a Seoul cathedral for the rally, which was prompted by reports that a woman dissident had been sexually molested by the policeman. President Chon Tu-hwan's government, which denied the charge and declared the rally "illegal," also put top opposition figure Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents under house arrest to prevent them attending.

The NKDP officials said cabinet ministers should resign en masse and take responsibility for the way the police "brutally" prevented the rally, in which 41 people were detained and several people hurt. The party agreed with other dissidents to attempt another gathering at Myundong Roman Catholic Cathedral, plus others elsewhere in South Korea, "under any circumstances" in the near future, dissident sources said. However, NKDP officials said the party decided not to link the rally issue to the question of amending South Korea's constitution, and opted to join a parliamentary committee to be launched on the matter this week.

Meanwhile, police said Monday that 31 of 41 people detained Saturday had been released. Among the remaining 10, they said, two students and an unemployed person would be indicted with violating laws governing illegal assemblies and seven students would be referred for summary trial. Police also said they had arrested six college students and put another eight on their list of wanted suspects for distributing letters containing "leftist ideology" and inciting high school students to fight the government.

In another development, Stephen Cardinal Kim, spiritual leader of South Korea's Roman Catholic community, convoked a prayer session Monday night in connection with alleged harassment of political detainees. Some 1,000 nuns were expected to attend.

HOUSE SESSION LIKELY ON TORTURE, U.S. TRADE ISSUES

SK180022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in Engilish 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] An extra full House session or standing committees are likely to be held early next month to deal with the alleged sexual harassment of a female labor activist by Puchon police and other controversies such as the opening of local markets for U.S. cigarettes.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanded the covocation of five standing committees or an extra full session to handle what it calls the "sexual abuse" incident.

In a meeting with his Democratic Justice Party counterpart, NDP whip Kim Tong-yong demanded that the House session be called to inquire into the incident, claiming that the outcome of prosecution investigation failed to reveal what had really happened.

The DJP whip, Yi Se-ki, told Kim and the Korea National Party's Kim Yong-chae that his party will not oppose opening House committees on the condition that the Special Constitutional Revision Committee will be inaugurated first.

Yi then urged the NDP to submit it list of delegates to the special constitutional panel for its early inauguration.

The DJP floor leader claimed that the NDP has delayed activating the panel for about three weeks since its formation was agreed upon unanimously by the ruling and opposition parties in the previous extra House session.

The five House committees are Home Affairs, the Legislation-Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, Education-Information and Construction Committees.

DJP's Yi Se-ki told his opposition counterparts that it is not necessary for the extra full session to be called "because an extra session was held just one month ago.

But earlier, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po told reporters that the DJP will not oppose holding the House session, whether it be a full session or standing committees, if the NDP agrees to inaugurate the special constitutional committee.

He said, "There is no reason for the DJP to evade any House session in the face of such important issues as trade problems between Korea and the United States and the Puchon incident.

DJP sources said that the government will allow local markets to be opened for the U.S. cigarettes sooner or later.

As for the constitutional House panel, the DJP floor leader told reporters after the meeting that he will settle "seating arrangements" in a meeting with Lee tomorrow, implying that the NDP will submit the list of delegates to the Assembly soon.

The rival parties had been at odds over the distribution of members of the constitutional panel among the parties. The DJP had submitted its list of 20 delegates, while the NDP refused to do so, claiming that the House speaker select two members of the committee from independents.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS USSR'S GROMYKO ON 77TH BIRTHDAY

BK180634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jul (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent a greetings message to Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of his 77th birthday. The message says in part:

"Permit me to wish you the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in the accomplishment of your difficult task for a successful implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, especially the socioeconomic development plan for the year 2000 in the interest of perfecting socialism and peace in the world. I am firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK will further broaden in the interest of our two peoples and countries.

POLITBURO REVIEWS MAT LY ACTIVITIES IN WARSAW

BK211424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

["Communique of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau" -- date not given]

[Text] Recently the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee held a meeting to hear the report presented by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions, who headed a high-ranking KPRP delegation to the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. The Political Bureau highly appreciated the congress' profound analysis of the domestic and foreign situation, particularly the strategic goal of the implementation of Poland's socioeconomic development from 1986 to 1990 and until 1995.

Through its resolution, the Polish People's Republic [PPR] will advance toward developed socialism within a short time on the path toward communism. It has once again showed the Polish party and people's determination to fight for peace, a consistent foreign policy of the PPR.

The KPRP holds that the Polish people will realize their glorious goal on the basis of a socialist-bound development and of their own talent, courage, honesty, and rich natural resources. As always, the KPRP regards the PPR as a socialist state belonging forever within the socialist community.

The Political Bureau fully agrees with and highly appreciates the friendly talks between Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State. It regards the invaluable support of the Polish party and state leadership and the identity of views of the two sides regarding the consolidation and expansion of the ties of solidarity and cooperation between the KPRP and the PZPR as well as between the PRK and the PPR as an important encouragement for the Cambodian people's revolutionary struggle for the building of a new Cambodia and an important contribution to the heightening of the PRK's international prestige.

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS MPR ANNIVERSARY

BK180650 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The permanent committee for organizing national and international holidays in cooperation with the Cambodian-Mongolian Friendship Association organized a grand meeting at 0800 on 18 July at the Basak Conference Hall to mark the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; female Comrade Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee, acting secretary of the provisional committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and secretary general of the Cambodian-Mongolian Friendship Association. Also present at the meeting were the leaders from various state organizations and mass organizations, representatives of the KPRAF, monks, and ethnic nationalities, and a large number of cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries and offices. Also present were the ambassadors and representatives of various embassies in Cambodia.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Soth clearly noted the history of the Mongolian people's struggle for national defense and construction waged in the past 65 years under the correct leadership of the MPRP. Comrade Chea Soth noted further that the brilliant success of the recent 19th MPRP Congress which had adopted the Eighth 5-year plan on socioeconomic development constituted a new turning point in advancing the Mongolian revolution toward modern socialism and enhancing the MPR's prestige and role in the international arena.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LAYS WREATH

BK210628 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] At 0700 on 21 July, the day the 11th Session of the First National Assembly of the PRK was held, a delegation of the National Assembly laid a wreath and paid tribute to the memory of fallen cadres and combatants at the monument to fallen combatants and the monument to fallen internationalist Vietnamese soldiers. The delegation included, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for Prey Veng; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission, vice chairman of the Council of State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and deputy for Preah Vihear; Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, the deputy for Kandal;

Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Asembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Organization Commission, and deputy for Battambang; and other members of the National Assembly from the 20 consituencies throughout the country.

11TH SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 21 JULY

BK210633 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The PRK National Assembly opened the 11th Session of its first legislature with solemnity at 0800 on 21 July. Attending in the Presidium on this occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for Prey Veng; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission, vice chairman of the State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and deputy for Preah Vihear; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and deputy for Kandal; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Organization Commission, and deputy for Battambang Venerable Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council and deputy for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and deputy for Ratanakiri; and Comrade Mrs Peou Lida, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and deputy for Takeo.

Attending as guests of honor on this occasion were other members of the National Assembly from the 20 constituencies throughout the country, national and foreign guests, and many national and foreign journalists and TV correspondents.

Comrade Chea Sim made a speech opening the 11th session of the first National Assembly, stressing the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution reflecting the strength and firmness of our regime.

Reports Heard

BK211359 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Beginning at 1400 on 21 July, the 11th Session of the PRK National Assembly, first legislature, resumed its work as scheduled by the order of the day in a joyous atmosphere permeated with close solidarity. During the session, all members of the National Assembly heard with interest the report on the situation of socioeconomic task implementation during the 1st half of 1986 and the orientation of the tasks for the 2d half of the year, read by Comrade Chea Chanto, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of planning.

They also heard with interest the report on the situation of financial and state budgetary work implementation during the 1st semester and financial duty for the 2d semester and the state budget amendments for 1986 read by Comrade Chay Than, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of finance; and the report on the work of the People's Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor's Office attached to the People's Supreme Court during the interval between the 10th and 11th Sessions of the first National Assembly read by Comrade Khan Sarin, chairman of the People's Supreme Court. The session recessed at 1700 and will resume tomorrow.

22 July Morning Session

Bk220554 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] On 22 July, at 0700 [0000 GMT], the 11th Session of the first PRK National Assembly resumed its work as planned in the agenda. During this morning session, all assembly members carefully listened to a report on foreign affairs activities between the 9th and 11th Sessions of the first National Assembly read by Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; a report on the building of defense works along the Cambodian-Thai border read by Comrade Nhim Vanda, deputy planning minister; a report on the activities of the Proselytizing Committee read by Comrade Un Dara, vice chairman of the Central Committee's Proselytizing Committee; a resolution on building the Cambodian working class into a genuine vanguard class in the Cambodian revolutionary cause read by Comrade Say Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; the party political lines toward intellectuals read by Comrade Cheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and Information and Culture Minister; and a report by the Council of State asking for the National Assembly's ratification on naming ministers read by Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State. At 1030, the session adjourned and will resume its work later this afternoon.

INDOCHINESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING CLOSES

BK191219 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 10 -- The Seventh Regular Conference on Economic and Cultural Cooperation of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was closed in Phnom Penh on Friday afternoon after a three-day sitting. The Kampuchean delegation was led by Peng Pat, deputy minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries; that of Vietnam by Tran Quoc Manh, vice chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Kampuchea and Laos; and the Lao delegation by Soulima Bunleult, vice chairman of the State Commission for Planning. Also on hand were Vietnamese and Lao Ambassadors to Kampuchea Ngo Dien and Pheli Kounlaleuk.

In his closing speech, Peng Pat expressed his joy at the results of the conference and the constant development of economic and cultural cooperation among the three Indochinese countries in the spirit of the Vientiane summit held in February 1983. Documents on the economic and cultural cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos as well as between Kampuchea and Laos and between Kampuchea and Vietnam were concluded.

CGDK SPOKESMAN REJECTS ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

BK210157 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Jul 86

[19 July statement by spokesman of CGDK Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese spread deceitful propaganda that so-called economic and cultural cooperation agreements had been signed between the Vietnamese in Hanoi, Laos, and Phnom Penh. The CGDK Foreign Ministry categorically rejects the so-called economic and cultural cooperation agreements.

1. The so-called agreements were in fact prepared by the Hanoi Vietnamese who pretended to sign them with their puppets in Phnom Penh and Vientiane. These agreements are intended to dupe the world into thinking that the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh and Vientiane are independent. However, the truth is that everything is decided by the Vietnamese. These agreements are also intended to legitimize the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia and occupation in Laos through past, present, and future agreements.

2. The CGDK Foreign Ministry, like all Cambodian people, completely rejects the agreements signed on 18 July 1986, as well as those which the Hanoi Vietnamese have signed and will sign, because all these documents are completely made up by the Vietnamese.

The world public is aware of many of these arguments. We ask the world not to recognize them and to oppose past, present, and future Vietnamese deceitful maneuvers.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 July 1986

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

VONADK ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S ARRIVAL IN EGYPT

BK210244 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 July, Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and the CGDK delegation he is leading arrived in Cairo, Egypt. Upon arrival, they were most warmly greeted by the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, some Egyptian officials, and diplomats and charge d'affaires from the ASEAN countries, China and Korea. On 17 July, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister hosted a luncheon for Vice President Khieu Samphan and the delegation. On this occasion, on behalf of the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian deputy minister said the Egyptian Government continues to fully support the Cambodian people's just struggle for independence. Vice President Khieu Samphan reaffirmed the most profound gratitude of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to the Egyptian people and government.

On the afternoon of 17 July, Vice President Khieu Samphan hosted a reception for Egyptian officials and diplomats from friendly countries and also showed a film on the activities of our national army inside Cambodia. Afterward, Vice President Khieu Samphan cordially talked to Muslim Cambodian students studying in Cairo. Vice President Khieu Samphan and delegation will next visit Zambia.

CHAWALIT CALLS U.S. 'ETERNAL GOOD FRIEND'

BK200754 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 20 Jul 86 p 16

[Text] At 1500 on 19 July, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut opened the "Cobra Gold '86" joint exercise (of the Army) at the 21st Infantry Regiment in Chon Buri Province. In his opening speech, Gen Chawalit said that the joint exercise had political and military significance. The common desire of Thailand and the United States is to seek peace and stability. The Thai Armed Forces do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. Thailand is a small country, so it must have friends to help defend peace in this region. Thailand regards the United States as an eternal good friend.

VOFA ARTICLE VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING SRV

BK180942 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station Article: "Aggravation of the Situation Inside and Outside Vietnam"]

[Text] Vietnam's NHAN DAN newspaper reported on 18 June that the Vietnamese people have been complaining about the country's economic difficulties. The Vietnamese cabinet reshuffle seems to indicate an attempt to move the country's administration system away from orthodox Stalinism. It has also been proposed that government officials and people who engage in corrupt practices should be punished. One such official is the vice chairman of the party committee in the southern province of Thanh Hoa and he might be punished in public. All these cases indicate that a massive purge will be launched against wrongdoers in Vietnam. However, it has very little chance of success as long as the majority of Vietnamese people still earn very little and are left to face economic crisis while the Vietnamese Government does nothing to improve their living conditions.

The Vietnamese Council of Ministers on 21 June voted for a cabinet reshuffle proposed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers as follows:

To Huu was relieved from the post of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Vo Chi Cong was appointed member of the CPV Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was relieved from the post of minister of communications and transportation. Bui Danh Luu, deputy minister of communications and transportation, assumed the post of minister of communications and transportation. Chu Tam Thuc was relieved from the post of finance minister. Vu Tuan was relieved from the post of minister of food industry in order to assume the post of finance minister.

Le Duc Thinh was relieved from the post of home trade minister. Hoang Minh Thang, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang and member of the Economic Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly, assumed the post of home trade minister. Le Khac was relieved from the post of minister of foreign trade. Doan Duy Thanh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and co-chairman of the People's Committee of Haiphong, assumed the post of Foreign Trade Minister. Nguyen Duy Gia was relieved from the post of governor of the state bank. Lu Minh Chau assumed the post of governor of the state bank. Nguyen Chan was relieved from the post of minister of mines and coal. Nguyen Van Hieu was relieved from the post of culture minister.

Besides the economic slump in the country, the Vietnamese attempt to occupy Cambodia permanently has been strongly opposed. In June, the CGDK forces took initiative in launching attacks on the Vietnamese military units in the areas of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Sisophon, and Rattanamondol. The CGDK forces, normally in small groups, inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese troops. During the same period, fighting between CGDK guerrilla units and Vietnamese troops continued along the Thai-Cambodian border and resulted in the landing of Vietnamese artillery shells inside Thai territory at Khlong Hat Subdistrict of Prachin Buri, Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi, and Bo Rai District of Trat Province causing injuries to a number of Thai people in the areas.

Vietnamese soldiers and weapons have been moved into the central region -- Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provinces -- as reinforcements for the Vietnamese military installations there are in preparations for a suppression drive against the CGDK forces. The Vietnamese military units along the Thai-Cambodian border have received equipment and supplies regularly.

The only way for the Vietnamese leadership to improve the country's economic situation is to withdraw its nearly 200,000 Vietnamese troops fromn Cambodia. By doing so, Vietnam will gain sympathy and assistance from the world community.

COLUMNIST VIEWS TRUONG CHINH STAND ON CAMBODIA

BK180234 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jul 86 p 5

["Kampuchean Diary" by Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpts] The new secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Mr. Truong Chinh, used to be considered one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Chaiman Mao's ideas. The Chinese revolutionary influence shows in Truong Chinh's early writing and political line.

But it does not mean that today Truong Chinh will be anything else than a faithful supporter of the Vietnamese-Soviet alliance, or that his views on Kampuchea are much different from those of the majority of the political bureau.

His well known reluctance to put Vietnam in a dangerous position leads Thai Quang Trung, a Vietnamese scholar strongly opposed to the present regime, to write: "It is possible that Truong Chinh, because of his traditionally conservative position over any action that risked over-extending Hanoi's resources, had reservations about invading Kampuchea and adopting the virulent anti-China line.

Maybe, but once the decision was taken, and judging from his own writing, Truong Chinh went along and even proved an extremely eloquent advocate of Hanoi's presence in Kampuchea.

In a short book, "On Kampuchea," published in 1980, Truong Chinh presents Vietnam's case with a talent that reflects on his long standing as the party's major ideologue.

He justifies Hanoi's action, explains the Heng Samrin regime as the result of a vast popular uprising against Pol Pot and castigates the People's Republic of China for being at the heart of the region's problems. [passage omitted synopsizing book]

Just and Unjust Wars

Vietnamese communists have always been eager to impress upon the rest of the world how [just] their cause has always been. Vietnam's action in Kampuchea was, as is, [just]. Of course, the "war of aggression by Pol Pot and the Ieng Sary -- henchmen of the Beijing hegemonists -- and the Chinese war against Vietnam were [unjust]. The war waged by Vietnam "for national defence" and against the Chinese and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary aggressors were both [just]. So was the revolt of the Kampuchean people against the Khmer Rouge regime. "Therefore, the assistance by the Vietnamese army and people to that offensive and uprising by the Kampuchean army and people was also [just]."

One can argue with Truong Chinh's view of the Kampuchean problem, with the accuracy of certain facts, with the perspective and the perception of events. But one is not likely to convince him or any of his friends in the Politburo. His analysis is not especially "hardline," at least not in Hanoi's terms. It is the common view of Vietnam. Even Vietnamese leaders who differ with the new secretary-general of the Communist Party about management of the domestic economy, probably find little to dissent with his writing on Kampuchea. And when Truong Chinh writes that "the Kampuchean situation is irreversible," and even if the year was 1980 when it certainly looked like it was, he certainly expresses the deep senitment of the entire communist leadership -- of 1980 and of today.

Truong Chinh: ON KAMPUCHEA. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi 1980. 30 Pages.

WANCHI ON COMMUNIST ELECTION INVOLVEMENT

BK200840 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, commander of 4th Army Region, told reporters during an interview in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province that communist terrorists in the central and upper parts of the southern region are not capable of posing any obstacle to the upcoming general election. However, the Chinese communist guerrillas have become active in the five southern border provinces where military forces have been deployed to control the situation. He said:

[Begin recording] [Wanchi] Some political parties and people have complained that communist terrorists who have not yet given themselves up to authorities are now getting involved in the upcoming general election. They fear that they might cause trouble. I believe that there is no communist base in the southern region. They have neigher the jungle operational bases nor the armed men to wage a war. They have come down to live in the lowlands and are waiting for the right time to surrender to the authorities. I think they have done nothing wrong in persuading people to vote in the election. That is good because we want them to struggle peacefully and help us encourage people in the villages to cast their ballots. This is in line with Order No. 66/23. I have not heard anything about anyone being threatened by them. They simply encourage people to vote, and the people have the right to vote for any particular party. Meanwhile, we have our Santinimit units out there to tell the people that they have the right to vote for any candidate. I do not agree with some political parties that such activities by the communist terrorists can affect the general elections.

[Reporter] Has the 4th Army Region mapped out measures to prevent untoward incidents that might be triggered by these people?

[Wanchai] The upper and central parts of the southern region are free from any disturbance because they have no armed units capable of attacking military or government units. Only the five southern border provinces still have problems with the Chinese communist guerrillas. We are launching a heavy suppression drive against them. We have set up an advance command of the 4th Army Region, and our soldiers and rangers have been deployed in most areas. The chances that they can harass us are very slim. Generally speaking, the people are very interested in the upcoming general election. [end recording]

POLLS SHOW MIXED RESULTS ON PUBLIC PREFERENCES

BK211109 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jul 86 p 32

[Text] Opinion polls conducted by three different institutes showed mixed results on the question of who is most likely to become the next prime minister following Sunday's general election.

A survey conducted by Thammasat University's Faculty of Political Science during July 13-14 in Bangkok's 12 constituencies shows that caretaker Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon as being most likely to retain his position, followed by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Democrat Party leader Phichaio Rattakun.

Out of some 3,400 respondents, 13.5 per cent is for Gen Prem, 12.5 per cent for Gen Athit, 8.5 per cent for Mr Phichai, three per cent for Social Action Party [SAP] leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila and 2.6 per cent for Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet.

The survey revealed that 67.5 per cent of the respondents will go to the polls while 15.3 per cent expressed undertainty.

Over 65 per cent of the respondents say they will vote along party lines. Of this, 25.5 per cent is for the Democrat, 11.4 per cent for the Prachkorn Thai and 5.2 per cent for the SAP.

From the survey results, Rector of Thammasat University's Faculty of Political Science Radom Nomwong believed that the voters' turnout in Bangkok will be over 40 per cent.

Gen Prem is also picked to be the most suitable person for the premiership by another survey conducted by Chulalongkon University's Institute for Social Research.

The survey, conducted in Bang Khen area, showed 21.2 per cent of the respondents is for Gen Prem, 13.4 per cent for Mr Phichai, 13.1 per cent for Gen Athit, 5.7 for Samak, 3.3 per cent for Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang, 3.1 per cent for ACM Sitthi, 2.9 per cent for M.R. Khukrit Pramot, 1.6 per cent for Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Chatichai Chunhawan, and 1.2 per cent for Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin.

But, the other survey conducted by the private International Business Research (Thailand) Co Ltd, on July 16-17 with 518 respondents in various occupations in Bangkok and the Central Region produced different results.

The survey in Bangkok shows that 25 per cent of the respondents wanted Mr Phichai as the next prime minister, followed by Gen Prem, 16 per cent; Gen Athit, 13 per cent; and ACM Sitthi, 11 per cent.

PHUKET INVESTIGATORS RECOMMEND 31 PROSECUTIONS

BK200407 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Police have concluded their investigation of the tantalum riot in Phuket and will recommend that 31 suspects be prosecuted on charges of illegal assembly and inciting a riot, police chief Gen Narong Mahanon said yesterday.

He said the police department has studied the report and returned it to Phuket police who will send it to public prosecutors early next week for charges to be filed in court against the suspects.

The 31 persons facing the charges are among 53 people arrested following the incident. Others are likely to face theft chareges. All of them, including New Force Party candidate Rewuth Chindapol, have been denied bail.

Pol Gen Narong said the situation in Phuket has returned to normal and that the paramilitary police force despatched from Hua Hin has been withdrawn from the province. Only a small contingent of police from other provinces still remain in the province, he said.

The tantalum plant, the Phuket Merlin Hotel and a number of vehicles were burned down during the riot on June 23.

SOVIET ENGINEERS HELP INSTALL OFFSHORE OIL DRILL

BK171235 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Vietnamese and Soviet engineers of the Vietnam-USSR oil and gas joint venture have installed a drill on the oil rig No. 3 at Vung Tau on the continental shelf of the southern coast. This undertaking, completed with high accuracy and safety, provides new experiences on installation of offshore oil rig.

AMITY ASSOCIATION GREETS, LAO COUNTERPART

BK191305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Message from the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association to its Lao counterpart -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the SRV-LPDR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, we convey our warmest greetings to members of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association and the fraternal Lao people. The Vietnamese people are very happy to note that since the signing of this treaty, the special relationship and the traditional militant solidarity between our two peoples have been consistently consolidated and developed.

We warmly welcome great achievements scored by the Lao people in their national defense and socialist construction during the past years. We totally support the just stand and good will of the Lao Government aimed at easing the tense situation at the Lao-Thai border area created by the Thai leadership. This good will has been manifested in the LPDR Foreign Ministry statement on 6 June 1986.

We wish the fraternal Lao people ever greater achievements in their national construction and defense and splendid success in making preparations for the Fourth LPRP Congress. May the special relationship, the militant solidarity, and the comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam last forever.

TRUONG CHINH ATTENDS SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING

OW211643 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21 -- A meeting was held here today by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party and its Hanoi committee to mark the party's 40th anniversary (July 22). It was attended by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council. Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Hoang Quoc Viet and Huynh Tan Phat, respectively honorary chairman and chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi C.P.V. Committee; and others were seen on the presidium the meeting. [sentence as received]

Nguyen Xien read the opening speech, recalling achievements recorded (?by the) party in the past 40 years since its foundation. He said during the past struggles against French and U.S. agressions and the present fight against Chinese aggression, cadres and members of the socialist party throughout the country have made active contributions to the national liberation and reunification, to the building and defending of the country.

In his welcoming speech, Truong Chinh highly appraised the remarkable achievements of the socialist party in the national revolutionary cause. In their speeches, Huynh Tan Phat and Nghiem Xuan Yem attached paramount importance to the unity of the nation as well as of all political parties, describing this as instrumental in taking the country forward.

HOANG TUNG ADDRESSES VFF PRESIDIUM MEETING

BK200248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The VFF Central Committee Presidium met on 18-19 July to review its work during the 1st half of 1986 and to decide on its tasks for the last 6 months of the year. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. The meeting decided to organize the commemoration of the 56th anniversary of the Anti-Imperialist Alliance [Hooij Phanr Dquees Dqoongf Minh] -- the VFF's predecessor (18 November 1930-18 November 1986).

The meeting affirmed: The front obtained some results in its work during the 1st 6 months of the year, especially in building and consolidating the grass-roots front organizations. The front has expanded its activities to all population centers and has taken the first steps in establishing relations between VFF committees and people's and administrative committees, as well as between the VFF and a number of sectors in carrying out various political tasks. The VFF Central Committee Presidium adopted a program of action aimed at promoting emulation activities to score achievements in honor of the Sixth National Party Congress. In the immediate future, the VFF will concentrate on the following tasks:

-- Organize a political drive among the people of all strata to encourage them to make suggestions and criticisms aimed at building the party and making practical preparations for holding party congresses at various levels;
-- Propose measures to promote production, practice thrift, improve the people's standard of living, and rectify shortcomings in distribution and circulation of goods; and
--Join the various mass organizations in launching a movement of the entire people to engage enthusiastically in emulation activities to fulfill the 1986 state plan, to help step up the transformation and perfection of socialist production relations, and to implement successfully various resolutions of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau.

The conference sent a letter to the CPV Central Committee pledging to do its utmost to build and consolidate the bloc of national unity around the party Central Committee.

DIRECTIVES ISSUED ON SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

OW192231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The current status of supply management still presents many shortcomings. Material supplies planning has not been steadily balanced, while material supplies organization has not concentrated on the unified sources of supplies because of current unnecessary links and intermediary levels. In production, management of material supplies circulation still shows many gaps. These shortcomings and gaps have caused big losses and wastes, a less effective use of material supplies, an increasing supplies imbalance, the hoarding of supplies for sale and resale, price differences, and increasingly high manufacturing costs.

Implementing Resolution no. 31 of the Political Bureau and the conclusion of the party Central Committee plenum on prices, wages, and money, the Council of Ministers has issued a directive urging all sectors and echelons to concentrate efforts on resolving a number of urgent problems in supply management. The directive urges the State Planning commission and the ministries in charge of supply rationing to prepare a balanced state plan regarding all technical equipment and material supplies produced locally, imported, or stocked in all links of production, circulation, and utilization, including even recycled raw materials, discards, and rejects.

The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Supply, and the organs concerned must promptly handle the problem of accumulated or belatedly circulated material supplies and promptly work out a plan for mobilizing them for production. All material supplies installations nationwide must deliver sufficient production quotas to the state material supplies organizations, according to or exceeding the plan norms. Imported material supplies must reach our harbors and be delivered promptly to recipients according to the state plan. No organ is allowed to retain supplies at will or to order any distribution of them not in accordance with the state plan.

Imported supplies and supplemental supplies imported from zone no. 2 must also be considered in a balanced state plan. Enactment of material supplies norms must help ensure the principle according to which any unit that accepts the set production plan norms and delivers its products to the state is allowed to accept the material supplies plan norms. On the basis of the state plan norms approved by the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission must, through the ministries, general departments, and provincial, city, and special zone people's committees under the central government, assign plan norms for supplies distribution and products delivery to production and trade units.

A final statement on the material supplies distributed by the state to various sectors and localities must be made by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Supply, and the ministries in charge of supply rationing, together with various sectors and localities, on the basis of the amount of products actually delivered by these sectors and localities to the state, in accordance with the delivery plan norms. The state-supplied materials still accumulated at production installations are to be resold first to the material supplies trading organization. If they are not purchased by this organization, these installations are allowed to transfer them to each other for use in production according to plan. If the locally produced or imported material supplies are under the unified state management, the aforesaid regulations must be complied with. Otherwise, these material supplies may be exchanged among localities or used in inter-trade or joint operations, but they must be managed by the provincial or city people's committees which are to bear responsibility.

Free market must be eliminated. Private trade in material supplies which are placed under the unified state management must be forbidden. The material supplies organ, which assumes the state management function must coordinate with the financial, public security, and inspection organs in determining and handling all violations promptly and severely.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE COMMENTS ON U.S. MOVE ON WHEAT SUBSIDIES

BK220647 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said that it would be an unconscionable act by the United States to extend its export enhancement program to wheat sales to the Soviet Union and China. Yesterday, Mr Hawke sent a telex to President Reagan objecting to moves in Congress to have the export subsidy program applied to those markets. Speaking in Canberra today Mr Hawke said the Soviet Union and China were Australia's largest wheat markets.

[Begin Hawke recording] There is an election coming up in the United States at the end of this year, the mid-term elections. All sorts of funny pressures develop in that period, and the purpose of my letter is to try and ensure that the legitimate concerns of Australia are made known and those funny sorts of pressures circulated in the United States are hit. [end recording] Meanwhile, the deputy leader of the National Party, Mr Hunt, has called on Mr Hawke to send an all-party parliamentary delegation to Washington to discuss with members of Congress the threat posed to Australian wheat exports by the subsidy program. Mr Hunt said more than half of Australia's grain growers were operating at a loss.

MESSAGE ON RSA SENT TO COMMONWEALTH LEADERS

BK220914 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Heads of Commonwealth countries attending a minisummit on South Africa early next month have received letters from the Australian prime minister. This report from Radio Australia's correspondent in Zimbabwe, Malcolm Downing:

[Begin Downing recording] The Australian High Commissioner in Harare delivered Mr Hawke's letter personally to the Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. I understand similar letters have been delivered to other Commonwealth minisummit participants -- Canada, India, Zambia, and the Bahamas. There was no comment here on the contents of the letter but there is inevitable speculation that Australia may be undertaking a diplomatic initiative to try to defuse the growing threat to the Commonwealth caused by differences over the sanctions issue. Statements by Mr Hawke and the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, in support of sanctions have been widely reported here as favorably received. Australia is well placed towards a compromise. [end recording]

HAYDEN REJECTS PNG CRITICISM OVER SOUTH AFRICA

BK210708 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has rejected criticism that Australia is all talk when it comes to the issue of South Africa. He was replying to accusations made by the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Wingti. Mr Wingti claimed Australia and New Zealand had confined themselves to tough talk about South Africa while declining to make any real sacrifices. In Canberra, Mr Hayden said there was no chance of Australia joining the boycott. He did however foreshadow new measures against South Africa to be announced by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, next month. The issue is to be discussed at a cabinet meeting in Canberra today. Mr Hayden said Australia had already made many sacrifices over its stand on apartheid and had given leadership on the issue.

[Begin Hayden recording] I do not see how Australia has any cause to be embarrassed by our position because Australia, particularly under the leadership of Bob Hawke, has given leadership to the rest of the world. We have applied reprisals against South Africa. The last lot we applied, way ahead of any other country, have cost us quite a deal of money. Next month, Mr Hawke will be making an announcement of some other measures we will take -- those cost us money too -- and in that regard our record is far superior to just about any other country in the world. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADER SUPPORTS UK SOUTH AFRICA STAND

BK210912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Federal Cabinet has endorsed a special humanitarian program to help victims of apartheid emigrate to Australia from South Africa. The immigration minister, Mr Hurford, said extra sraff might be sent to Pretoria and Cape Town to help administer the program. Officials said there would be no move to stop white South Africans emigrating Australia but there would be interviews to ensure that the migrants were not racists.

Earlier, the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, rejected a claim that Australia was prepared to talk tough about South Africa's apartheid policies but not make any real sacrifices to help end them. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, the federal opposition leader, Mr Howard, had described the boycott [of the Commonwealth Games] as part of a systematic campaign of abuse involving hypocritical double standards to which Britain is being subjected. He said countries involved in the boycott had made unreasonable demands on Britain and had violated one of the principles on which the Commonwealth was founded. Mr Howard said that in refusing to announce sanctions against South Africa, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, was exercising her right to retain complete mastery over the conduct of national policy.

[Begin Howard recording] She has taken what I believe is a legitimate stance. She has opposed economic sanctions on their merits, and I agree with her assessment. And she has also acted out of her concern for British self-interest, and every country in the Commonwealth has a right to do that, and no country in the Commonwealth has a right to demand of another Commonwealth country that it defy its own assessment of its national self-interest. [end recording]

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR DENOUNCES DAP

BK211319 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has hit out at the DAP [Democratic Action Party] for trying to stop the holding of the general election. The prime minister said the DAP's move was strange because the parties have all along been impatient for the announcement of the dates of the nomination and elections. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he believed the DAP took the present action because it was not prepared to face the people. He told reporters in the federal capital that if the DAP felt ready for the elections, then it would not throw the spanner in the works. He said the people wanted the elections to be held. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government had given ample time for all quarters to face the elections. Now the DAP was trying to say that whatever had been done was wrong.

The DAP today filed an application to the high court in Kuala Lumpur for an injunction to stop the nomination of candidates to be held on Thursday and the general election on 2d and 3d of next month.

Meanwhile, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has confirmed that there may be some changes to the cabinet in the next government if the Barison Nasional returns to power in the general elections early next month. He said this was in view of the possibility of several leaders of federal and state level shifting from their parliamentary to state constituencies and vice versa as well as the possibility of others not (?entering) the elections race. He was commenting on reports that several menteris besar [chief ministers] were likely to contest parliamentary seats, which were previously to be contested by former members of parliament.

HIGH COURT DISMISSES APPLICATION TO DELAY POLL

BK220917 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The Kuala Lumpur High Court has dismissed an application brought by the secretary general of the Democratic Action Party, DAP, Mr Lim Kit Siang, to stop nominations and elections in eight states in the federal territory of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan. Mr Lim was represented by Mr Karpal Singh, while the attorney general, Tan Sri Abu Thalib Othman represented the election commission. Tan Sri Abu Thalib later told newsmen that the election commission has complied with all rules and regulations in declaring the nomination and polling day.

As a result of the decision, nomination and election will go on as scheduled. Nomination day is on Thursday, while polling will be held over 2 days on the second and third of next month.

LEADER OF KIDNAPPERS OF SWISS IDENTIFIED

HK211151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the kidnap gang which is holding a Swiss businessman and his Filipino girl has been identified. Southern Command Major General Jose Magno Jr said the leader is [name indistinct], brother of a barangay captain in (Imus), (Matapa), Basilan. Magno said the leader has been seen at the customs area of [words indistinct] in Basilan. Magno and Deputy Southern Commander Brigadier General Balbanero went to Basilan to help in the negotiations to free the two kidnap victims.

Blockades Village

HK211143 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Isabela de Basilan, Philippines, July 21 (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Monday set up a blockade around a coastal village in the south where military spies had spotted the boat used in the kidnapping of a Swiss man and his Filipina friend, a military official said. Major General Jose Magno also told reporters in this capital of Basilan Island that "government assets," military jargon for spies, had identified the masterminds of the abduction of Hans Kunzle and Adelaida Gamboa as a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) separatist leader and a common bandit. Mr Kunzle and his girlfriend were snatched Saturday while on a boat between the southern city of Zamboanga and Basilan Island.

Maj Gen Magno, the military chief of the southern Philippines, said marines and paramilitary constabulary troops had been deployed around Omos Marata village where it is believed the captives are being held. A naval blockade was also in place to prevent the suspected kidnappers from moving their captives to the Sulu Island group southwest of here where the MNLF leader, Milting Salih, operates, Lieutenant Colonel Resurreccion Miravite said. Lt Col Miravite, the provincial military chief of Basilan, said Alig Salih, a pirate operating in the Basilan-Sulu-Aamboanga area, was also involved in the abduction.

Basilan Governor Louis Alano, Tuboran Vice Mayor Salim Aspalin and two other civilian negotiators were working closely with military officials in the rescue operation, Major General Magno said. He said they had not reveived any ransom demand from the abductors. The general told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the recent spate of kidnappings in Mindanao had "not helped" the image of the government of President Corazon Aquino, who has stated a policy of not giving in to ransom demands. [passage ommitted]

ENRILE URGES RETENTION OF U.S. BASES PAST 1991

HK220831 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manila, July 22 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday urged the government to retain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines beyond the end of their lease in 1991 unless Soviet military forces are removed from East Asia. Mr. Enrile, leader of a military revolt that toppled Ferdinans Marcos in February, also told a forum in the Makati financial district that he could have legally taken power but declined a Marcos offer for him to lead the government.

"It would not be in the interest of this nation at this time within this decade or maybe much longer than that to create a vacuum on this part of the world by removing the presence of American military facilities in our area ... unless the Soviets get out of this region," he said. "Although in an incidental and secondary way, the security interest of the republic and the region" are also taken care of, he said "who will counter-balance the Soviets?" he added.

This was a significant change from Mr. Enrile's 1984 position when he advocated the treaty's abrogation and the renegotiation of a new one.

OPLE WARNS AGAINST CON-COM'S BASES PROVISIONS

HK220318 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday the draft provision on foreign military bases, neutrality and non-alignment already passed by a committee of the Constitutional Commission has already polarized the commission and "may soon polarize the Filipino people" if it is finally adopted.

Addressing the United Nations Walkers Club at the Manila Hilton, Ople said "an issue of such paramount importance" which will radically change Philippine foreign relations and alter the balance of power in Asia and the Pacific should not be resolved throught casual debate in an appointive Constitutional Commission and the results "sprung on an unsuspecting nation."

"Without the fullest debate, perhaps in a special referendum called for this purpose alone as earlier promised by both President Aquino and Vice President Laurel, the nation might believe the constitution had been used to engineer a fait accompli," Ople said.

He added: "If this happens, the bases issue, which is more emotionally charged than other issues, can polarize the people and mobilize a very large segment of public opinion against the ratification of the entire Constitution.

Ople said the Committee approval of the resolution "has already caught responsible officials of the Philippine Government by surprise."

"President Aquino and her Cabinet will wake up one morning to discover that their entire political leverage with the United States and the entire Western alliance, including Japan, which is the international community supporting Philippine economic recovery, had vanished and that the loss was irretrievable," Ople said.

He said that "will mean President Aquino is allowed to respect the agreement until 1991 but there will no longer be any options to keep open as she has repeatedly told the nation."

"In that event, it will be unkind for the Philippine Government to send her on a state visit to the United States after stripping her of her options and of her power to bargain with the United States in the national interest," Ople said.

COLUMN ASSESSES CON-COM VOTE ON U.S. BASES

HK211440 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jul 86 p 4

"Opinion" column by Danilo-Luis M. Mariano: "A Rare Opportunity"]

[Text] By an overwhelming majority the Constitutional Commission's Committee on Preamble, National Territory and Declaration of Principles has voted for the removal of American military facilities in the country after the Republic of the Philippines-United States Military bases agreement expires in 1991. It was a radical departure from the impression made days earlier when an oppositionist commissioner prematurely -- and erroneously -- announced that the charter-drafting body would lay off the bases issue altogether.

The committee's 6-2 vote does seem to demonstrate the increasing legitimacy of the demand for the removal of the U.S. bases among a more representative cross-section of the citizenry. Not too long ago, it was presumed that the only people who were interested in seeing the American facilities go were either "blind, unrealistic nationalists" or communists. It took a long time for many of us to realize that our continued willingness to play host to the military forces of an alien power constituted a long-standing folly, or as Barbara Tuchman explains it, "the pursuit of policy contrary to self-interest."

Aside from all the standard argument about the bases as a standing invitation for attack from the other superpower, we have time and again witnessed how those bases become a pretext for American intervention into our affairs. In that, the Americans are acting only on pure self-interest. It is imperative for Washington to see to it that conditions in this country are favorable to the maintenance of their strategic military presence here. Even if that, for instance, entails supporting an unpopular dictatorship like the Marcos regime. In countless other ways, American influence or attempts to influence our national life is present to this day, to an extent that makes a mockery of our professions of independence and sovereignty. And for as long as those bases are on Philippine soil, American policymakers -- even those who genuinely sympathize with our predicament -- will feel compelled for the sake of their national interest to step in whenever they feel their favored position is being challenged.

The removal of the U.S. bases does not mean the rejection of the United States as a friend and ally of the Philippines. There are certainly many things that are positive about America from which a developing society, like ours can learn lessons and benefit from. But when a relationship, such what we now have with the U.S. compromises and even endangers the well-being of one party, that should not be rightfully called friendship.

The Constitutional Commission therefore has the unique historical opportunity to redefine Philippine sovereignty -- primarily, our traditional ties with a superpower ally -- that should not be squandered. If we miss this one, it may never come again.

'ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES TO U.S. BASES' PERCEIVED

HK210734 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jul 86 p 11

[By Juan V. Sarmiento, Jr.]

[Text] Yes. There are economic alternatives to U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

According to develoment studies Prof. Roland Simbulan, author of "The Bases of Our Insecurity," the alternatives can more than compensate for what the Philippines gets from the bases through the hospitality industry, prostitution, construction and other services.

Testifying before the public hearing of the commission drafting the Philippines' fourth Constitution, Simbulan said territories covered by U.S. military installations and the infrastructure therein could be put into more productive use that would benefit Filipinos.

At the core of Simbulan's post-bases scenario is the transformation of the bases into agro-industrial and commercial complexes, and transportation, communication and tourist centers.

At present, the United States maintains five military installations in the Philippines. These are the Subic Naval Bases in the provinces of Zambales and Bataan; Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Tarlac; San Miguel Naval Communications Complex in Zambales and Tarlac; USAF Wallace Air Station in San Fernando, La Union; and, Camp John Hay Leave and Recreation Centers in Baguio City.

Altogether, U.S. military installations in the Philippines cover about 70,000 hectares, bigger than the total land area of all American bases outside the United States. [sentence as published]

Subic, the largest U.S. Naval installation outside the U.S., covers 21,000 hectares while Clark, the largest overseas American airbase, consists of 49,000 has.

Simbulan said the bases sit on vast prime agricultural land. Clark, for instance, covers what was once the richest farmlands in Pampanga and Tarlac. Yet only small areas in the base are actually used for military purposes.

The tremendous potential for agricultural production of the U.S. bases area was acknowledged even by Americans. The U.S. Congress Mansfield Report revealed "that Clark covers such a vast area" that peasants secretly planting on base lands were able to raise an estimated $10 million worth of sugar cane in 1976.

Simbulan lamented the unproductive use of bases lands when Filipino peasants outside the bases live mostly in a state of malnutrition while in Subic alone, the U.S. Navy has three sprawling golf courses.

However, a study of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry [PCCI] found that the bases could be transformed into productive economic units if these were taken over by the Philippine government and the private sector.

The PCCI study found that Clark alone could serve at least three functions: as an international airport for both passengers and cargo with domestic transshipment facilities, and major manufacturing activities; as an industrial and commercial growth center in the densely-populated Central Luzon region; and as a corporate farming site with its rich farmlands.

Subic, on the other hand, could be developed into a major ship-building, repair, and servicing yard, with anchorage facilities for laid-up tankers and a variety of maritime-related industries.

Camp John Hay according to the PCCI study, could be turned into a recreation and tourist center.

These economic alternatives are definitely better than what the Philippines is getting now from the U.S. bases -- prostitution, gambling, smuggling of tax-free goods, blackmarketing, extortion and drug trafficking.

The bases do provide Filipinos employment but these are degrading, especially to 16,000 Filipino women servicing Americans from the bases. The bases also employ some 33,000 Filipinos but recently their security of tenure has been threatened.

These economic alternatives are likewise better than continued Philippine dependence on U.S. economic aid and base rentals which usually carry stringent conditions.

The 1983 Bases Agreement requires the U.S. government to provide the Philippines $900 million over the 1985-89 or an average of $180 million yearly. During the June visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, he finalized agreements for the release of $200 million in bases rentals, complemented by a $50 million commodity loan package granted by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Proponents of the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines agree that if the bases were closed tomorrow, the economy of Angeles City in Pampanga and Olongapo City in Zambales will be dislocated. Sociology professor Randolph David countered, however, "that this is precisely what liberation means. When you seek to liberate yourself, you must open yourself to the possibility of dislocation." But with the economic alternatives for the bases, the dislocation will be only temporary.

NPA ATTACK SHATTERS INFORMAL TRUCE IN SOUTH

BK191055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, July 19 (AFP) -- Communist guerillas have shattered the only province-wide informal truce with the military in an attack on a militia detachment near this southern city, officials said Saturday. New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas injured a woman and her two children in a pre-dawn attack Friday, officials said in this capital of Misamis Oriental Province on northern Mindanao Island. The attack, after a three-month peace, came as the start of proposed formal ceasefire talks in Luzon between a government panel and leaders of the communist underground remained uncertain.

"The incident was indeed very lamentable. It shattered hopes for a lasting ceasefire in Misamis Oriental," said provincial Governor Vicente Emano, who negotiated a truce with the NPA in April before President Corazon Aquino had called for ceasefire talks. Colonel Javier Carbonell, northern Mindanao deputy military chief, said about 50 NPA men armed with Armalite rifles, a submachine gun and a grenade launcher took part in the attack outside Balingasag town some 750 kilometers (466 miles) south of Manila. They clashed with 10 members of the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] in a village detachment. The CHDF men suffered no casulaties but the wife and two children of one member were seriously injured by a grenade, the colonel said.

In Manila, the state-owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) Saturday quoted military officials as saying that NPA men Thursday executed a captured solider outside an Anglican church in Mountain Province, in the northern Philippines. (Constable Andres Dawagui, a policeman and two civilians were captured and hog-tied during a raid on a villiage outside the resort town of Sagada. The fate of the other captives was not immediately known, PNA said.)

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USSR ENVOY SAYS GORBACHEV MAY VISIT IN 1987

OW230905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 23 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Solovyev has said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev may visit Japan next year, according to Wednesday's issue of the newspaper of Soka Gakkai, a Buddhist organization in Japan. The newspaper, SEIKYO SHIMBUN, quoted Solovyev as saying that Gorbachev's visit to Japan this year may not be possible due to his busy schedule, but that chances are good for a visit next year. The Soviet ambassador made the remarks during his hour-long meeting with Daisaku Ikeda, honorary president of Soka Gakkai, held at the newspaper's office here Tuesday, it reported.

Solovyev said Gorbachev wishes to visit Japan as early as possible to improve Japan-Soviet relations, according to the newspaper, which Soka Gakkai says has a circulation of over 4,700,000. Gorbachev sent a letter to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on July 1, suggesting that his visit to Japan is possible in "not distant future."

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES PEACE, DISARMAMENT

OW230925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 23 KYODO -- New Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, a native of atomic-bombed Nagasaki, said Wednesday Japan should seek peace and disarmament of the world. Kuranari, who belongs to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's faction in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, also said close cooperation between the prime minister and the foreign minister is necessary in steering Japan's foreign relations.

Kuranari expressed these views in a meeting with the press at the foreign ministry. "I lost my home in the 1945 atomic bombing. My wife is also an A-bomb victom, A nuclear attack should never be repeated," the 67-year-old Kuranari said. "Ideals and realities regarding peace and disarmament are divided sharply at present. But I want to make utmost efforts to help bring about peace in the world," Kuranari said, stressing the need for Japan to promote peace and disarmament diplomacy.

Kuranari said he supports Nakasone's so-called "presidential-style" diplomacy to set an overall Japanese course of diplomacy, but he said every bilateral and international problem cannot be solved through summit talks between Nakasone and leaders of other nations, stressing the need of full support of the foreign minister. Kuranari said he would like to have talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when he visits New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly meeting in autumn. Whether he will go to the U.S. before the assembly has not yet been decided, he said.

Kuranari said trade frictions are inevitable among industrially advanced nations, like Japan, the United States and the European Community.

"What is needed is to seek ways to ease the frictions through continuous talks with trading partners," said Kuranari, a businessman-turned politician who had chaired the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's special panel on international economic relations.

Kuranari also said in the interview:

-- Japan should increase official development assistance, but it is also important to check whether the aid funds are being used effectively to help people in recipient countries. Commodity assistance rather than large projects is preferable, he said.
-- Japan welcomes a visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan before Nakasone goes to the Soviet Union.
-- In helping solve problems in the Middle East, including the Iran-Iraq war, it will be necessary for Japan to first gather detailed information about the area.
--He has yet to decide whether to visit Yasukuni Shrine, where Japan's war dead and World War II war criminals are enshrined.
-- He cannot comment on news reports that the planned visit to South Korea by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko has been postponed.
-- On the controversial issue of Japanese school textbooks on history, he will respect feelings of neighboring countries on the basis of the Japanese Government's pledge that school textbooks would be checked while giving full consideration to relations with Asian neighbors.

DEFENSE AGENCY HEAD TO SEEK CONSENSUS ON POLICY

OW221315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Yuko Kurihara, newly-appointed director general of the Defense Agency, said Tuesday that he is determined to seek public consensus for the nation's defense policy. Kurihara emphasized that the important point is for the Japanese public to resolve to defend their country. In a reply to public criticism over growing defense spending, Kurihara stressed the need for the military buildup, saying that the public should understand the current situation surrounding Japan.

Defense spending, a focal point in the recent budgetary appropriations requests, was set to increase by 6.3 percent or 210.6 billion yen over the current fiscal year ending March next year. Defense spending will total 3.554 billion yen in fiscal 1987.

MITI MINISTER SEEKS LARGE SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

OW230737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 23 KYODO -- Newly appointed International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura Wednesday called for compilation of a large supplementary budget this fall to fight the country's economic slowdown caused by the strong yen. Tamura told KYODO news service that longer-term loans with lower interest rates should be provided to export-oriented smaller enterprises, hit by the yen's sharp appreciation against the dollar.

"The new cabinet should give top priority to pump-priming measures focusing on these smaller firms," said the 62-year-old new head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). He also said monetary authorities should intervene actively in foreign exchange markets to prevent "speculative trading" which he said makes the yen/dollar exchange rate fluctuate so "wildly."

In response to a question about intensifying trade disputes, Tamura stressed the need for reducing Japan's trade surplus with the United States, saying, "there can be no one-sided game in trade disputes."

But Tamura said Japan should challenge the United States to "frank" discussions as "friendly trade partners" in the free trade system.

Tamura said he plans to attend the September ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, aimed at launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

NLC, LDP TO CONTINUE DIET-LEVEL COOPERATION

OW211301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- The new Liberal Club is to continue cooperating in the Diet with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, following an agreement by leaders of the two parties Monday.

Yohei Kono, leader of the NLC, a small LDP offshot with six lower house Dietmen, met Prime Minister and LDP President Yasuhiro Nakasone to conclude the accord. The agreement referred specifically to cooperation in six areas of debate, including tax and education reform and political ethics.

The NLC joined with the LDP in coalition after the LDP failed to win an overall majority in the 1983 lower house election, and three NLC Dietmen have successively appeared in the Nakasone cabinet since then, the latest being Kono, who is currently director general of the Science and Technology Agency. But the LDP has already rejected the idea of a continued NLC presence in the cabinet following the governing party's landslide victory in the July 6 election of both houses.

In Monday's meeting, LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru asked Kono for NLC support for a controversial antiespionage bill. The NLC has expressed reservations toward the bill, suspected of being a threat to freedom of speech, and Kono merely said that the NLC will "further study" the bill.

CENTRAL BANK SEEKS TO STABILIZE EXCHANGE RATE

OW220629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0615 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, voiced concern Tuesday about the yen's recent sharp appreciation and the volatility of the yen-dollar exchange rate. Sumita told a meeting of employers here that the exchange rate should be stabilized by "every means possible."

His remarks came as the dollar plunged to a record postwar low of 154.85 yen momentarily Monday, compared with 157.45 yen at Friday's finish. The U.S. currency was trading at about 155 yen Tuesday.

Sumita said the yen's sharp appreciation makes it difficult for Japanese industry to cope with changes in the business environment. The yen's rapid upturn is also not desirable for the U.S., he said, as the sharp depreciation of the dollar could cause consumer prices to rise there and encourage capital outflow, resulting in higher interest rates. Sumita, however, reiterated the Central Bank's basic stance that the yen's appreciation against the dollar is desirable to help rectify the trade imbalance between Japan and its trading partners.

Sumita also repeated that the bank of Japan does not have any intention of further lowering the official discount rate, now at 3.5 percent per annum, as a measure to stimulate the economy.

As reasons for the persistent stance on the key rate which the Central Bank charges on loans to commercial banks, he cited a historically low level of the discount rate and the Central Bank view that there is no fear of the Japanese economy plunging into a downward spiral. But Sumita reserved room for a discount rate cut as he said the yen's upsurge since late last year is adding fuel to signs of a further economic slowdown. "The yen's rise has eroded earnings of Japan's export-related industries and is having unfavorable effects on their capital investment and employment," he said. At the moment, solid business activity in the nonmanufacturing sector is supporting the economy, he said.

SINO-JAPANESE TRADE DOWN IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR

OW221101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Two-way trade between Japan and China shrunk for the first time in four years during the first six months of this year chiefly due to China's import controls on durable consumer goods and a drop in Japanese imports of crude oil, the Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) said Tuesday.

Japan's exports to China fell 23.5 percent from the same period of last year to 4.59 billion dollars, and Japan's imports from China dropped 9 percent to 2.88 billion dollars.

The figures were based on trade figures on a customs clearance basis released by the Finance Ministry.

Jetro, a semigovernmental trade promoting agency, said Japan's exports of passenger cars and tv sets, which soared last year, fell back sharply due to China's import controls.

The lower price of oil coupled with the higher yen resulted in a sharp decline in imports of Chinese crude, Japan's largest import item from China. The country is Japan's second biggest trading partner after the United States, while Japan is China's largest trading partner.

Japanese exports to China will continue to decline in the second half of 1986 due to the yen's sharp appreciation, the Chinese yuan's drastic devaluation, a drop in China's foreign exchange reserves and a Chinese economic slowdown, Jetro officials said.

But the officials forecast that Japan's trade surplus with China will narrow this year due to the yen's sharp upswing and efforts by Japan to expand imports. These will offset adverse factors such as lower prices for crude oil and raw materials.

The Japanese surplus with China of 1.71 billion dollars in the first half of 1986 was down sharply from a 2.84 billion dollar surplus a year earlier.

DPRK DELEGATION ATTENDS PRC TREATY CELEBRATIONS

Departs Pyongyang 9 Jul

SK091054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- A Korean party and Government delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, left Pyongyang on July 9 to attend celebrations in China of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association; Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Chung-kuk, Colonel General of the Korean People's Army; and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs. It was also seen off by Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials.

Arrives in Beijing 10 Jul

SK120701 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] On 10 July, our country's party and government delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president, arrived in Beijing by train on a visit to the PRC to attend celebrations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The delegation was welcomed at the station by (Zhu Xianjing), deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Qi Huaiyuan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and other functionaries concerned. Sin In-ha, our country's ambassador in China, and embassy staff members were at the station. A Chinese child presented a bouquet of flowers to the head of the delegation.

A ceremony to welcome the delegation was held in the plaza in front of the gate of the Grand People's Hall in Beijing on the afternoon of 10 July. Flags of Korea and China were hoisted in the plaza and colored flags flew in the main streets of the city. Comrade Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned were in the plaza.

After the national anthems of our country and China were played, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, together with Comrade Wan Li, reviewed the honor guard of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Workers, youths, and students in Beijing ardently welcomed the delegation, waving bundles of flowers and colored cloth. After the welcoming ceremony, Comrade Wan Li exchanged conversations with the delegation at the Grand People's Hall.

Prior to this, on 9 July, the delegation passed through Dandong. At the Dandong station, a secretary of the Dandong Municipal CPC Committee, other party and government cadres in the city, and protocol functionaries of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcomed the delegation with the welcoming crowd.

10 Jul Beijing Banquet

SK150950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and acting premier of the State Council, hosted a banquet on 10 July at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The flags of our country and China were hung at the banquet site.

The banquet was attended by Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi Wu Xueqian, Chen Pixian, Hao Jianxiu, and other leading cadres of the party and state of China and by Zhu Liang, Wang Meng, Ai Zhisheng, and other functionaries concerned.

The party and government delegation of our country led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, which is on a visit to China to participate in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance; the delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee led by Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, which is on a visit to China; the delegation of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association led by O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association and vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; the ambassador of our country to China Sin In-ha; staffers of the embassy of our country; and specialists and students of our country in China were invited to the banquet.

The national anthem of our country and the national anthem of China were played at the banquet.

Comrade Wan Li spoke first at the banquet. Comrade Yi Chong-ok spoke next. The banquet was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Yi Chong-ok Speech at Banquet

SK151045 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice president of the DPRK, and head of the DPRK party and Government delegation, at banquet hosted by Wan Li, member of the Poilitical Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and acting premier, on 10 July at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Acting Premier Comrade Wan Li, leading comrade cadres of the Chinese party and Government; comrades: Today we are very happy because we meaningfully celebrate with the Chinese people the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

On authorization, I first convey the warm congratulations and fraternal greetings which the WPK, tne DPRK Government, and the Korean people have send to the CPC, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people.

The conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was an epochal event which has strengthened and developed fraternal friendship and militant unity, which the people of our two countries sealed in blood in the joint struggle for freedom, liberation, and the victory of socialist cause, to a higher stage.

Since the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the people of our two countries, as credible class allies, have greatly contributed to defending the revolutionary gains in the two countries, accelerating socialist construction, and defending peace in Asia and the world. We consider this satisfactory [urinun iedeahayo manjoksuropke saenggakhagoisumnida].

Korean-Chinese friendship is a traditional one which the communists and people of the two countries have established in history, and is an invincible, militant friendship sealed and strengthened in blood in the flames of the struggle against the common enemy. This friendship has never faltered in all severe storms but has strengthened and developed ceaselessly.

Today, in East Asia, both of our two countries are accomplishing the common tasks of building socialism.

Today, under the tested leadership of the leaders of the Chinese party, new upsurges being brought about in the Chinese people's struggle to build China-oriented socialism, and your wish to build a highly civilized and modernized socialist China is being excellently realized.

The PRC magnificently stands as a powerful revolutionary force in Asia, and its international position is growing.

All changes being brought about in China show that the lines and policies of the CPC are just ones, which agree with the specific situation of the Chinese revolution and with the wishes of the Chinese people.

The Korean people truly rejoice over the great changes being brought about in China, and sincerely wish the Chinese people even greater success in their struggle to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to realize the four modernizations.

It is a truth proved in the history of struggle of the people of two countries that only when China is strong can Korea be strong, and only when Korea is safe can China be safe [chunggugi tundunhaeya chosoni tundunhago chosoni anjonhaeya chunggugi anjonhada].

Today, under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are upholding the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and are vigorously struggling to win the complete victory of socialism and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Great obstacles have been laid on the road to the reunification of the fatherland. However, with the concentrated efforts of the North and South, the Korean people will achieve the reunification of the divided fatherland without fail.

The Chinese party, Government, and people firmly stand on the side of our people. They firmly oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their wicked schemes for two Koreas, while continuing to actively support our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are experiencing in practical life that the friendship between the people of Korea and China is firm and vital between class brothers, which is truly based on revolutionary duty. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to the Chinese party, Government, and people for actively supporting and encouraging our people's cause of socialist construction and the reunficiation of the fatherland.

Korean-Chinese friendship, which blooms with each passing day, is based on the realtions of the parties and states of the two countries and on their revolutionary duty. The visits to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by dear leader Comrade Chong-il and the visits to Korea by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping in recent years were historic events which expanded and developed the invincible Korean-Chinese friendship to a new high stage.

The Korean people hold that Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been established by the leaders of the parties and states of the two countries, and which has been inherited, strengthened, and developed generation after generation, is extremely dear. They will make all efforts to ceaselessly strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in conformity with the spirit of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

On this meaningful occasion, where the desire and determination of the people of the two countries to glorify the great Korean-Chinese friendship are being warmly reflected, I propose a toast to the everlasting and immortal militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Chinese people; to the consolidation and development of the CPC and the prosperity of the PRC; to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of respected Acting Premier Comrade Wan Li, to the good health of all comrades and friends present here.

Wan Li Speech at Banquet

SK151115 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Speech by Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and acting premier of the PRC State Council, at the banquet he hosted on 10 July at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance -- read in Korean by announcer]

[Text] Respected Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok; respected comrades of the Korean party and Government delegation; all other comrades:

At the time when the Chinese people are magnificently celebrating the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the Korean party and government delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, has come to Beijing to participate in the celebrations of the anniversary, thus conveying the Korean people's deep sentiment of fraternal friendship [hyongjejok chinsonui chong] to the Chinese people and further glorifying our celebrations. With great pleasure, we extend the warmest welcome to all comrades of the Korean party and government delegation.

At this banquet, where the sentiment of fraternity [hyongjejch chong] is overflowing, representing the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, I extend warm congratulations and respect to President Comrade Kim Il-song, who has always devoted himself to and has made outstanding contributions to the development of the cause of Chinese-Korean friendship, and to the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people.

Twenty-five years ago, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song, as representatives of the two countries, signed the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, thus recording a historically meaningful page in the history of friendship between our two countries. This treaty showed the common aspiration and firm determination of the Chinese and Korean people to strengthen unity, develop friendship, and defend peace in Asia and the world.

Through the joint efforts of China and Korea, friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea have become closer with each passing day; exchanges and cooperation between our two countries in the areas of politics, economy, and culture as well as in many other areas have produced rich fruit; and socialist construction in the two countries has been successfully carried out. In recent years the leaders of our two parties and countries frequently have paid mutual visits, as in the case of visits between relatives. In many cordial meetings, they mutually exchanged deep opinions and views on important questions of common concern, and ceaselessly developed and promoted the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea and deep friendship between the peoples of the two countries. As President Comrade Kim Il-song said, the comrades-in-arms relations between the people of the two countries are a living model of internationalism.

During those arduous days of the past revolutionary struggle, the people of China and Korea shared joys and sorrows, fought shoulder to shoulder, and established militant friendship in blood.

Today, in socialist construction in the two countries and in the cause of the peaceful reunification of their countries, the people of our two countries mutually support and closely cooperate at all times.

We firmly believe that great friendship between the people of China and Korea, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will certainly overcome all severe trials and will be brilliantly developed generation after generation.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, we truly rejoice over the ceaseless development of the cause of socialist construction in the two countries.

Today, under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people, by enhancing their determination with a single mind and intent, are building socialist material and spiritual civilization and are making efforts to achieve the tasks and objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The people's economy of our country has already entered the path of continued, stabilized, and harmonious development, and overall reforms are gradually being carried out with the emphasis on the urban areas. Our people's standard of material and cultural living has been remarkably improved, and the appearance of the whole society has greatly changed.

This visit to our country by the Korean party and Government delegation will undoubtedly serve as vigorous support and encouragement for the Chinese people, who advance by blazing their own path.

Over the past 25 years the Korean people, under the leadership of their great leader President Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK, have fulfilled two 7-year plans and a 6-year plan by displaying the Chollima revolutionary spirit. By doing so, they have won great successes in the cause of socialist construction.

Today, the Korean people are vigorously struggling to attain the great 10 long-range goals of the 1980's. The Korean people, who have carried out socialist construction under the difficult circumstances in which the land of their fatherland has been artificially divided, have earned the high respect of the Chinese people because of their wisdom, talents, tough and unyielding spirit, and firm organizational discipline. We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people even greater success in the cause of their future construction of the fatherland.

Comrades: China and Korea closely cooperate and help one another in socialist construction. At the same time, in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of their countries as well, they support and encourage one another. Through all eternity we will not forget the precious support and encouragement which the Korean party, government, and people have given to the Chinese people's cause of reunification.

The Chinese people, too, always support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We acknowledge that the sincere efforts which the WPK and the Korean Government have exerted for the alleviation of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula as well as for the realization of North-South contacts and dialogue agree with the people's thinking.

The proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by President Kim Il-song calls for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea based on the principle of mutually recognizing and allowing the ideologies and systems of the opposite side by the North and South. This is rational and realistic, and, thus, fully agrees with the national aspiration of all Korean people. Therefore, it has earned broad sympathy and support from the countries and people that call for (?reunification) and love peace. As in the past, we will continue to firmly support the just stand of the Korean party and government to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States and the South Korean side must do away with large joint military exercises, which they continue year after year, and must eliminate obstacles for the resumption of North-South contacts and dialogue. The proposal for tripartite talks of military authorities and the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free peace zone, which the Korean side recently put forth, will help the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. Thus, all concerned sides [yoro haedangchukduri] should give positive consideration to this.

We firmly believe that the Korean people, who possess a glorious revolutionary tradition, will overcome all difficulties and achieve the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail.

Finally, I propose a toast to the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance; to the ceaseless development of the great friendship and close cooperative relations between China and Korea; to the prosperity and development of the DPRK; to the good health and long life of President Comrade Kim Il-song -- the great leader of the Korean people and the intimate friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of respected Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il [chongyonghanun Kim Chong-il piso tongji]; to the good health of respected Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok and all comrades of the Korean party and Government delegation; to the good health of all the other Korean comrades and Chinese comrades present here.

11 Jul Beijing Celebration Meeting

SK160240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A Beijing City celebration meeting to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was held yesterday at the theater of the National Cultural Palace in Beijing. Placed on the background of the rostrum were the flags of the two countries of China and Korea. Placed in the meeting site was a sign that read "Beijing City celebration meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance" and the slogan, "Long live the great friendship between the two parties and peoples of China and Korea."

The meeting was attended by Comrade Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and acting premier of the State Council; Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Hao Jianxiu, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Qi Huaiyuan, vice foreign minister; (Zhu Songkyong), deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; He Qizong, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; (Chang Munchin), president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Chen Xitong, secretary of the Beijing City CPC Committee and mayor of the Beijing City People's Government; and other functionaries concerned, together with the working people of all strata in Beijing City.

Invited to the meeting were the DPRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK, who is now visiting China to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance; the delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee led by Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; the delegation of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association led by O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association Central Committee and vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to China; embassy staffers; and DPRK students studying in Beijing.

At the meeting, which began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and China, Mayor Chen Xitong and Comrade Yi Chong-ok spoke.

In his speech, Mayor Chen Xitong expressed first deep pleasure and warm welcome for the participation of the Korean party and government delegation in the Beijing City celebration meeting.

Indicating the historic visit to China of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, 25 years ago and recalling his talks with Comrade Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders during the visit, Mayor Chen Xitong stressed that the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was precisely the noble fruition of this visit and talks and constitutes the crystallization and symbol of the great Chinese-Korean friendship provided and fostered by old Chinese proletarian revolutionaries, together with Comrade kim Il-song.

He indicated that the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance not only has effectively promoted the development of socialist construction in the two countries, but has also played an important role in preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

He said that for the past 25 years, the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea have been constantly strengthened and developed and the exchange and cooperation between the two countries in many fields have been expanded and deepened with each passing day.

He indicated the fact that mutual visits between leaders of the two parties and countries have been made frequently and the exchange of views on important issues of common interest has been made in great depth between them.

He said that the two countries of China and Korea alike have exercised the foreign policy of sovereignty and independence and that the people of the two countries are making efforts to preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Mayor Chen Xitong said the Korean party and government have consistently made efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula since long ago and stressed that the elimination of military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo constitute the fundamental way to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula.

Saying that he resolutely supports the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and all of their reasonable assertions, Mayor Chen Xitong continued: Together with all of the Chinese people, Beijing citizens will firmly stand at the side of the Korean people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We firmly believe that the Korean people will win their final victory without fail no matter how difficult and rough the road of their struggle may be. At this majestic meeting site, we want the comrades of the Korean party and government delegation to convey this firm determination and belief of the Beijing citizens to the fraternal Korean people.

At a time when they are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, Beijing citizens have special feelings of honor. Right after the signing of the treaty 25 years ago, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song attended a celebration meeting of Beijing citizens and made an important speech there.

When he made an official visit to China again 11 years ago, Comrade Kim Il-song, despite his busy days, toured the Beijing vinalon plant and the (Hongsong) People's Commune of Chinese-Korean friendship. There he encouraged the broad segments of workers, farmers, intellectuals, and citizens of Beijing City, and thus bestowed great honor on them.

Mayor Chen Xitong said: Through the functions marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, Beijing citizens, together with all of the Chinese people, will make further efforts to achieve new successes in developing the Chinese-Korean relations of friendship and cooperation.

He expressed the firm conviction that the great Chinese-Korean relations of friendship, which have surmounted rigorous trials, will further promote the prosperity and grandeur of their respective countries and will show stronger vitality in the struggle to preserve peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion, he stressed that the Chinese people will stand forever as reliable comrades-in-arms and comrades of the Korean people. [passage omitted]

Received 11 Jul by Hu Yaobang

SK130855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July 11 (KCNA) — Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, on July 11 the Korean party and government delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, on a visit to China to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He emphasized that China will continue its efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea.

He said China resolutely supports the Korean people's just stand to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

To reunify the country is the common desire of all the Korean people, he added.

Hu Yaobang arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

11 Jul 'Art Performance'

SK160547 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The party and government delegation of our country led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK, now visiting China to attend the functions celebrating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, was invited to an art performance given yesterday at the theater of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing under the auspices of the Chinese Ministry of Culture. Also invited to the performance were the delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee led by Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; the delegation of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association led by O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association Central Committee and vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Sin In-ha, our ambassador to China; and embassy staffers. Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Mao, minister of culture; Qi Huaiyuan, vice foreign minister; and the working people of all strata in Beijing City saw the performance together with our delegations.

The Chinese artists performed a variety of songs and dances of the two countries and, thus, further enhanced the deep feelings of friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples. After the performance, flower baskets were delivered to the stage.

Meanwhile, on that day the party and government delegation of our country toured the (Tongpum) television manufacturing plant in Beijing. The delegation was met at the gate of the plant by Gi Huaiyuan, vice foreign minister, and responsible functionaries of the plant.

Visits Shanghai 12 Jul

SK160844 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The DPRK party and government delegation, which is visiting China to participate in functions marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and China, led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, visited Shanghai for the purpose of observation.

On 12 July, the delegation arrived in Shanghai by plane, accompanied by Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee; Huang Ju, deputy secretary of this committee; Li Zhaoji, vice mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government; and functionaries from the sectors concerned greeted the delegation at the airport.

The same day Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, and Jiang Zemin, mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, arranged a banquet for the delegation. Participating in this banquet were Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, who had accompanied the delegation, and responsible functionaries from party and government agencies in Shanghai.

Secretary Rui Xingwen and our country's Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun spoke at the banquet. In his speech, secretary Rui Xingwen, representing the party, the government, and all Communist Party members in Shanghai, warmly welcomed an envoy from a friendly neighbor on the occasion of celebrating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea. He said emphatically that the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea fully demonstrated the militant friendship and great unity cultivated in blood between the people of China and Korea in the protracted struggle against foreign aggressors.

Rui Xingwen said that during the past 25 years, this treaty has greatly contributed to comprehensively strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of China and Korea and has played an important role in protecting peace in Asia and the world. He said that China and Korea have maintained relations like the lips and teeth, that our friendship and unity will last forever like a clean river, and that the people of the two countries have mutually supported each other, jointly struggled and shared the pleasure of victory, aided each other and studied in the cause of building socialism, thereby attaining brilliant successes.

He said emphatically that relations of friendship have further developed to a new stage through mutual visits by the leaders of the parties and governments of the two countries on many occasions and through the extensive exchange of visits by the people of the two countries. He said that since Shanghai and Hamhung have cultivated relations of friendly cities, the exchange of friendly visits has developed continuously. He then said that he dearly values the friendship between the two countries and that he regards strengthening and developing China-Korea relations as his noble job and duty.

Saying that under the correct leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and of the WPK, the Korean people attained victory in the fatherland liberation war through a bloody and grim struggle and have built a prosperous, happy, and beautiful socialist country by displaying their strength and wisdom, he sincerely wished the Korean people greater, new successes in socialist construction and in attaining the cause of the fatherland's peaceful reunification.

The participants toasted the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

During its sojourn in Shanghai, the delegation visited the Baoshan iron and steel complex. The responsible functionaries of this complex greeted the delegation at the entrance of the complex. Workers warmly welcomed the delegation, waving bouquets, flowery handkerchiefs, and balloons and beating drums and gongs. Guided by the responsible functionaries of the complex, the delegation grasped the results of the completion of the first-stage construction and the status of the second-stage construction work.

During its sojourn in the city the delegation visited a utility shirt plant, the second watch plant, toured the Huangpu River, and enjoyed a birdseye view of Shanghai from the observation platform of the Sea Gull Hotel. On 13 July, the delegation left Shanghai and returned to Beijing.

Meets With Deng Xiaoping 14 Jul

SK150535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, on July 14 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK vice-president, visiting China to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping expressed deep thanks for this and hoped that his warm greetings would be transmitted to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Saying that the exchange of delegations between the two countries on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was of weighty significance, he stressed that it demonstrated the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the two countries. He said the two countries, which have maintained solid relations of cooperation for a long time, have the common task to continue cooperation forever.

The conversation proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Yi Chong-ok 14 Jul Banquet Speech

SK150745 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee, DPRK vice president, and head of the DPRK party and Government delegation visiting the PRC, at a 14 july banquet arranged by the DPRK Embassy in China on the conclusion of the delegation's visit — read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Acting Premier Wan Li and comrades: I am very pleased to meet with you again in connection with the conclusion of our visit to Chia.

We spent joyful and profitable days amid the great interest and warm hospitality of the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the fraternal Chinese people. During our visit we met and held talks with respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Our delegation attended events in Beijing marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, toured Beijing and other cities, and held significant meetings with the fraternal Chinese people.

We were accorded a warm welcome from the Chinese people wherever we went, and were greatly impressed by the cordial [kukjinhan] hospitality of our Chinese brothers.

All the celebrations held this time demonstrated the sense of deep friendship cherished by the Chinese people toward the Korean people and the firm solidarity with our revolutionary cause. The celebrations also displayed vigorously once again the invincible friendship and unity forged between our two peoples.

I express deep thanks to you for extending cooperation to our delegation so it could excellently fulfill its mission and for warmly receiving us.

Although our visit to China was short, we have deep, lasting memories of it. Through our visit, we witnessed with deep emotion the brilliant achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and the shape of new China overflowing with a new life.

We truly rejoice over all successes won by the fraternal Chinese peole in all domains — political, economic, scientific, cultural and military — and wish them greater progress in their struggle to carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan for developing the national economy by upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress, to realize the four modernizations, and to attain nationwide reunification by returning Taiwan to the motherland.

The Chinese comrades expressed more active support for and firm solidarity with our people's just struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. Such support and encouragement are very precious to our people, who are struggling for the cause of justness, and serve as great stimulation.

When we return to our country, we will convey all the excellent things we have seen and heard in the fraternal country of China and the sense of warm friendship expressed by the Chinese people, our close comrades-in-arms and class brothers, to the Korean people.

The Korean people will also fulfill in the future their obligations assigned by the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and will fight to the end hand-in-hand with the fraternal Chinese people to achieve common aims and ideals.

At this gathering overflowing with warm feelings of friendship, I propose a toast to the immortal and everlasting militant friendship and unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples; to the prosperity and development of the PRC; to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade [chinaehanun chidoja] Kim Chong-il, to the good health of respected Comrade Acting-Premier Wan Li; and to the good health of all comrades present here.

Wan Li 14 Jul Banquet Speech

SK150750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Speech by Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and acting premier of the PRC State Council, at a 14 July banquet arranged by the DPRK Embassy in China on the conclusion of the visit by a DPRK party and Government delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK vice president -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok, dear Korean comrades: We are very glad that we have an opportunity this evening to share this joyous occasion and to share friendly feelings with the Korean comrades. First, on behalf of all the Chinese comrades present at this banquet, I would like to thank Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok who has warmly invited and given us kind hospitality and has just made a speech overflowing with warm feelings.

The Korean party and Government delegation has attended the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the PRC-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and is returning home tomorrow, successfully concluding the friendship visit to our country. Over the past several days we have looked back with satisfaction at the friendship, cooperation, and developments in many fields between the two countries for the 25 years since the signing of the treaty, and looked forward to the prospect of development in the future as well with overflowing faith.

General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang and Chairman [chuim] Comrade Deng Xiaoping kindly received the Korean comrades, supported the efforts of the WPK and the DPRK Government for the alleviation of the situation on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and stressed that the close cooperative relations between China and Korea should be further strengthened and developed. As has been proven and as is being proven by practice, Chinese-Korean friendly and cooperative relations, which have a firm base, will be continuously developed, continuously advance, and bear more abundant fruit.

Comrades, this year is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of our country and an important year in the Korean people's new long-range plan. The CPC and the Chinese Government and people will make every effort to further strengthen and develop the fraternal friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, upholding the basic spirit of the PRC-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, under new historical conditions. The Chinese people will remain reliable comrades-in-arms and comrades of the Korean people forever in the cause of socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The visit by the Korean party and government delegation has been a brief one, but it has made an active contribution to the development of PRC-DPRK friendship. We congratulate you once again, with feelings of satisfaction, on your successful visit. We are very sorry to say good-bye to our close comrades-in-arms. We hope that you the comrades of the delegation will leave in peace and comfort tomorrow.

Finally, I propose to toast to the great and immortal PRC-DPRK friendship, to the health and long life of President Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people, to the health of the respected Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the health of the respecred Vice President Comrade yi Chong-ok and all the comrades of the Korean party and Government delegation, and to the health of all the Korean comrades and Chinese comrades who are present here.

Returns 15 Jul

SK151025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president, returned home today after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance held in China.

It was met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-President; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China friendship association, Kwon Min-Chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK central committee; Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk; and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was also present.

CRITICISM OF U.S., S. KOREAN REJECTION OF TALKS

Gen. Livsey 'Arrogant'

SK221046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (DCNA) -- Although Livsey is making a show of bluffing as if he were something, wearing the helmet of the commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces, it remainds people of Don Quixote obsessed with a delusion. MINJU CHOSON Tuesday says this, commenting on the issue taken by the U.S. side with us on the matter of signature of our letter urging the opening of talks between the military authorities.

In the signed commentary the paper says it is, indeed, an absurd and haughty action that the U.S. forces side takes issue with our side on the matter of the signature of the letter which is clear to anyone, it notes, and goes on: There is no ground for the U.S. side to carp on the matter of signature.

The DPRK minister of People's Armed Forces in his letter called Livsey commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces. This was a manifestation of sincerity, taking its request into consideration. Frankly talking about Livsey, the post what they call commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces does not fit him.

At a time when the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the dissolution of the "U.N. Command" in South Korea and withdrawal of all foreign forces present there under the flag of the "United Nations" in 1985, the United States announced before the world that the U.S. forces in South Korea were no longer "U.N. forces".

In his letter the DPRK minister of People's Armed Forces called Livsey commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces as requested by the U.S. side. This proceeded from a sincere desire to arrange talks between the military authorities at any cost for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula. It is insolent, indeed, for Livsey, a regional commander, to cavil at the signature of the opposite side, forgetting his own position and assuming a haughty attitude. This is a prolongation of the evil habit the colonial rulers [words indistinct] when they deal with the South Korean puppets. Livsey must not be arrogant but behave prudently.

DPRK Red Cross Statement

SK170304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Statement issued by the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society in Pyongyang on 15 July]

[Text] The acts of the United States and the South Korean authorities running counter to detente and peace are evoking great indignation among the people at home and abroad.

As has already been reported, the United States and the South Korean authorities finally rejected our side's new proposal for talks by military authorities after having taken a negative attitude from the beginning. This fully reveals their true intention of continuously pursuing the policy of confrontation and war in the future in our country.

This year, our side again put forth the principled demand for ending acts spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and for successful progress in North-South dialogue, even demonstrating a practical example for this, and made all sincere and earnest efforts. Despite this, they staged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in the end, thus straining the situation in the nation to an extreme point. They abruptly suspended the North-South dialogues, including the Red Cross talks.

If the South Korean authorities have even the slightest ability to reason and are interested in dialogue, they should have reflected on their responsibility for having suspended the North-South dialogue in collusion with outside forces, should have apologized to all the people, and should not have perpetrated acts running counter to dialogue.

However, they staged in succession such new large-scale war exercises as "Ttangbol-86," "Piho-86," and "Pangpae-86" in which the several million-strong regular armed forces and civil forces [mingan muryok] were mobilized against us. They staged these exercises while repeatedly making provocative and violent remarks that they will further strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise together with the United States.

Besides, they drove the entire land of South Korea into a whirlpool of confrontation and war by again staging the provocative military exercise codenamed "Ulchi-86," thus straining the situation in the nation to an extreme point.

Such a grave situation clearly shows that the military authorities who are directly responsible for aggravating tension should come together to discuss the issue of suspending military exercises before holding any talks in our country and should urgently take measures to ease tension. Herein lies one of the important intentions of the KPA Supreme Command in putting forth the new peace proposal for holding talks between military authorities.

Despite this fact, the South Korean Red Cross recklessly sent a telephone message calling for the resumption of dialogue, even talking about the date. This is a shameless act devoid of sense and conscience.

The noisy remarks of the South Korean Red Cross about the resumption of dialogue are the product of a wicked political trick aimed at concealing before public opinion at home and abroad the criminal acts of the United States and the south Korean authorities, who oppose dialogue and peace and are pursing confrontation and war. Such remarks are not worthy of consideration.

The South Korean Red Cross side should not flout sacred dialogue. What further enrages us is the fact that the South Korean Red Cross is abusing the North-South Red Cross liaison route [yollak tongno] for the authorities' criminal purposes of opposing dialogue and peace. The North-South Red Cross liaison route is necessary to successfully ensure dialogue in accordance with the aspirations of the nation, and is not for the sake of opposing dialogue.

Is the South Korean Red Cross, which merely runs such shabby errands as transmitting the antinational messages of the authorities designed to oppose peace talks, entitled to talk about the resumption of dialogue?

If the South Korean Red Cross side is truly interested in humanitarian talks, it should turn to the original Red Cross position and to the position of pursuing dialogue and peace, instead of acting as the disgraceful spokesman of the authorities, who are adhering to the policy of confrontation and war.

It is our consistent position to eliminate the people's pain by resuming the Red Cross talks at an early date. Proceeding from a lofty aspiration to realise fruitful dialogue, which can give genuine joy to all the people by resuming the North-South Red Cross talks, we call for the immediate holding of talks between military authorities.

The United States and South Korean authorities should immediately respond to the constructive peace proposal of the KPA Supreme Command for detente, dialogue and peace, instead of running counter to the trend of the times by pursuing confrontation and war.

[Dated] 15 July 1986, Pyongyang

Economic Delegates' Statement

SK170532 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The North side's delegation to North-South economic talks on 16 July issued the following statement condemning the criminal act of the United States and the South Korean authorities, who refused our new peace proposal for holding talks among military authorities.

The statement by the North side's delegation to North-South economic talks says:

The United States and the South Korean authorities have unscrupulously laid bare their criminal attempt to challenge peace and run counter to dialogue by persistently refusing our new peace proposal advanced to open a new turning point in achieving the alleviation of tension and peace in our country and to provide a favorable atmosphere for dialogue.

Together with all of the nation, our delegation to the economic talks sternly condemns the United States and South Korean authorities for their tolerable criminal act of refusing dialogue by opposing our peace-loving proposal for talks among military authorities and by seeking confrontation and war only.

Originally, the South Korean side, while seeking faked dialogue at the instigation of the United States, prevented dialogue itself from becoming one that could make progress and bear fruition. The whole course of the North-South economic talks has clearly proven this.

The North-South economic talks, which properly started with the delivery of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims as the occasion, failed to achieve any progress from the outset because of the Panmunjom shooting incident perpetrated by the United States and the South Korean side and the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, and the talks finally had to be suspended for a half year.

In this year, too, despite the unanimous condemnation and rejection of the people at home and abroad, the United States and the South Korean authorities persistently staged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, and thus led the country to the brink of war. As a result, the economic talks, as well as other North-South talks, have been suspended again.

Furthermore, openly declaring that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise would be continuously staged in the future, the United States and the South Korean rulers have kicked up rackets of confrontation and war against us by staging large-scale military exercises such as "Ttangbol-86," "Piho-86," "Pangpae-86," and "Ulchi-86" in succession. Thus, they have extremely aggravated the situation of the country and have blocked the road for resumption of the suspended dialogue.

All of these facts vividly show that talks among military authorities should be rapidly held above all in our country and that the problem to alleviate confrontation and tension should be practically resolved first. One who can distinguish reason even to the slightest degree and who has a sense of reason will not be able to deny this stern fact.

This notwithstanding, while following the impure maneuvers of the bellicose elements who are trying to evade the holding of talks among military authorities for detente and peace, the South side delegation to the North-South economic talks this time sent a telephone message babbling about the resumption of talks to us. We cannot repress our surprise at this.

While ignoring the reality in which victory over communism and the annihilation of communism are being clamored, bayonets are being wielded, and frantic confrontation and war rackets are being staged to oppose the other side of dialogue, making a proposal to resume dialogue is a clumsy drama. It is being made not only to escape the embarrassment of being driven into a predicament at home and abroad by refusing our proposal for holding talks among military authorities, but also to mislead public opinion, and is an extremely insolent act insulting the other side of dialogue and all of the brethren.

We believe the South Korean side should have shut its mouth rather than receive condemnation from the people of the world now due to its lame excuse uttered while backed into a corner for having failed to find a firm justification to refuse our side's peace proposal.

If the South side delegation is really interested in resuming the dialogue, it should not dance together with the United States and South Korean authorities, who are seeking confrontation and war, but should show due sincerity for resolvling the urgent problem of detente and peace first.

The North-South talks should be resumed at the earliest possible date. The key to this rests in reality with the early holding of talks among military authorities. We strongly hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities should not continuously oppose the unanimous demand and aspiration of the people at home and abroad, but should ponder again the proposal for holding talks among military authorities advanced by the KPA Supreme Command and respond to it without delay.

We will continue to watch the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities in the future.

[Dated] 16 July 1986

DPRK DEMANDS BIGGER SHARE OF SEOUL OLYMPIC'S

AU221340 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, Switzerland, July 22 (AFP) -- North Korea must host more than 10 events if a boycott of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games is to be averted, Kim Hyeung, the south [as received] Korean ambassador, said here on Tuesday. After delivering an official letter from the Pyongyang government to International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch on Monday, Mr. Kim warned a press conference here that if "the co-hosting plan for the Seoul games fails through, the Olympic Movement will be thrown into chaos."

North Korea opened their campaign to co-host the Seoul games nine months ago and after three meetings with the Seoul organisers, chaired by Samaranch, a compromise solution was hammered out which would allow the North to host the archery, table-tennis, a cycling race, and some football. Seoul agreed, but Pyongyang were asked to clarify their reply amid rumours they had asked for a bigger share. "Negotiations are not over," said Kim. "There are still problems to solve about the organising committee and the opening ceremony, medal presentations and the closing ceremony." The IOC, who are taking the boycott threat seriously, may be prepared to stage a fourth meeting between the two countries, informed sources said here.

Mr. Kim added that a meeting of 50 nonaligned countries in Pyongyang at the beginning of the month had adopted a resolution in favour of co-hosting. "If there is no solution, the Olympic movement will be in serious, possibly fatal trouble," he said. "We believe, however, that there will be no failure."

KIM TAE-CHUNG PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST 23 JUL

HK230231 Hong Kong AFP in English 0228 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (AFP) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was placed under house arrest Wednesday to prevent him from attending a one-day opposition party training session, Kim's aides said. Some 400 uniformed policemen and plainclothesmen were deployed early Wednesday outside the home of the 60-year-old opposition politician in western Seoul. The summer training session was held in the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party headquarters in Seoul. Kim Tae-chung was barred from political activities under South Korean laws as he is under a suspended 20-year jail term on sedition charges.

The aides added that it was the 27th house arrest imposed on Kim who has often been put under day-long house arrest to bar him from political meetings or public rallies since his return home in February after two years of voluntary exile in the United States. Kim Tae-chung was also placed under house arrest Saturday to stop him from participating in a rally to protest an alleged sexual abuse of a woman dissident by a police interrogator.

REPORTAGE ON ANNUAL DJP RALLY AT MT. TOGYU

Chon Tu-hwan Speaks

SK220603 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Mt. Togyu, Korea, July 22 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to renew itself, to live up to the people's expectations and to return to power in the future.

"It is time for the DJP to do its utmost to put the future political situation in order, with the authority and responsibility for taking the initiative in managing state affairs," Chon said at an annual DJP rally in this mountain retreat.

Chon, who heads the ruling party, has promised repeatedly to step down as president of Korea in February 1988, when his single, seven-year term expires. With his departure 19 months away, Korea is in the process of drawing up a new constitution under which a successor government will be inaugurated.

"In light of the momentous task ahead of us," he said, "it is urgent for our party, as the ruling party, to be in the center for managing the political situation." The president's message to the DJP was contained in a speech on "three principles of democratization," which Chon presented as a guideline for constitutional revision and political development in Korea. The principles outlined in the speech were democratization involving the people, democratization by national consensus and democratization for national development.

The president told 12,000 fellow DJP members assembled here for the annual jamboree to exhibit a refurbished party image to the people in pursuit of political power in the future. He said that Korea wants politics of compromise, production and national interest and asked the DJP members to take a leading role in "crushing a force out to challenge the ruling system while trying to create social chaos."

Activities Summarized

SK230130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "DJP 'Togyu Declaration'"]

[Text] Since 1983, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has staged a large-scale camping rally each summer at the foot of Mt. Togyu, in the southwestern part of the country, to shore up solidarity among its cadre members, at both the central party headquarters and provincial chapters.

It seems that the party is attaching a particular meaning to this year's three-day gathering, due to close today, as it falls amidst a "crucial stage" of political development, involving a projected amendment to the Constitution.

Underscoring such a political impact was the revelation of "three guiding principles" by President Chon Tu-hwan, who concurrently heads the government party, with regard to the constitutional revision and the nation's political development as well.

In an address delivered at the rally yesterday, the president accented that the ongoing democratization should be carried out with extensive "people's participation," based on a "national consensus" and directed toward "national development."

He then stressed that the DJP, being the government party and the core force in managing national politics, is bound to fulfill its given missions and responsibilities, so as to bring about "productive" politics, highlighting mutual compromise and serving national interests.

The presidential speech was later elaborated on by Rep. No Tae-u, chairman and No. 2 man of the party, in what he called a "Mt. Togyu Declaration," enumerating five guidelines governing the democratization task and the missions of the party members.

Cited among the five points were "democratic reforms" in various fields, "peaceful resolution" of all disputes, expanded opportunities for social participation by youth and women, and incessant efforts for the party's "self-renewal" and "intraparty democracy."

As for the future form of government, the foremost issue involving the constitutional amendment, the party leadership was prudent enought to refrain from making any outright remarks in precise terms. But, noteworthy was Rep. No's repeated emphasis on the need for "functionally deconcentrating" the government power structure, a reference widely construed as underlining the party's preference for a parliamentary cabinet system.

Though there were few direct references to specific issues pertaining to the constitutional revision, the three principles laid out by the president -- and, for that matter, the five guidelines listed by the party chairman -- are expected to have far-reaching implications on the crucial task of rewriting the supreme law. In this respect, it is yet to be seen how the ruling party will translate the principles into action.

'Forced Labor' at Rally

SK230120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party said yesterday that it was "shocked" at the government's wielding of administrative power to have local residents engage in forced labor for the ruling party's mountain camping rally.

The major opposition party maintained that government authorities imposed fines on those who refused to comply with the "mobilization."

In a statement, a party spokesman noted, "We were shocked at the government's invocation of administrative power," calling for an "open explanation" on it.

Deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said that residents who live near Mt. Togyu, Cholla-Pukto, were called out for face-lifting of the vicinity of the camping site for the DJP's VIPs.

The three-day camping rally ends today.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WANTS MORE TEXTBOOK CORRECTIONS

SK110413 Seoul YONHAP in English 0354 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thursday notified the Japanese Embassy of its stand that more corrections are required of a recently amended Japanese history textbook. Kwon Pyong-hyon, the ministry's director general for Asian affairs, delivered the ministry's stand to Sakutaro Tanino, minister at the Japanese Embassy.

Kwon said he told Tanino that the revision fell short of a satisfactory level, especially with regard to descriptions of the process of "invasion" which led to the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910.

He also said he conveyed to the Japanese side the public opinions in Korea as expressed by Korean mass media which demanded rectification of every distortion in Japanese textbooks to be published, if any, as well as in the recently revised one.

In response, the Japanese diplomat said that he would deliver the Korean Government's position to his government and exercise every possible effort to amend distortions, according to a ministry official.

The ministry's action came two days after it was informed by the Japanese Government of corrections made on the textbook. The ministry has reportedly decided to continue scrutinizing the uncorrected parts of the Japanese textbook.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPORT READ AT OPENING SESSION

BK221221 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0458 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jul (SPK) — The 11th session of the 1st PRK National Assembly began its work this morning in the presence of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Also present in the presidium were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the Central Committee Control Commission; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Commission of; [as received] Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission; Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Superior Bonze Tep Vong; and Nu Beng, vice chairmen of the National Assembly.

The session started with a minute-long meditation observed in memory of Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the National Construction Front of Laos. Following the opening speech of Chairman Chea Sim, the deputies heard the reports presented by Chan Ven, secretary general of the State Council, and Phlek Phirun, secretary general of the National Assembly, dealing with the activities of their respective organizations in the interval between the 10th and 11th sessions of the 1st National Assembly. The report of the National Assembly notes:

During the 1st half of 1986, the assembly leadership paid visits to localities all over the country, such as the provinces of Siem Reap, Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Som City, and Pursat and the northeastern region to learn about the people's right to mastery. It had cordial conversations with the cadres, youths, bonzes, population, and ethnic minorities in order to strengthen the sense of responsibility of the cadres in the good management of work and the population in the national defense and reconstruction duty for the development of the fatherland.

During these same occasions, it presented the account on the incessant development of our revolution in all fields -- military, political, economic, and cultural -- recorded during the past 7 years. The recent partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia testifies to the growth of our revolutionary armed forces in the defense of the fatherland and of the revolutionary gains.

The leadership exposed the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy and made the cadres, employees, youths, women, army, and people understand the difficulties and shortcomings to be surmounted while urging them to unite as a rock-like body under the judicious leadership of the KPRP in order to bring success to all resolutions of the Fifth Congress of our party. According to the report, in order to deserve the role of being the representatives of the people, the deputies from the 20 constituencies went to their respective constituencies to carry out their tasks and cooperated with the party committees of the provinces and cities and with the authorities at all levels in order to widely spread the political principles of the party and state, the laws, and the results of the 10th session of the 1st National Assembly:

— The resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress;
— The resolutions of the Second Plenum of the party Central Committee;
— The treaty on the border delimitation between Cambodia and Vietnam;
— The prorogation of the first term of the National Assembly;
— The amendment of Article 12 of the Constitution on "the four components of the economy";
— Other laws of the state.

The report also dealt with the National Assembly's activities in other fields and, regarding relations with foreign countries, it notes:

During those past more than 7 years, the Cambodian revolution won great all-round successes and continues to progress steadily. The prestige of the PRK is soaring incessantly in the international arena. Despite the fact that the beijing expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionaries, are seeking to make up for their defeats, the situation in Cambodia continues to improve and is supported and acclaimed by the peace- and justice-loving international public opinion. The world situation is favorable to the Cambodian revolution as well as to that of the three Indochinese countries.

Recently, along with the development of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, we successfully welcomed the high-ranking SRV National Assembly delegation headed by Chairman Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, who paid an official friendship visit to the PRK from 21 to 25 April 1986 at the invitation of our National Assembly.

During its visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, in an atmosphere permeated with revolutionary cordiality and fraternity. During the talks between the delegation of the SRV National Assembly headed by its chairman, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, and that of the PRK National Assembly headed by Comrade Chea Sim, the two sides expressed feelings of affection and fraternity that have always existed in the history of the two peoples. The Vietnamese side strongly rejoiced at all the achievements and at the development in all fields scored by the Cambodian people who are implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of our party. The two sides expressed their position -- past as well as present -- of support for the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Namibia, Palestine, Lebanon, and Angola and for the peoples of Asian, African, and Latin American countries and countries in the Nonaligned Movement against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and Zionism for peace, independence, democracy, social progress, and a new world economic order.

At the invitation of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, we sent a high-ranking delegation of our National Assembly, headed by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the National Assembly, to attend the conference of National Assembly representatives from socialist countries in Asia held in Ulaanbaatar from 26 to 27 March, 1986, to discuss the problem of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. Attending this conference were delegations from Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the MPR, and the DPRK. Following the conference, our delegation paid an official friendship visit there till 30 March, 1986. The presence of the delegation of our National Assembly at this conference further heightened the prestige of the PRK.

In the joint statement, besides the settlement of the problem of peace and security in the region and the world, the conference put forward a few points relating to the Indochinese countries, such as the proposal to begin negotiations between the groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The conference highly appreciated and unanimously supported the proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at freeing mankind from the danger of nuclear war and mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and creating favorable conditions for a constructive cooperation in favor of states and peoples.

The conference energetically condemned the undeclared armed provocations of U.S. imperialism against sovereign and nonaligned Libya, and demanded that the United States put an immediate end to its aggression which constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the region and the world. The conference proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with solidarity and friendship. The Korean side showed a flexible attitude toward our delegation.

During its visit, the delegation of our National Assembly was warmly and cordially received by the People's Great Hural of the MPR and the leaders of the Mongolian party, state, and people. The leaders of party, state, and People's Great Hural of the MPR expressed firm support for our regime and categorically condemned U.S. imperialism, Beijing expansionism, and their lackeys for obstructing the Cambodian revolution. The visit of our delegation will contribute to the tightening of the ties of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and fruitful cooperation between our two assemblies and countries: Cambodia and Mongolia.

Our National Assembly received through the good office of the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Cambodia the declaration of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which was approved by the UN General Assembly on 24 October 1985 declaring 1986 the International Year of Peace. Our National Assembly salutes this declaration, particularly the decision of this world organization, and supports the main objectives and the program adopted within the framework of the International Year of Peace. This initiative fully conforms with the aspirations of the peoples from all continents: To live in peace and with security, intensify the struggle against the arms race unleashed by the United States and NATO, and annihilate the militarization of outer space.

Moreover, Comrade National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim received courtesy calls from the delegation of the Polish Women's Association Cooperation Committee headed by Comrade Stanislava Popiels; from Comrades Pheli Khounlaleuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR, Variato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba, and Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR; and from His Excellency Pandey, charge d'affaires of the Republic of India in Phnom Penh.

Moreover, Comrades Jiri Vesely and Lyuden Damyanov, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR and People's Republic of Bulgaria respectively, were received by the chairman for talks. Comrade Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly, accorded courtesy visits and interviews to Comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the PRK and SRV, to Mr and Mrs Ben Kiernen, Australian historians, and to Comrade Evgeniy Kochanov, permanent representative of Soviet radio and television to Cambodia.

A group of our deputies was assigned to receive a group of Australian members of parliament visiting Cambodia in March 1986 to learn about the real situation in Cambodia. In particular, the comrade secretary of the National Assembly granted audiences to Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukdhov, Ludwik Klockowski, and Rolf Dach, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the GDR respectively.

Moreover, at the invitations of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the National Assemblies of the Polish People's Republic and of the GDR, we have prepared high-ranking delegations of the PRK National Assembly for official friendship visits to the three fraternal socialist countries in the 2d half of this year.

The report of the National Assembly concludes as follows:

[Words indistinct] past years, the members of the National Assembly deployed all their efforts in the exercise of their role and the accomplishment of their tasks by carrying out great activities until good results were achieved in the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland: Our beautiful land of Angkor. These successes were made thanks to the participation of our people from all strata in revolutionary movements and to the moral and material support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union and Vietnam and also of all various international organizations and progressive countries in the world.

CHAWALIT PLEDGES MILITARY'S ELECTION NEUTRALITY

BK230213 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut declared yesterday that the army will be strictly neutral in this Sunday's general election and that it will not interfere with politics.

But he warned that the army will not stand idly by if the post-election government fails to serve the interest of the people. He also denied reports that the army favoured certain political parties or candidates running in the election and was campaigning for them.

Speaking at a press conference only five days before the election, Gen Chawalit said the duty of the army is "to uphold the democratic system and support a government which serves the national interest."

"I have sent out orders to all army units to stress that the army will not interfere with politics," he said.

"The army will not create any pressure so that the people can have a direct say in the election," he added.

He said that the army will support the entity which is elected by the people. "If that entity becomes unjust and fails to serve the people's interest, the army will not stand idly by," he said.

It was the second major press conference by Gen Chawalit since he replaced Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as army chief in late May.

Gen Chawalit refused to comment on the questin about the nature of the post-election government and premiership. He only said that the question will have to be decided by the people.

He also denied a report that there had been some sounding out in the army about the person who should lead the new government.

And when asked whether he would act as an adviser in the formation of the coalition government after the poll, he said that he was good personal relations with all the 16 political parties which are running in the election.

"I have met all the parties and believe that they all have good intentions to promote democracy. And I have reaffirmed with them that the army will support all the parties which are elected by the people," he said.

He also added: "If I can be of any help for them as friends and people with responsibility toward security of the government, I would be glad to provide it."

Gen Chawalit said there were reports that soldiers were involved in election campaigns for some parties. "I have checked and found that the reports are not true," he said.

Soldiers in certain constituencies in the past were known to constitute decisive votes that could sway the election outcomes.

Shortly after Gen Chawalit took over the command of the army, he ordered the dissolution of an army election monitoring centre set up by his predecessor.

On Communist Threat, Cambodia

BK230227 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut warned yesterday that a wrong policy pursued by the government may give the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) a chance to regain its lost strength.

In a news conference, the army chief also said that the Kampuchean problem does not pose a major security concern because Hanoi is engulfed with many difficulties, including ideological rift within the top Vietnamese leadership. The Vietnamese, he said, failed to achieve its target of building strong proxy Khmer force to allow the pull-out of Vietnamese troops, set for 1990.

Gen Chawalit said the government had basically put an end to the CPT's revolutionary war, given the successive setbacks which dwindled the armed strength of the banned party from a peak of 10,000 to only 400-500 now.

Yet, the decrease should not be taken as the criteria of the government's decisive success, according to Gen Chawalit, who added that the CPT's threat will not cease so far as [as published] the party's platform to seize state powers through an armed struggle is still there. "If the government made a mistake, the armed strength can grow rapidly, posing a major threat to the national security again," he said.

He also warned that CPT had put emphasis on front work in accordance with late Chinese leader Mao edong theory of forming alliance with or infiltrating political parties, political groups and local influential groups.

"We usually overlook the latter form of the front groups," he said. Gen Chawalit said that CPT was still a major problem because without such an armed struggle inside the country, foreign powers cannot have an excuse to invade Thailand. The domestic threat, he said, was intertwined with potential external threats.

Asked whether CPT had infiltrated some political parties, Gen Chawalit said that he believes all political parties have pride and prestige, so much that they would not let CPT exploit them. In addition, CPT does not have the capability to win leadership in the political parties, according to the army chief.

Referring to the Kampuchean issue, Gen Chawalit said over the past eight years, Vietnam had failed to achieve its goal in Kampuchea.

Vietnam, he said, aims to pull out its troops from the country by 1990 and the success must hinge on two factors: whether it will be able to build up a local force to control the situation for the Vietnamese; and whether ASEAN would back down on its stand against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

As regards to the first factor, Gen Chawalit said that Hanoi had built about six divisions of Heng Samrin force comprising more than 10,000 troops, of whom only about 600 are combatants. However, the Khmer force has been losing its confidence in the Vietnamese force, he said. ASEAN, he added, has been adamant in its stand against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Gen Chawalit said that the Vietnamese did not only face the Kampuchean problem but had problems inside their own country, namely the ideological rifts within the Politburo, the top-level policy making body of the country.

He did not identify the rift and added that the problem inside the Vietnamese leadership was not expected to affect its Kampuchean policy.

"It depends on the next four years. Any side which has the time on its side will win," he said.

Referring to the rifts within the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Gen Chawalit said they differed from the conflicts within Vietnamese leadership because the former would lead to growth and development as against deterioration.

STUDENT RALLY OPPOSES PREM; POLL RESULTS GIVEN

BK210159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Students yesterday stepped up a campaign to prevent Gen Prem Tinsulanon from becoming prime minister again by demanding that the leader of the post-election government must be an elected MP.

In a statement distributed at Sanam Luang to people attending a public political forum, the Students Federation of Thailand (SFT) said opinion polls have demonstrated that the people want the prime minister to be an MP.

It said for 10 years, the country has been led by people who did not come from election. "And this situation undermines democracy," the statement said.

Members of the federation yesterday also took to the streets in Banglampu with a long cloth banner saying: "Water belongs to fish. Sky belongs to birds. But the premiership cannot be monopolized by Pa (Prem)."

Copies of the statement opposing Prem were also given out along the way. The student federation is a key member of the so-called "Committee Promoting Democracy for the People" -- a cause-oriented group of people formed to educate the public on politics and to monitor the July 27 election.

The committee yesterday continued their series on "Forum for Democracy" at Sanam Luang where politicans from parties were invited to speak on their platforms. However, the event was disrupted by a downpour.

Meanwhile, a limited opinion poll conducted by a private research company has found that Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun is most favoured by Bangkokians to be the next prime minister.

But Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is more popular in provinces, in the central region, according to the poll by the International Business Research (Thailand) Co Ltd.

The poll, conducted on July 16-17 among 518 people, found that 25 per cent of the respondents in Bangkok favour Phichai as the next premier, 16 per cent in favour of Premier Prem, 13 per cent for Gen Athit and 11 per cent for Social Action Party leader Sitthi Sawetsila.

Seventy-one per cent of them give their confidence to the Democrat Party saying that it would win the majority in the election because of its long established reputation and political experience.

The poll in Bangkok shows that 65 per cent of the respondents in Bangkok rate the economic performance of the Prem Government as poor. And 29 per cent choose Phichai as the person they are most confident in solving economic problems followed by Community Action Party leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian 22 percent, Prachakon Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet 16 per cent and Sitthi 14 per cent.

On the question of premiership, 45 per cent in Bangkok favour the premier to come from election while 39 per cent want him to be the leader of the party which wins the majority.

In the central region, 19 per cent say they want Gen Athit to be the next premier, followed by Bunchu 17 per cent, Phichai 15 per cent and Prem 14 percent.

Thirty-nine per cent of them believe Bunchu is the most likely person to solve the country's problems, followed by Phichai 18 per cent and Samak 17 per cent.

The poll noted that many of the respondents in the provinces appeared reluctant to answer questions, saying they were uncertain or not knowledgeable enough.

AMITY GROUP SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO PRC

OW221627 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 22 -- On learning that the storm Peggy has caused heavy damage to the Chinese province of Guangdong, the Vietnam-China Friendship Association on July 18 sent a message of sympathy to the China-Vietnam Friendship Association and to the population of the storm-stricken province.

DO MUOI ATTENDS POLISH NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW221710 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 22 -- Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Marian Ejma Multanski gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 43d National Day of the Polish People's Republic (July 22).

Among his guests were Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department; and Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister.

Representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Marian Ejma Multanski, Vice Chairman Do Muoi and others raised toasts to the Polish and Vietnamese peoples' great achievements in their socialist construction and national defence, and to the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Poland on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of the two peoples and of the socialist community as a whole. [sentence as received]

Also on this occasion, a concert was jointly arranged at the municipal theatre here by the Vietnam Musicians' Association and the Polish Embassy. The Vietnamese Ministry of Culture gave a Polish film show in honour of this great anniversary. Among those present on the occasion were Tran Van Phac, member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of culture, and Ambassador Marian Ejma Multanski.

TRUONG, CHINH, LE DUC THO ATTEND CPV CONFERENCE

BK231020 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPV has held a conference for leading cadres of central offices and localities to study and discuss the draft political report to be delivered at the forthcoming Sixth Congress of the party. General Secretary of the CPV Truong Chinh and Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee Le Duc Tho called at the conference. The conference spent much time to study, discuss, and make suggestions to the draft political report.

Speaking at the conference, Mr Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, clarified many issues raised in the report and gave guidance to the organization of party congresses at all levels.

BINH TRI THIEN TO DISCUSS CPV DRAFT REPORT

BK221116 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The party committee of Binh Tri Thien Province in central Vietnam has urged the entire party members, people, and army of the province to do their best in anticipation of the coming Sixth Congress of the CPV.

All the working people have been vying for fulfillment of the tasks in the fields of socioeconomy, national defense, and security, especially in rice production and industry. Also on this occasion, the provincial party committee will hold discussions on the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee and amendments to the party statute.

1ST MILITARY REGION TO DEAL WITH SHORTCOMINGS

BK181439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Bui Viet has reported from the 1st Military Region that developing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive, the 1st Military Region Party Committee recently discussed urgent measures aimed at overcoming the shortcomings currently found in the various units. To basically and thoroughly resolve the issue of troop discipline and improve their living conditions, the 1st Military Region Party Committee has ordered all units to urgently discuss remedial measures. The pressing immediate objectives consist of putting an end to phenomena showing a lack of discipline and to manifestations of negativism in daily life, and of scrupulously enforcing the various systems, regulations, rules, directives, and orders issued by the higher echelons.

In daily life, faced with the general difficult situation, leading and commanding cadres at all levels are responsible for developing the local potentials regarding land and the soldiers' labor and stepping up production activities to improve their living conditions. All units must formulate plans to accelerate the production of grain and food by planting vegetables wherever land is available and promoting livestock raising and food processing. Through the use of soldiers' labor, it is necessary to generate legitimate sources of income for repairing and reconditioning barracks and purchasing equipment and appliances needed for daily life rather than depending on and waiting for supplies.

Command cadres at all levels must act in an exemplary manner and be strict with themselves. Efforts must be made to build and consolidate a contingent of cadres having a firm political stand, a correct and fine style of command, and pure revolutionary feelings who stricity enforce all regulations and regularly and closely supervise the maintenance of the soldiers' daily life pattern. At the same time, it is necessary to enhance the soldiers' awareness through education, pay proper attention to their material and spiritual life, and encourage and arrange for them to step up production activities.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR MASS EMULATION MOVEMENT

BK211443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 21 July editorial: "Launch a Mass Movement for Revolutionary Actions To Emulate in Scoring Achievements To Greet the Sixth Party Congress"]

[Text] The Sixth National Party Congress will be held late this year. This is an event of great importance in our country's political and social life. The congress will solve many very important issues with the aim of encouraging the successful implementation of the two strategic tasks of socialist construction and national defense and continuing to advance our country through the first stage -- a difficult and painful one -- of the transition period under the slogan: All for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. The congress will also decide on effective measures with the aim of intensifying and comprehensively enhancing the party's leading role.

Our party always maintains that the revolutionary undertaking is one of the masses. This has been very correct in the past and is even more correct and extremely important now. Our party, which derives its strength from the creativity of the masses, reposes absolute confidence in the people. All of its standpoints and policies are aimed at serving the interests of the people.

In its history of nearly 6 decades and at various complex turning points, our party has demonstrated clearly its ability to discover the correct path to overcome difficulties and dangers and move forward. It has drawn millions of laboring people into participating in a seething movement for revolutionary action.

Our party, which values the confidence and support of the people and considers that interests of the people, country, and socialism above everything, is determined to develop its strong points and overcome its errors and shortcomings to lead our people to the objectives laid down by its Fourth and Fifth national Congressess. This is aimed at firmly preserving and consolidating our country's conprehensive strength and ensuring a more stable, delightful, healthy, and equal life for our people.

To reach that goal, it is imperative for all of us to work with discipline, high productivity, efficiency. The mass movement for revolutionary activity to emulate in scoring achievements to greet the party congress must be carried out on the basis of enhancing the masses' awareness of the party and socialism, strenghtening the close attachment between the party and the people, and achieving unity of will and action in the entire party and people.

The constructive and scrupulous criticism of the party and party members by people in the self-criticism and criticism drive that is being conducted everywhere and the contribution of views by the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and laboring people to the party congress and the draft political report to be presented at the forthcoming party congress are new manifestations of the close relationship between the party and the people.

These activites are creating favorable conditions for the launching of a truly mass movement for revolutionary actions.

The socialist revolutionary cause in our nation urgently requires new concepts, especially in economics, and improvement in party organization and cadre quality. The present situation also requires various echelons and sectors to improve their supervision and organization of mass movements to carry out various pressing tasks. Along with urgently organizing party organization congresses at various levels and the national party congress, we must promptly overcome numerous difficulties in materials, energy, and other problems to accelerate agricultural and industrial production, take measures to implement correctly the resolution of the party Central Committee Eight Plenum and other resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, stand ready to cope with all the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage, and firmly maintain national defense and security.

The mass emulation movement for achievements in these aspects must bring about concrete and realistic results. We must strive to oppose such phenomena as working for form's sake, waste, making false reports, and imposing on the people's time and energy.

Our entire party and people must strive to overcome all difficulties to ensure both high quality and productivity in the summer-fall and the 10th-month crops; develop the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods; improve distrubution and circulation; and stabilize the market, prices, and the people's daily lives, thereby creating an encouraging atmosphere to welcome the coming party congress.

To achieve realistic results, the mass revolutionary movement requires various echelons and sectors to change their style and management system; improve work methods; strive to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies: uphold a sense of responsibility, dynamism, and creativity; ensure democracy; observe party discipline; respect state law; strengthn unity; and firmly maintain principles of party organization and activities, state apparatus, and work of mass organization. All echelons and sectors must pay attention to grass-roots units and workers to create favorable conditions for and to help them overcome difficulties and accelerate production; promptly solve their requirements on raw materials, energy, and equipment; and formulte appropriate policies meeting the legitimate interests, aspirations, and background knowledge of the people, thereby helping realistically to accelerate production, improve the economy, and gradually stabilize the daily lives of the people and combatants.

There are concrete tasks to create a realistic mass revolutionary action movement to enable the people to participate enthusiastically in production emulation drives, practice thrift, strengthen national defense and security, and strive to fulfill the 1986 state plan, thereby scoring outstanding achievements to welcome the party organization congresses at various levels and the Sixth CPV Congress.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE CLAIMS 'A WIN' OVER FRANCE IN BOMBING CASE

HK230116 Hong Kong AFP in English 0058 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 23 (AFP) — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Wednesday his country had had "a win" in the row with French over the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior a year ago.

"I got a letter of apology from the Prime Minister of France, that's a win," Mr Lange told reporters.

He was releasing the text of the apology made by France as part of a settlement dictated by the United Nations.

The letter from French Premier Jacques Chirac admitted French responsibility for the bomb attack, as first stated by former Premier Laurent Fabius on September 22 last year.

Wrote Mr Chirac: "My predecessor made it clear on that date that he was deeply distressed at the consequences that this affair had for relations between our two countries. I wish to convey to you today the apology of the government of the French Republic for the events which took place in Auckland on 10 July 1985."

Mr Lange said the apology was "quite unprecedented. We have a straight-out, unqualified apology. It certainly meets the needs of New Zealand."

He said New Zealand's handling of the row had been "assertive and has ended with them (the two French agents arrested and jailed in New Zealand after the bombing) not going off to freedom in France but to three years' detention."

The agents, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, flew out of New Zealand GMT [no time as received] Tuesday heading for Hao Atoll where they will live for three years on a French military outpost.

Mr Lange said the end of the Rainbow Warrior row would mean "more normalized relations" with France. But he said there would "still be difficulties with France over its nuclear testing program," and over the changes which should occur in its Pacific territories.

He said the lesson from the affair was that small nations were important "when facing great issues in conflict with great powers."

"If you are small, you can win in the end but it means a marathon public relations exercise."

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF GAMES

BK230617 Kula Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Malaysia has called on other members of the Commonwealth to join in the boycott of the Commonwealth Games scheduled to begin in Edinburgh, Scotland tomorrow [24 July]. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says Malaysia has decided to stay away from the games and the Commonwealth Art Festival in view of the (?unyielding) stand by Britain on the imposition of economic sanctions against the South African regime. He says that despite the obvious desire of all Commonwealth countries to apply sanctions, he could not understand why British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher alone can insist on having her way.

The prime minister said this in a message conveyed to his Canadian counterpart Mr Martin Brian Mulroney in reply to the latter's message to all Commonwealth leaders seeking their full participation in the Commonwealth Games. The prime minister added he did not subscribe to the idea of the Commonwealth's eminent persons group and was not there when the decision to send the group was made.

Malaysia's stand was made clear in a letter to other heads of governments in Bahamas.

SINGAPORE

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS SANCTIONS, GAMES

BK221135 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] In Singapore, the government says it supports the view that it is time for the British Government to impose significant economic sanctions against South Africa because no progress has been made in dismantling apartheid. It adds, however, that Singapore does not feel that the Commonwealth Games should be sacrificed in this effort. To put pressure on the host government by boycotting the games is to risk the future of the games. Other countries will be reluctant to play host when [words indistinct] success of the games to unexpected turn in political developments.

KIDNAPPERS DEMAND RANSOM FOR SWISS PRINTER

HK230701 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, July 23 (AFP) -- A group of Moslem separatists met with government emissaries Wednesday and demanded a 100,000 dollar ransom for a kidnapped Swiss tourist and his Filipina companion, the military said here. Hans Kunzli, 45, a printer from Zurich, and Adelaida Gamboa were taken to a village near Lu-uk Town, in the extreme southern island of Jolo after they were abducted at sea near this southern city Saturday, military spokesmen said.

The kidnappers, led by Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Commander Alig Salih, demanded two million pesos (about 100,000 dollars) at a meeting with government emissaries Wednesday, they added. President Corazon Aquino had earlier set a policy of not giving in to ransom demands amid a spate of abductions in the southern Philippines. Mr Kunzli is the third foreigner kidnapped in the past two months.

The military alleged that Mr Salih has been ordered by exiled MNLF chief Nur Misuari last year to kidnap foreigners and ranking Philippines officials to drum up support from Islamic countries and to strengthen the MNLF's position in Mindanao. The MNLF has been waging a 14-year-old guerrila campaign for a separate Moslem state in Mindanao and other southern Philippine islands.

French Roman Catholic priest Michel de Gigord, U.S. Presbyterian missionary Brian Lawrence and 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns were earlier kidnapped then set free in the central Mindanao city of Marawi. It was not immediately known if the latest kidnapping was related to the earlier three, which had been attributed to the private army of a prominent Moslem warlord.

RETURN OF MARCOS' MILLIONS ANTICIPATED

HK211104 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 21 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Some of the millions of dollars that Ferdinand Marcos stashed abroad may be returned to the Philippine government before the end of this month. The tentative figure is $213 million, whch will come from a Swiss bank.

Solicitor-General Sedfrey Ordonez, speaking this week at the Central Luzon State University in Nueva Ecija after arriving from Switzerland, said the Marcos money would go into rural development. His optimism about recovering the money soon can be traced to the fact that if Marcos really owned the money deposited in five banks in Switzerland, he is trapped into not claiming it formally and publicly. If he does claim the money, he would only be confirming the Aquino government accusations that the stole it from the nation during his 20-year rule.

The statement of Ordonez, although tentative, was confirmed late Thursday as "basically correct" by Moritz Leuenberger, a Zurich lawyer representing the Philippines in Swiss courts. He told the Associated Press that the $213 million deposited mainly at one unidentified Zurich bank, is part of a larger amount which he still did not know.

Leuenberger also told the British Reuter news agency that provisional agreement had been reached with a Marcos lawyer on the transfer of the $213 million to the Philippine government. "We are sure there is more and we want it too," the lawyer said.

But Swiss bankers expressed skepticism about the deal. "We know nothing about this. It's a complete surprise," said one bank official.

A Swiss justic ministry spokesman in Bern also indicated that the release of the money to the Philippine government may go beyond the end of the month. He said the judicial procedure involved could make it unlikely for the money to be released within 30 days. Besides, the deadline for Marcos to claim the money and oppose its release to the government has not yet expired.

Three Swiss cantons (states) -- Zurich, Geneva and Fribourg -- are currently considering the April 25 request by Manila for judicial help. The Aquino government's fight to regain any Marcos wealth stashed in Switzerland was expected to take years, partly due to the decentralized Swiss justice system, unless Marcos and the banks failed to appeal rulings against them.

The Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] appointed by President Corazon C. Aquino has said that Marcos and his associates may have plundered between $5 and $10 billion in govenment funds during his rule and that a large part of the money is in Switzerland.

PCGG chairman Jovito Salonga told the Constitutional Commission studying the PCGG role in government under the new constitution that Marcos sent an agent to Switzerland last March 24. This agent presented an authorization from Marcos to withdraw Marcos's deposits but failed to get the money out until he was overtaken by a March 25 order of the Swiss Federal Council freezing all assets of Marcos and his associates.

Had the Swiss authorities not issued the order, almost $3 billion must now be in the hands of Marcos, Salonga said.

Estimates Up to $3.5 Billion

HK230403 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jul 86 p 20

[Text] The Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) has been able to confirm that ex-president Ferdinand Marcos has at least $830 million in 13 banks in Switzerland, Commissioner Raul Daza said yesterday.

Speaking at the University of the Philippines' Faculty Center, Daza said $230 million of Marcos's funds had been deposited in four banks in one Swiss canton, and $600 million or more had been placed in nine banks in another canton. (A canton is a state in the Swiss confederation.)

The $830-million total however appears to be only a partial count of Marcos's wealth in Switzerland. Including more bank accounts and other assets such as gold bullion and real estate, the total may reach about $3.5 billion.

Daza's disclosure appears to be the first "hard" figure from PCGG regarding the amount of funds alleged to have been stashed away in Swiss banks by the former Phillippine president. Previous reports placed the estimated total at anywhere from $1 billion to $2 billion.

Last week, a Swiss lawyer for the Philippine government said some $213 million of Marcos's funds had been deposited in banks in the canton of Zurich. The government has also traced funds alleged to be the former president's to the cantons of Geneva, Berne and Fribourg.

The five-man commission tasked with recovering "ill-gotten wealth" has been tight-lipped on information regarding its legal efforts to recover Marcos's alleged wealth in Switzerland.

In an apparent reference to these legal cases, PCGG chairman, Minister Jovito R. Salonga told a committee of the Constitutional Commission last July 17 that "sensitive proceedings are going on in foreign jurisdictions right now."

He warned that adverse publicity regarding PCGG in the Philippines "could deprive our people of billions of cash, securities, gold and silver."

In that same speech, though, Salonga made some new disclosures about Marcos's "secret" bank accounts.

-- The former senator officially disclosed that by 1970, three years after they started depositing money in Swiss banks, the Marcoses began to organize "foundations" which fronted for them.

The first goes by the name of Sandy Foundation. PCGG has uncovered a total of 14 such foundations organized in various places in Europe, including the tiny principality of Liechtenstein.

According to Salonga, they had originally placed these bank accounts using pseudonyms: "William Saunders" for Marcos and "Jane Ryan" for Mrs. Imelda Marcos.

BUSINESS DAY REPORTS DEBATE ON U.S. BASES

HK230347 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jul 86 p 20

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) witnessed yesterday one of the stormiest discussions of the "emotional and crucial issue" of retention or removal of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

During the meeting of the committee on preamble, national territory and declaration of principles, Con-Com members tried to overturn and reverse an earlier approval by the same committee of a provision terminating the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement by 1991 and establishing a neutral, non-aligned, and nuclear-free Philippines.

Commissioners for the retention of the U.S. military bases are headed by Bernardo Villegas, Gregorio Singson and Crispino de Castro.

They argued that the bases are crucial to the defense of the country and the Asian region.

Villegas said the Con-Com should "lay-off" the U.S. military bases issue.

Villegas, an Opus Dei leader, said the U.S. bases issue should not be within the scope of framing a new constitution.

Villegas said abrogating the RP-U.S. military agreement will prevent initiatives of the executive and legislative branches in the future.

The Con-Com should remain silent on the issue, he added.

De Castro, a retired military general, said the U.S. military bases should be preserved for the country's defense and economic needs.

Explaining his rejection of the committee's approval, De Castro said, "Somebody tried to stop me. I saw a hand from the back trying to stop me." However, De Castro did not name names.

Singson, another religious lay leader, said "The removal of the U.S. military bases in the country is like the works of insurgents and separatists."

"This is the finest time for the Philippines to be neutral," he said sarcastically.

Singson pointed out that the retention of the military bases will benefit the country economically. The military bases create 36,000 jobs for the Filipinos and the annual rent is about $180 million in economic support fund and military sales credit.

He added that the presence of the U.S. military bases is a deterrent to military aggression from the outside; and without the bases the country will shoulder the whole cause of defense.

On the other hand, the anti-U.S. bases in the country are led by Commissioners Felicitas Aquino and Edmundo Garcia. [sentence as published] They said the accusations are "inaccurate."

They claimed that there were "insidious attempt to distort the issue involved in the removal of the U.S. bases."

Aquino, who headed the commission which voted against the bases last week said in her usual soft voice that the committee's approval for a nonaligned Philippines last July 17 was the result of a consensus freely arrived at among committee members.

For his part, Garcia said the committee's approval was arrived at freely and democratically.

Meanwhile, the possible retention of U.S. military facilities in the country after the expiration of the RP-U.S. military agreement in 1991 was the meat of yesterday's "Kapihan sa Manila" [Manila Coffeeshop] breakfast conference at the Manila Hotel.

Commissioner Serafin Guingona was quoted by the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY as saying that the issue concerned in the possible renegotiations for the retention of American military facilities in the country is "not their economic or social implications."

"The issue here is not whether they are a magnet, that the bases would be attacked by the Soviet Union. It is not an issue on economic welfare. It is an issue between communism and democracy," he said. Guingona's pro-American remarks drew a sharp reaction from Commissioners Edmundo Garcia and Felicitas Aquino.

Garcia said the presence of American facilities in the Philippines has been imposed "on us by a colonial power." He added that they may again make the Philippines as a "target" when another global war erupts.

He said, "We don't want to be involved in a war not of our making."

For her part, Commissioner Aquino said, "The military facilities are symbolic of the power of the United States. They are Trojan horses."

She noted that there is a growing clamor on the part of the people that the military facilities should go after 1991.

The military bases agreement, however, is still to be reviewed in 1988, as agreed upon by the two governments. The bases pact is subject to review every five years.

On the other hand, Commissioner Christian Monsod said the Con-Com should not have its "hands tied down" on the bases issue by including them in the provisions of the new constitution.

More Discussion Urged

HK221531 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "As We See It Column" by Teodoro C. Berbano]

[Text] And suddenly we are besieged with anti-bases sentiments, from the Constitutional Commission, where a "moral victory" for the contras has already been scored in the committee level, to the public forums. And suddenly, too, to speak for the bases is to be anti-Filipino, for exploitation, and for the corruption of women and minors, not to mention facing the risk of being ostracized since the "in" people are those who say that to be Filipino is to be anti-US. The tide has turned, indeed.

But while it is fashionable to kick the ugly Americans, have we honestly taken stock of the alternatives in case we heed the clamor of the crowd and shut those bases and make them giant Ali Malls or Harrison Plazas or even viable versions of Hacienda Luistia? Whether we like it or not, any rash and unilateral act on our part will necessarily have a great impact on the country, on this and future generations. In the meantime, what plans do we have for the workers who will be immediately dislocated?

In the meantime, too, let us not forget that we have a treaty agreement that we have to honor until 1991 (unless this is renegotiated sooner), and let us not also forget that there are other voices on the bases which have yet to be heard. To be pro-Filipino does not necessarily mean to be anti-American, even if this is not exactly the popular sentiment nowadays. And yes, there are many who do believe that the national, regional, and international aspects of peace and security are closely linked, and to isolate Philippine interests is not only being naive but perhaps suicidal.

However the nation will eventuall decide, there exists the need to discuss the bases issue more thoroughly, more dispassionately. And this is where the political parties, in or out of power, should step in. Instead of those pro partia, pro-motherhood platforms, why not definite stands on the bases, so that the people, still the font of power, can decide intelligently? And, we might add, however the issue will be decided, it is clear that the country has not really exploited the presence of the bases. Look at how niggardly the bases help the communities around it, despite the moral responsibility that should accrue to them because it is these communities which bear the brunt of the American presence in the country.

OFFICIAL URGES PREPARATIONS FOR BASES' REMOVAL

HK230615 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Philippines should prepare measures to safeguard its security once the U.S. military bases are removed from the country. This was the remarks of Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Ramos Shahani when she addressed the inaugural ceremony of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Negros Occidental. The deputy minister said that once the American military bases are removed, the Filipinos would have to have (?alternatives) to prevent a power vacuum.

DIMAPORO DENIES 'SECRET TRAINING CAMP' ALLEGATION

HK220610 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 Jul 86 p 1

[By Lito Mangaser]

[Text] A group of 100 to 200 fully armed men "graduated" recently from a secret training camp of Muslim strongman Ali Dimaporo, the PC [Philippine Constabulary]'s Region 10 headquarters reported yesterday.

The armed men were seen patrolling Talakag, Bukidnon, last Thursday, sending many residents of two sitios scurrying for safety to nearby Dominorog town.

In a telephone interview with the CHRONICLE last night, Dimaporo called the PC report "entirely false" and challenged the military to prove that the armed men were his followers.

The Lanao strongman sounded angry, and asked if he was, he replied: "Yes!"

Whoever made that report was trying to create trouble for himself," Dimaporo said. "What he should do is to send his troops to verify the report and act accordingly instead of character-assassination people who would like to live in peace."

Dimaporo said he had not been to Bukidnon in recent months.

Talakag, at the northwestern boundary of Bukidnon, is only a few kilometers from Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, the Dimaporo strongholds.

Dimaporo's followers are suspected by some government and military men to be behind recent kidnappings in Marawi City, including those of 13 church people.

The kidnappings began last month with the abduction of French priest Michel de Gigord. This was followed by the kidnapping of ten Carmelite nuns and a Protestant minister last July 11 and 12. All have been released unharmed.

Some military and police sources say the kidnappings could have been intended to show the national government that Dimaporo was still a power to reckon with in Mindanao. Dimaporo was recently replaced as Lanao del Sur governor.

Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, military commander of Region 12, said earlier that Dimaporo was operating a secret military camp for his private armies somewhere in Lanao del Sur.

Gutang said the camp was run by a renegade military officer, a certain Major Tangote, who had been implicated in the abduction of Protestant Minister Brian Lawrence.

Col. Jesus Hermosa, PC Region 10 chief, told the 'CHRONICLE' in a telephone interview that the armed men could also be members of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front. He said the men were headed toward the Lanao del Sur town of Kapai, a known MNLF bastion.

DIOKNO'S ABSENCE MAY 'SET BACK' PEACE TALKS

HK220743 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[By Joe Dachwi, Bayani Cruz]

[Text] The government panel is ready to negotiate with representatives of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made in Baguio City by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr, who was named official government negotiator along with former Sen Jose Diokno by President Aquino to hold peace talks with a CPP panel which consists of former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

In a related move, a foreign affairs ministry official said the government will give rebel leader Nur Misuari a safe conduct pass if he wants to come to the Philippines for peace talks to end the Muslim secessionist movement in Mindanao.

Mita said he is willing to sit down anytime with Ocampo and Zumel even without Human Rights Commission chairman Jose W. Diokno who is reported to be leaving for the United States for a medical checkup.

Mitra said he has already agreed with Diokno on the fundamental issues which can be discussed with the CPP panel. He, however, stressed that he prefers that they negotiate as a panel.

He said he is always in contact with Diokno and that they have always been ready to negotiate with the CPP panel. He said, however, that they have to wait for word from Ocampo and Zumel on the start of the peace negotiation.

Mitra admitted that Diokno's absence may set back the timetable for the peace talks since he and Diokno have laid the groundwork of the negotiations.

He said, however, that Diokno may not be away for a long period of time and that Diokno can be back soon for the talks.

"Anyway, the communists are not in a hurry for the talks," he said.

Asked on Diokno's possible replacement, Mitra said that will depend on President Aquino, adding that it may be hard to find a replacement for Diokno.

Deputy foreign minister Mamintal Tamano yesterday said that the government will give rebel leader Nur Misuari a safe conduct pass if he wants to come to the Philippines for peace talks on the secessionist movement in Mindanao.

Tamano said that contrary to Misuari's claims, the government is eager to meet with the Moro National Liberation Front as indicated by the designation the other day by President Aquino of her brother-in-law, Butz Aquino, as representative to the peace talks.

Tamano said he was sent to the Middle East June 8 to ask the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) and the World Muslim League (Rabita) to arrange a meeting between government and the MNLF

He said he met with Dr Abdullah Omar Massief, secretary-general of the Rabita in Jeddah, to fix a date for the meeting sometime in August and to find a neutral venue.

"Misuari wants to hold talks with government representatives through the OIC and Rabita since he is not willing to have direct talks with us," Tamano said. He did not discount the possibility of holding the peace talks in the Philippines.

The OIC and Rabita both recognize Misuari as the sole representative of the MNLF which is presently divided into different factions under Hashim Salamat, Macapanton Abbas, and Misuari.

Misuari is in Syria and needs a visa to get to Jeddah where the OIC and the Rabita are based. Although there are pending warrants of arrest against him in the Philippines, a safe conduct pass will be issued to him if he wants to come to negotiate, Tamano said.

ENRILE SAYS COMMUNISTS SABOTAGING TRUCE TALKS

HK230235 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the Communist Party is deliberately sabotaging ceasefire negotiations with the government. According to Enrile, while the president demonstrated her determination for ceasefire talks, the rebels took advantage to attack and harass soldiers. He added that the rebels are carrying out a systematic campaign to undermine the commerce and industry of the country. According to him, the communists are also intensifying their recruitment activities.

RAMOS BLAMES REBELS FOR PEACE PLAN FAILURE

HK161531 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 15 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, new armed forces chief of staff, today blamed the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), as well as the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), for the failure of the initial peace steps taken by the Aquino government to effect the reconciliation policy.

Ramos said: "The truth of the matter is that the armed enemies of the Republic, the CPP-NPA and the MNLF, have been violating the peace initiatives of the President."

He cited the treacherous acts of the NPA which made the initial reconciliation effort of the Aquino government end in vain, pointing out that the controversial ambush of an army convoy in Gumaca, Quezon, wherein 13 soldiers died, showed the rebels' deceitful tactics.

"It was a pre-planned and well-conceived ambush," he stressed, while discounting claims of pro-communist sectors that it was a chance encounter.

He said the "incident was not a chance encounter since the rebels brought along with them correspondents, reporters, and even photographers representing foreign news agencies during the staging of the ambush against the army troops."

"You might call it an execution of our people in the armed forces." he said.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff denounced the insurgents'black propaganda, which exploits the media by disseminating false reports on militarisation, human rights violations in Cagayan Valley, and other areas where military forces are stationed.

He said the military is always prepared to meet the threats posed by the insurgents and even willing to assist in the investigation of alleged violations.

He said radical changes in the military strategy will seek to upgrade the AFP's combat skills and enable it to cope with the insurgents' changing tactics.

"The new military strategy is a digression from the reckless expenditure of forces into a more discriminating and effective application of it by better trained, better equipped, and more mobile units," Ramos said.

RAMOS WANTS REBEL HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS PROBE

HK211115 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[By Lito Mangaser]

[Text] Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, proposed yesterday the creation of a multisectoral fact-finding group to investigate human-rights violations by rebels.

Since July 2 Ramos has brought to the public's attention hundreds of alleged rebel atrocities. Since Feb. 26 this year, he said, the military has documented at least 67 atrocities by the New People's Army.

Ramos had earlier asked the Presidential Commission of Human Rights [PCHR], headed by former Senator Jose W. Diokno, to investigate human-rights violations by communist rebels and Muslim secessionists.

Last Wednesday, former Justice Reyes, PCHR vice chairman, said in a news conference that Ramos' request was not within the commission's power to comply.

Another commissioner, Haydee Yorac, explained in a television talk show Thursday that under Executive Order eight the commission could investigate human-rights violations only by government officials and employees, including military personnel. It has no power to investigate those outside the government.

In the same talk show, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile complained about the government's lack of policy in bringing to justice rebels who violated human rights.

In a letter to Diokno last June 25, Ramos cited the following NPA atrocities:

"Salvaging" of at least 50 people in Bataan who refused to pay 'taxes' to the communists.

The killing of 215 people, supposedly victims of NPA's "Operation Linis' whose bodies were found in a mass grave in Misamis Oriental;

The torture and killing of 54 NPA "enemies" in Butan city;

Summary executions of suspected government agents called "zombies."

Kidnapping or "salvaging" of 72 people in five barangay in Kalan.

PAPER CLEARS UP 'MISCONCEPTION' OVER TRUCE

HK211307 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Misconceptions"]

[Text] There is a public misconception that there is a truce between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the dissidents. So whenever there is an ambush by the dissidents or army commandos raid a dissident camp, the genral impression is that it has been done in violation of an existing truce.

The truth is that there is no truce. There are peace negotiations going on between representatives of the government and representatives of the New People's Army. It is hoped that the negotiations will result in, first, a truce, then, a peace agreement. But this is still remote.

At the moment, the war between the armed forces and the dissidents has not abated. The dissidents strike at the armed forces at every opportunity, and the armed forces hit the dissidents whenever they can. It is a war of attrition. No truce is being violated as no truce has been agreed upon.

A second misconception exists, and that is that the Human Rights Commission is biased in favor of the dissidents because it investigates human rights violations committed by members of the armed forces but not those committed by the members of the New People's Army.

Dissidents operate outside the law. When they abduct an individual, they are committing an act of abduction, not violating human rights. A rape victim does not accuse the rapist of violating her human rights. She charges him with rape.

Technically, only governments can violate human rights. It is an understatement to say that a holdup man, a rapist or a murderer violated the human rights of their victims. Government violates human rights when it deprives its citizens of their divine rights that do not come from the state, or from ther legal rights as citizens.

It is the function of government, not of the dissidents, to uphold human rights. No government can justify its violation of human rights by saying, "But the dissidents also violate human rights." That is not downgrading the rebels. It is elevating them to the status of a government. Worse, it degrades the government to the level of outlaws.

FBIS-APA-86-141
Wednesday
23 July 1986
Vol IV No 141 Supp 099

Supplement

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

DPRK MEDIA COVERAGE OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DPRK-PRC TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

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KIM IL-SONG GREETS PRC LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

SK101545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings today to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The message says:

The signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was an epochal event which brought the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new higher stage as an expression of the firm will of the Korean and Chinese peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

The Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has made an important contribution to firmly defending the gains of the revolution and accelerating socialist construction in our two countries and defending peace in Asia and the world.

We are satisfied with the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China have constantly consolidated and developed the Korea-China friendship sealed in blood, aware of their lofty duty as reliable class allies.

Today the Chinese people have made a big advance in their struggle to turn China into a highly democratic, highly civilized and modernized socialist power under the tested leadership of the Communist Party of China.

We sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in the fields of industry, agriculture, national defence, science and technology.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle to realise socialist modernization with Chinese peculiarities and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be further consolidated and developed in the future in the spirit of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Chinese people greater successes in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Comparison to Radio Version

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0700 GMT on 10 July broadcasts a 3-minute report and text of Kim Il-song's greetings to the PRC leaders on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The Pyongyang Domestic version has been compared to the KCNA version headlined "Kim Il-song greets PRC Leaders on Anniversary" and found to be identical, with the following exceptions:

Substitute the following passage for paragraphs one and two of the KCNA version:

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, sent a message of greetings to the Chinese party and state leaders on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The message of greetings is as follows:

Beijing

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee
Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president
Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Predium of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations and comradely greetings to you, and through you, to the CPC Central Committee, the government of the PRC, and the fraternal Chinese people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperations and comradely greetings to you, and through you, to the CPC Central Committee, the government of the PRC, and the fraternal Chinese people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the PRC. [providing introductin, salutation]

Final paragraph, final line was heard as... 5-year plan.

[signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

10 July 1986, Pyongyang [supplying addition material]

KIM IL-SONG, KANG SONG-SAN RECEIVE GREETINGS

SK101535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- A message of greetings came to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, from Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the communist Party of China, Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, on July 10 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The message says:

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea was an event of weighty significance in the history of the friendly relations between China and Korea. This treaty fully reflected the true desire and firm determination to further strengthen the unity between the peoples of China and Korea, promote national prosperity and safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

Over the past 25 years, the treaty has clearly demonstrated incomparably valuable vitality, withstanding trials of the complex and fast-changing and developing international situation.

Our two countries, in keeping with the spirit of the treaty, have vigorously developed and strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation in their various domains including politics, economy, military, cultural and science and technology on the prinicples of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We believe that the relations of traditional friendship, amity and cooperation between the two peoples of China and Korea will exhibit ever greater vitality along with the development of the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and yield richer fruit in the future.

China and Korea are in the lips-and-teeth relations linked by the same mountain and river and the peoples of China and Korea have shared joy and sorrow with deep feelings like those existing between real brothers.

The parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea have always supported each other and advanced shoulder to shoulder in the protracted revolutionary struggle, socialist construction and the carrying out of the just cause of realising the peaceful reunification of their respective countries.

We are following with joy the continued new successes achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song in the struggle for adhering to the policy of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence, building the country and achieving the reunification of the North and the South.

The party, government and people of China will as ever invariably develop and cement the friendly relations between China and Korea to the last and support the just stand and reasonable proposals of the party, government and people of Korea to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunifiction of Korea.

We sincerely wish the Democratic People's Republic of Korea development and prosperity and the Korean people greater success in the great work to achieve the reunification of the country.

Comparison to Radio Version

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0700 GMT on 10 July broadcasts a 4-minute text of a message of greetings from the PRC leaders to DPRK President Kim Il-song and Premier Kang Song-san on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The Pyongyang Domestic version has been compared to the KCNA version headlined "Kim Ji-song, Kang Song-san Received Greetings" and found to be identical, with the following exceptions:

Substitute the following passage for paragraph one and two of the KCNA version:

[Text] A message of greetings came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The message of greetings is as follows:

Pyongyang:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president; comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council.

We, on behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, extend the warmest congratulations and best wishes to you, to the WPK, the Korean government, and the Korean people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. [providing introduction and salutation]

Final paragraph, final line, was heard as...of the country.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Li Xiannian, PRC president, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Presidium of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

10 July 1986, Beijing [adding signature block]

EDITORIAL MARKS DPRK-PRC TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK110723 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 10 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 July editorial: "Militant Friendship Sealed in Blood"]

[Text] It is the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation,and Mutual Assistance. Today, our people are meaningfully marking this anniversary which has provided an important milestone in the history of the Korean-Chinese friendship.

The conclusion of the treaty on 11 July 1961 was an epochal event which legally fixed the militant friendship sealed in blood between the Korean people and the Chinese people and newly strengthened and developed the fraternal cooperative relations between them.

Over the past 25 years, the treaty has greatly contributed to accelerating socialist construction in Korea and China and defending peace in Asia and the world.

Korean-Chinese friendship has a long and deep historic root. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has proclaimed: The peoples of Korea and China have long been revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who since long ago have established militant friendship in blood through the prolonged and arduous struggle against the common enemy.

Since long ago, with the same ideals and objectives, the Korean people and the Chinese people, hand in hand, fought together in China as well as in Korea against the imperialist aggressors.

Along the single road of seeking national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution, and socialist construction, the peoples of the two countries have shared joy and sorrow, and actively supported and closely cooperated with one another.

Since the conclusion of the treaty, the friendship, unity, and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and China have been strengthened and developed even more widely and deeply. In this course, the great Korean-Chinese friendship has become a genuine and solid friendship [chinsilhago konggohan chinson] which is based on relations of firm class alliance [kyegupchok tongmaenggwangye].

The excellent bloom and development of the Korean-Chinese friendship seen today is because it is based on relations of special intimacy and revolutionary duty [kakpyolhan chinbugwangyewa hyongmyongjok uiri] between the leaders of the two countries.

In particular, since the mutual visits and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries in recent years, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and China have reached a new high level.

Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and China are becoming closer than ever. This time, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the Chinese party and Government delegation has visited our country. This is a clear indication of such close relations.

Our people consider it satisfactory that the Korean-Chinese friendship is ceaselessly strengthened and developed. In confirmity with the spirit of the treaty, the peoples of Korea and China have supported and cooperated with one another, and have won great successes in revolution and construction.

In recent years, the Chinese revolution has entered a new phase of development under the tested leadership of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and other leaders of the CPC. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the stability and unity of the whole nation have been achieved and a fundamental change is being made in the lives of the Chinese people.

The ranks of the party have been firmly organized; temporary difficulties on the road of advnace have been overcome; and socialist economic construction and the building of spiritual civilization are being sucessfully carried on.

In the struggle to turn China into a modernized socialist power, great successes have been achieved. By firmly uniting around the CPC, the fraternal Chinese people are vigorously turning out in the struggle to implement the decisions made at the 12th CPSU Congress and at many subsequent plenary sessions. As a result, new developments are being made in all areas of the industry, agriculture, national defense, science, and technology.

Thanks to the creative positivity of the Chinese people and their sacrificial struggle, the Sixth 5-Year Plan was brilliantly fulfilled last year in China. Through the successfuly fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a new aspect, in which the overall people's economy is stabilized and developed evenly, has been created. With lofty confidence in victory, the Chinese people are entering a new road of advance for the Seventh 5-Year Plan which begins this year.

The changes which are being made in China are an indication of the correctness and vitality of the CPC line and policy to build socialism suitable to the situation of China.

The Chinese people are making active efforts to recover Taiwan to reunify the whole country and to defend world peace.

Today, the international position of the PRC is growing with each passing day, and its influence over the development of the international situation is further increasing.

The Korean people are truly rejoicing over the great successes won in the revolution and construction by the fraternal Chinese people as if they were their own. The Korean people are firm in solidarity for their cause.

Today, under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are vigorously waging the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, cultural -- and brining about new innovations in all areas of the socialist economic construction.

Ending the division of the nation and reunifying the fatherland are the most urgent supreme tasks facing our party and people. To settle the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation, our party and the government of the republic have put forth a series of rational proposals, and are making all sincere efforts for their realization.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities are turning their faces away from our fair and just program and sincere proposals for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. Because of their insincere attitude, no progress has been made in North-South dialogue.

The United States, with its unchanging aggressive objective, has introduced nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons into South Korea, and is ceaselessly staging large war exercise commotions.

Because of the extensive military buildup and reckless war maneuvers by the United States and the South Korean puppets, the danger of war is growing with each passing day on the Korean peninsula. Reality shows that preventing the danger of war in Korea, preserving peace, and solidifying it there are an urgent question in defending peace in Asia and the world.

To alleviate tension in Korea and defend peace there, the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, the cause of war, must be withdrawn from South Korea.

The Chinese party, Government, and people are invariably and actively supporting our people's just cause to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This is a great encouragement for our people.

Strengthening and developing the Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been sealed in blood and disciplined in the trials of history, are through all eternity a firm policy of our party and an unchanging will of our people.

In the future, too, the Korean people will make all efforts to hold the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship dear and to defend and develop it through all eternity for generation after generation.

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the struggel to build a modernized socialist power, reunify their fatherland, and defend world peace by upholding the decisions of the national party congress.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DELEGATED ARRIVES

SK090448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Huang Shiming, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, arrived in Pyongyang Tuesday by air to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

It was met at the airport by U Ki-nam, vice-minister of commerce and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and Zhang Tingyan, councillor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

PYONGYANG MEETING OPENS FRIENDSHIP WEEK

SK100328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a meeting was held at the Central Workers' Hall on the morning of 9 July to open Korean-Chinese Friendship Week. Hung on the front wall of the meeting site were flags of our country and the PRC. Also plastered on the wall were the figures reading "1961-1986."

Also hung at the site of meeting were slogans reading "Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance!" and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China!"

Participating in the meeting were Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Society Central Committee and chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee; Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Liaison Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Kwon Min-chun, director of a WPK Central Committee department; Colonel General Pack Chung-kuk of the KPA; Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop; and other functionaries concerned, along with working people of the city.

Invited to the meeting were PRC Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen, embassy staff, members of the Chinese-Korean Friendship Association headed by Huang Shiming, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, which is on a visit to our country, and other Chinese guests. When the Chinese guests appeared at the site of the meeting, members of the Juvenile Corps presented bouquets of flowers to them. The meeting began with the playing of the Chinese national anthem and that of our country.

Chairman Yi Cha-pang spoke at the meeting.

[Begin Yi recording] Today, when the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China are continuing to develop favorably, we are holding, together with our Chinese guests, a meeting to open Korea-Chinese Friendship Week on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Availing myself of this meeting, which is overflowing with feelings of friendship, I first warmly welcome the Chinese guests, including Comrade Ambassador, who are participating in this significant opening meeting. [applause]

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed 25 years ago today on 11 July of 1961, reflecting the desire of the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China to further consolidate and develop Korean-Chinese friendship, has greatly contributed to legally fixing Korean-Chinese friendship forged on the single road of grave but glorious struggle and to making the garden of friendship and unity blossom beautifully.

Since this treaty was signed, the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China, while endlessly expanding and developing the firendly and cooperative relations in such various fields as politics, economy, and culture, have achieved great successes in their revolutionary struggle and construction works and have struggled together to firmly defend revolutionary gains and to defend peace in Asia and the world.

Over the past years, the fraternal Chinese people have achieved great successes in the revolution and construction by uniting around the CPC and by bravely overcoming difficulties and ordeals coming on the heels of each other through their self-reliance and arduous struggle. [applause]

The Chinese people are achieving giant strides in their struggle to build a highly democratized, highly civilized, modern and powerful socialist country by vigorously staging the struggle to implement the socialist modernization program put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and decisions adopted by the national conference of party representatives. Many domains of the national economy, including agriculture and industry, have been equipped in a modern manner; science and technology are developing; and the nation's defense capabilities are being consolidated firmly. The Seventh 5-Year Plan which began this year is also progressing successfully.

With the construction of spiritual civilization successfully advancing, along with the construction for the material civilization, the appearance of China is becoming fresher with each passing day and the national might is endlessly growing and strengthening.

We sincerely rejoice over the successes being achieved by the Chinese people in their socialist construction under the correct leadership of the CPC as if they were our own successes. [applause interrupted by Yi's continued speech]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the Chinese people greater successes in the implementation of their just cause to carry out the socialist modernization program and to reunify the whole country [applause] [end recording]

After noting the fact that our people, who have accepted with excitement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work "A Historic Experience in Building the WPK," are achieving great advances in their struggle to remold man, society, and nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea and in their work to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the speaker continued:

[Begin Yi recording] The reasonable proposals and initiatives put forward by our party and government of the republic to solve the Korean question by peaceful means are actively supported by peoples of the socialist countries, including the fraternal Chinese people, and the socialist countries, including the fraternal Chinese people, world's peace-loving people because of their justness and their realistic nature.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep gratitude to the CPC, the Chinese Government, and Chinese people for having invariably lent support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the nation's socialist construction and for national reunification. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The peoples of the two countries of Korea and China are longstanding revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have established their militant friendship in blood through their protracted and arduous struggle against their common enemy. Korea and China are the closest neighbors whose rivers and mountains are linked to each other, and Korean-Chinese friendship has long and deep historical roots.

Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been consolidated and developed on the basis of the particularly deep friendly relations and noble revolutionary (?ideology) established between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, and respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, is now blossoming more beautifully through the repeated visits and contracts between the leaders of the two countries. [applause]

The visits to China in recent years by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader [chinaehanun childoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il and visits to our country by the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and by respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping were historical events that have erected an epochal milestone in the chronicle of Korean-Chinese friendship, forged and blossomed since the days of anti-Japanese struggle, and have developed the traditional friendly relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries onto a new higher stage. [applause]

Our people, who are marking the significant 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, will remain invariably faithful to implementing this treaty and will advance forever the same ranks as the Chinese people in the implementation of the common socialist and communist cause.

No force on earth can stop the advancement of the two peoples of Korea and China, and our common cause will be ever-victorious and will always triumph. Long live the lasting and immutable militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China! [applause] [end recording]

Huang Shiming, head of the delegation, spoke next.

[Begin Huang Shiming recording in Chinese with simultaneous translation into Korean] Today, a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Korean Friendship Association, with deep sentiments of the Chinese people toward the Korean people, is visiting the DPRK, a fraternal country, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Today, we are very pleased to attend, together with our Korean comrades-in-arms, a ceremony to open Korean-Chinese Friendship Week.

On behalf of and in the name of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Korean Friendship Association, I, first of all, extend ardent congratulations and warm greetings to the dear Korean [word indistinct] [applause]

The day 11 July is a significant day. Twenty-five years ago, President Kim Il-song and Comrade Premier Zhou Enlai personally signed the Chinese-Korean Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This became a historic event in the history of the friendly relations between China and Korea and, along with this, showed that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries had already developed onto a new stage. The signing of the treaty was of great significance in strengthening overall cooperation between the two countries of China and Korea, in developing the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries, in defending the security of the two countries, and in preserving peace in Asia and the world.

We have witnessed with [words indistinct] that, over the past 25 years, the two peoples of China and Korea have always mutually supported each other, fought, closely cooperated with each other, and advanced together in waging the joint struggle, and in carrying out the cause of socialist construction. Our two countries have constantly strengthened cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological, and many other fields.

Furthermore, mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries over the past few years have elevated traditional friendship between the two peoples into a new higher stage. We are firmly convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of China and Korea will further expand and that beautiful prospects will open in these relations.

The Korean people are a brave, diligent, and resourceful people. As soon as the fatherland liberation war (?victoriously) ended, the fraternal Korean people, under the wise leadership of the WPK and President Kim Il-song, attained great success by making all efforts to accelerate (?socialist construction). The Korean people have built a backward country into a developed socialist power in a short period of time with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, upholding the policy of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-defense in national defense.

The Chinese people feel and rejoice over the achievements attained by the fraternal Korean people as over their own. The Chinese people wholeheartedly wish them greater success in the future cause of construction. [applause]

Realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date is the unanimous desire of the Korean people. The Korean people have made steady efforts to realize this lofty national aspiration. The DPRK Government has set forth a series of reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country and the easing of the strained situation on the Korean peninsula that have enjoyed welcome and support from the world's peace-loving people.

The Chinese people always watch with deep interest the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and resolutely support their active proposals and reasonable assertions to realize the independent and peaceful renunification of the fatherland. We are firmly convinced that, however many difficult obstacles lie in the way of realizng the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the 3,000-ri beautiful land of Korea will certainly be reunified and the Korean people's cause of reunification will win ultimate victory without fail. [applause] [end recording]

The speaker continued to note: Correct lines conforming to the interests of the Chinese people were put forward at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Firmly united around the party Central Committee, the Chinese people are making efforts to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan, build the country into a socialist power which is civilized and developed to a high degree, and realize peaceful reunification by returning Taiwan. He continued:

[Begin Huang Shiming recording in Chinse wih simultaneous translation into Korean] The two countries of China and Korea are neighboring countries whose (?river and mountains) are linked to each other. The peoples of the two countries forged great friendship and militant unity with blood, sharing life and death and weal and woe in the struggle against the common enemy and mutually supporting and helping each other. This friendship is a friendship that, while alive, Chairman Mao Zedong and Comrade Premier Zhou Enlai personally created and established together with President Kim Il-song. It is a friendship which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and which cannot be broken by any force.

Strengthening and developing Chinese-Korean friendship and unity are the common desire of the peoples of the two countries. We will make all efforts to hand down this friendship generation after generation. [applause]

Long live the heroic Korean people! [applause]

Long live great friendship and militant unity forged with blood between the two peoples of China and Korea! [applause] [end recording]

The meeting ended with the chorus of "The Internationale."

PRC GOVERNMENT, PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 JULY

SK101041 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Report on the arrival of a Chinese party and Government delegation led by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, in Pyongyang on the morning of 10 July -- portions recorded]

[Text] A Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, arrived in Pyongyang on the morning of 10 July by plane to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Pyongyang Airport, where the envoy of the Chinese people, class brothers and comrades-in-arms was being received, was filled with an atmosphere of warm welcome.

To receive the Chinese guests with warm comradely fraternity [tongjijok uui] and deep sentiments of friendship [chinsonui chong] for our people, thousands of working people of all strata in Pyongyang were at the airport with the flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

The flags of our country and the PRC and numerous red banners flew powerfully at the airport, seemingly to show the invincible might and solidity of the great Korean-Chinese friendship forged with blood amid the protracted revolutionary struggle. Placed in front of the welcoming crowd were slogan boards such as "Long live the glorious WPK!" and "Long live the great CPC!" Also seen were such slogans as "Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance!," "We ardently welcome the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun!," "Let us inherit and develop the traditional Chinese-Korean friendship generation after generation!" and "Long live the invincible and militant friendship and unity forged with blood between the two peoples of Korea and China!"

The welcoming crowd awaited the arrival of the guests, cherishing the pleasure of meeting the goodwill envoys of the Chinese people, intimate comrades-in-arms and class brothers, who helped with their blood our people's fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and together with whom we have advanced while closely supporting and cooperating with each other on the single road of joint struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [recording of a plane landing heard in background]

At 1030, the plane carrying the Chinese party and Government delegation arrived. [recording of brass band playing and the acclamation of the crowd heard in background]. The crowd ardently welcomed the guests, waving bouquets of flowers and the flags of the two countries.

The delegation has as its delegates Xu Huizi, deputy chief-of-general staff of the People's Liberation Army; Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country; and other entourage members.

The delegation was greeted by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Society and chairman of the State Science and Technological Commission; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Chung-kuk, colonel general of the KPA; Kim Yong-sop, vice foreign minister; and other concerned functionaries.

Staff members of the PRC Embassy in our country and Chinese students studying in our country were at the airport. A ceremony to welcome the delegation was held at the airport. [Recording of a report by the commander of the KPA honor guard and the playing of the PRC and the DPRK national anthems heard in background]

Together with Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, Comrade Tian Jiyun reviewed the KPA honor guard. Youth Corps members presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Tian Jiyun and delegation members. Chinese students studying in our country also presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Tian Jiyun.

A march past of the KPA honor guard followed. [Recording of the clatter of footsteps and brass band playing heard in background]

The guests expressed the invincibility of the traditional friendship and unity forged with blood between the two peoples of Korea and China while waving to the crowd ardently welcoming them, and rode in cars to a guest house.

PARTY DELEGATION LAYS WREATHS AT MEMORIAL SIGHTS

Taesongsan Martyrs' Cemetery

SK160725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] On 9 July, the visiting Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council, laid a wreath at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery.

Particpating in this occasion were Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; Kim Yong-sok, vice foreign minister; Kang Chong-no, vice foreign trade minister; and functionaries from the sectors concerned. Also participating in the occasion were Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country; staff members of the Chinese Embassy in our country; and members of the friendship delegations of Jilin and Liaoning Provinces of China, which were staying in our country.

Functionaries from the sectors concerned, including Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, greeted the guests at the martyrs' cemetery. The KPA honor guard was at the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of our country and the PRC and of wreath laying music, the guests laid a wreath on behalf of the Chinese party and Government delegation. The participants observed a moment of silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who devoted their lives to the sacred cause for the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people. The guests then toured the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery.

In the guest register of impressions, Comrade Tian Jiyun wrote a sentence: The names of the revolutionary fighters who courageously devoted themselves for the independence and liberation of Korea will last and shine forever.

Friendship Tower

SK160449 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] On 9 July, the visiting Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council, laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower.

Participating in the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrades Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sok; Vice Foreign Trade Minister Kang Chong-no; and functionaries from the sectors concerned. Also participating in this occasion were Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country, staff members of the Chinese Embassy in our country; and members of the friendship delegations of Jilin and Liaoning Provinces in China, which are staying in our country. The KPA honor guard was at the Friendship Tower.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of our country and the PRC and ceremonial music, the guests laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower on behalf of the Chinese party and Government delegation. The guests paid silent tribute to the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. The guests then toured the Friendship Tower.

In the guest register of impressions, Comrade Tian Jiyun wrote the sentence: Long live the militant friendship cultivated in blood between the people of China and Korea!

RALLY HELD IN PYONGYANG TO MARK TREATY DAY

SK110922 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A Pyongyang meeting to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was magnificently held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the afternoon of 10 July.

The place of the meeting was filled with our people's revolutionary will and the sentiment of their warm friendship to strengthen and develop Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been firmly sealed in the joint anti-imperialist struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, through all eternity generation after generation.

In the background of the front stage, where the flag of our country and the flag of China were hung, a streamer reading "1961 - 1986" was hung.

Also hung at the meeting place were slogans reading "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the people of Korea and China!," and "Long live the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance!"

Responsible functionaries of the party and power organs; responsible functionaries of administrative and economic organs; responsible functionaries of working organizations; KPA general grade officers; responsible functionaries of the areas of science, education, culture, art, health, and publication; and responsible functionaries of news media organizations participated in the meeting along with working people of the city and KPA soldiers.

Members of the Chinese party and Government delegation; members of many other Chinese delegations on visits to our country to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance; the staffers of the Chinese Embassy in our country; Chinese students; and Chinese guests were invited to the meeting. The director of the Chinese People's Volunteers' Liaison Office of the MAC and its members were also invited to the meeting.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrades Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, O Kuk-yol, and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary to the party Central Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the party Central Committee; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, were present on the front stage.

Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council, and head of the Chinese party and Government delegation, along with delegation members Wang Fang, secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee; Zhao Qingfu, first vice minister of water resources and electric power of China; and Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country, were also present on the front stage. Youth corps members presented bouquets of flowers to the Chinese guests. [passage omitted]

Kang Song-san Addresses Rally

SK110540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1106 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the Administrative Council, at the central report meeting held in the afternoon of 10 July at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang to mark the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- Recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, esteemed Chinese guests, and comrades: Today we are significantly marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, by authorization, I, on behalf of the WPK, the Government of the Republic, and the Korean people, extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the CPC, the PRC Government, and all Chinese people. [applause] Along with this, I also warmly welcome the Chinese party and government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, which is attending this meeting. [applause]

This commemorative report meeting constitutes a mighty demonstration of the invincible might of the great Korean-Chinese friendship and the militant solidarity of the people of the two countries. [applause]

The conclusion of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance on 11 July 1961 was an epochal event which strengthened and developed Korean-Chinese friendship forged in blood through the protracted joint struggle against imperialism into a new, high stage on a legal foundation. [applause]

This treaty was a clear embodiment of the unanimous aspiration of the people of the two countries to strengthen and develop the great Korean-Chinese friendship eternally and their firm and immovable will to jointly defend the gains of socialism from the imperialists' aggression and to safeguard peace and security. During the past 25 years since its conclusion, this treaty has greatly contributed to constantly expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries, to accelerating the socialist construction cause in the two countries, and to defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world. [applause]

The people of our two countries have made every effort possible to further blossom Korean-Chinese friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism continously by surmounting all sorts of hardships and trials. We feel [word indistinct] satisfied with the fact that the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship has been unwaveringly [kkotok opsi] consolidated and developed under all situations. [applause]

Korean-Chinese friendship is a solid and militant friendship full of vitality which has taken deep historic roots in the days of arduous joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors. It is an invincible and eternal friendship which has shared the same fate, joy, and sorrow at all times.

The communists and people of our two countries firmly waged, hand in hand, the protracted and arduous struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the common enemy, and achieved a historic victory in the cause of national liberation.

When the U.S. imperialists, prepossessed with the ambition to dominate the world, provoked the war of aggression in Korea after World War II, the Korean and Chinese people fought together in the same trench. We cannot repress our gratitude over the fact that, at a grave and arduous time when we waged the struggle determining the destiny of our fatherland, the Chinese people sent their volunteers to assist our people, upholding the banner of "Resist America, Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home, and Defend the Nation."

In the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the peoples of our two countries also closely supported and cooperated with each other under the principle of satisfying each other's needs. The Korean-Chinese friendship is a particular friendship between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms which is based on deep fraternity and (?trust). Precisely because of this, the Korean-Chinese friendship further shines.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai from the early days forged intimate relations and provided the everlasting foundation of Korean-Chinese friendship.

The visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to China and the visits of esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade (?Deng Xiaoping) to our country in the recent years provided a more brilliant milestone of Korean-Chinese friendship. [applause]

Our people are infinitely proud of the fact that the Korean-Chinese friendship jointly provided and fostered by the party and state leaders of the two countries of Korea and China has been outstandingly inherited and developed generation after generation. Indeed, the history of Korean-Chinese friendship is a proud one in which the people of the two countries have struggled together for their common cause as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms and have been victorious together. [applause]

Today, as the fraternal socialist countries in Asia, our two countries have carried out the joint struggle shoulder to shoulder, in order to achieve peace and victory in the socialist and communist cause.

The great Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the CPC, have built a new, lively socialist China on the wide land where exploitation and oppression were rampant and poverty and hunger prevailed in the past. With the 3d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as the occasion, China has entered a new turning point in its history, and the Chinese people have achieved stability and unity by surmounting difficulties lying on the road of advance.

Today, a lively and daily prospering and developing spirit is overflowing on the vast land of China. Firmly rallied around the CPC, the fraternal Chinese people are accelerating the material civilization construction and the spiritual civilization construction and are effecting new upsurges in all fields, including industry, agriculture, [word indistinct], science, and technology.

The Korean people rejoice, as over their own, over the great success that China, our fraternal neighbor, is registering by surmounting all sorts of difficulties lying on the road of its advance. [applause]

We sincerely pray that the Chinese people, upholding the decision of the 10th CPC Congress, will bring about a brilliant victory in the struggle to carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to realize their modernization, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. [applause]

The Chinese people are making positive efforts to restore Taiwan to the fatherland, to reunify China, and to protect peace in Asia and the world. The PRC is being matured and strengthened into a powerful peace force in Asia and is exerting great influence in international relations. We are sure that the Chinese party and Government will bring about greater successes in carrying out their independent and peace-loving foreign policy. [applause]

Today, the Korean revolution is developing onto a new higher level. Endlessly bright are the prospects for our people, who, while being united with a single ideology and will around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- presented at the Sixth Party Congress, are vigorously advancing toward the complete victory of socialism. [applause]

The organizational and ideological foundation of our party, the headquarters of the revolution, was hardened like a rock, and the leadership structure of the party was firmly and solidly established. [applause]

Because of the energetic and wise leadership of the party, new miracles and innovations are taking place on all fronts of socialist construction in our country; the appearance of the country has been renewed; and monumental creations are being successively erected. While accelerating revolution and construction, our people are persistently struggling to crush the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by the divisionists at home and abroad and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The main line that our party and the government of the republic have always maintained in the struggle to reunify the fatherland is to realize the reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves, independently, without any interference of foreign forces, on the basis of democratic principles, and in a peaceful way.

In accordance with this main line, our party and the government of the republic announced the three major principles for the reunification of the fatherland, and advanced the proposal for reunifying the fatherland by establishing the Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea, and the proposals for holding wide-ranging dialogue between the North and the South. Furthermore, they also proclaimed holding top-level talks between the North and the South. However, because of the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and to provoke a new war by the United States and the South Korean puppets, none of these reasonable lines and proposals of our party and the government of the republic has been realized.

The U.S. imperialists are strengthening forces of aggression in South Korea and its vicinity; are bringing in nuclear weapons and other modern war devices on a large scale; and are frantically conducting the "Team Spirit-86" exercise and other large-scale provocative war exercises in order to complete nuclear war preparations in this area. Because of this, the North-South dialogue, which had been arranged after a long lapse of time, was suspended. In accordance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the South Korean puppets frustrated the dialogue between the North and the South; are instilling a fever of a war against us; and are harshly suppressing, with guns and bayonets, the struggle of the South Korean people who rose up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy.

The United States and the South Korean military fascist clique are considering embarking on an adventure of war against us, if they cannot block the advance of the South Korean people, and are ready for combat at any time so that they can conduct operations involving invading and attacking the North. We strongly denounce the criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who are endlessly intensifying the situation on the Korean peninsula and leading the situation to the brink of war. [applause]

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will be easily spread into a nuclear war in the world sphere. Under present circumstances, in order to alleviate tension and to help promote an atmosphere for dialogue and negotiation, we recently advanced the proposal for holding talks among military authorities among us, the United States, and South Korea. We also advanced the peaceful proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Removing the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula and maintaining peace there is an important matter that is related not only to the destiny of the Korean people but also to peace and security in Asia and the world. The U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and a nuclear-free peace zone must be established on the Korean peninsula in order to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee solid peace there, and to achieve independence in and the peaceful reunification of the country. However, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea also opposed this peace proposal for no good reason. This more clearly shows that it is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are aggravating tension to the utmost in Korea, increasing the danger of war there, and blocking the peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the United States genuinely hopes for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea, it should withdraw from South Korea right away, taking along all the weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the desire of the world's peace-loving people and demands of the times, and respond to our reasonable peace proposals.

The United States should not instigate the persons in authority in South Korea to take the road to confrontation, to war, and to perpetual division with us. They should not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, and should not do anything that hinders the reunification of Korea.

The persons in authority in South Korea should look squarely at the trend of the times and should immediately abandon their foolish war dream to attack us in an illicit union with outside forces.

Our people's just struggle for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea is positively supported and sympathized with by the governments of the world's peace-loving countries and the world's progressive peoples. [applause] The Chinese party, Government, and people are now lending, as they have invariably in the past, active support and firm solidarity with our people's struggle for socialist construction and for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I am expressing deep gratitude to the Chinese party, Government, and the fraternal Chinese people for helping our people with blood during our fatherland liberation war by sending the volunteers, for giving our people a massive amount of aid during the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation, and for positively supporting and encouraging our people in their struggle for socialist construction and reunification of their fatherland even today. [applause] Comrades, Korea and China are close, fraternal neighbors whose mountains and rivers are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class allies who are linked to each other with inseparable blood ties. [applause]

Proceeding from the inherent nature of the socialist system itself, Korea and China are calling for peace, and the current situation requires that (? our two countries) further firmly consolidate the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This corresponds to the basic interests of our two countries' revolution as well as to the unanimous aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

The peoples of Korea and China will make a great contribution to promoting socialist construction in the two countries, to strengthening the socialist forces as a whole, and to defending peace in Asia and the world by discharging their duty assigned to them by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. [applause] Our people will as ever remain faithful to the end to their duty assigned to them by the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and will advance, struggling shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people on a single road of the sacred struggle for the victory of the peace, socialist, and communist cause. [applause]

Long live the perpetual friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Chinese people! [applause] Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance! [applause]

Jian Jiyun Addresses Rally

SK110354 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1126 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Speech by Tian Jiyun, head of the Chinese party and Government delegation on a visit to the DPRK, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and vice premier of the PRC State Council, at the central report meeting held on 10 July at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- recorded in Chinese with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] Respected Comrade O Chin-u, respected Comrade Kang Song-san, and dear comrades:

At the sincere invitation of the WPK and the DPRK Government, our Chinese party and Government delegation came to visit our close neighbor to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance together with the fraternal Korean people. From the moment we set foot on your beautiful land, we have been accorded wholehearted welcome and warm hospitality by the Korean comrades and are submerged in an atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Availing myself of this opportunity, in the name of the Chinese party and Government delegation I extend heartfelt gratitude to the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and Pyongyang citizens for having arranged this meeting. At the same time, I express my warmest congratulations and warm greetings to the WPK, the DPRK Government, and Korean people. [applause]

Twenty-five years ago today, our respected and beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song recorded a bright chapter in the history of relations between the two countries by jointly signing the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. [applause]

As has been indicated by practice over the past 25 years, this treaty has demonstrated a strong vitality, while overcoming the passage of a long time and the grave ordeals of a changing international situation. [applause]

Not only have the two parties and two countries of China and Korea promoted the relations between the two parties and two countries, but they have also played an important role in preserving peace in Asia and the world by strengthening unity, developing friendship, and by seriously cooperating with and helping each other in accordance with the spirit of the treaty. [applause]

The danger of war still exists today. However, it is possible to attain a relatively long-term peaceful phase through struggle because peace-preserving forces have grown greatly in Asia and the world.

The peoples of the two countries of China and Korea who underwent important (?national) sacrifices to oppose alien aggression and to defend their national peace have deeply realized the value of peace through their own practical experience.

The grand socialist construction in our two countries also calls for a long-term, stable, and peaceful international environment. To this end, our two countries are enforcing a diplomatic policy of sovereignty and independence and are giving all their energies to the holy cause of preserving peace in Asia and the world, all out of consideration for the interests of their own peoples and the world's peoples. Our firm stand and sincere acts are firmly linked to the movement of peoples in various countries to attain peace through struggle and have become a strong force and an important element on behalf of peace and stability and stability in this region. [applause]

Over the past years, the WPK and the government of the republic have put forward many reasonable proposals to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The series of important proposals you have advanced for the holding of the North-South dialogue and tripartite talks, for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, for halting military exercises, and for the holding of the (?tripartitie) talks between military authorities are widely regarded as important proposals and widely supported by the international community.

In particular, the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which called on both North and South to achieve reunification on the basis of mutual recognition of and toleration for each other's ideologies and systems illuminated the direction and ways for an independent and peaceful reunification and it has reflected the unanimous aspirations of all the Korean people. [applause]

When Korea's cause of reunification is realized, it will not only bring an end to the protracted national division and the suffering of the separated blood relatives, but it will also achieve a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and will be of help to peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

As a close neighbor and comrade-in-arms of the DPRK, China is paying deep attention to the situation on the Korean peninsula and will invariably and firmly support your just stand and all of your reasonable proposals. [applause]

We hope that the United States and the South Korean side will do something useful to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, to resume North-South dialogue, and to realize tripartite talks by actively responding to these proposals. No force can stop the reunification of Korea because it is a trend of the times and an aspiration of the people. [applause]

Dear comrades, the heroic Korean people are carrying out the cause of socialist construcition while at the same time struggling to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country. They are continuously attaining new successes. With their wise resources and with their two studious hands, the Korean people have given a new beautiful look to their beautiful rivers and mountains. Pyongyang, the capital city which has been erected out of the ruins of war, is beautiful and majestic. A spirit of accelerating construction prevails throughout the whole country.

The Chinese party, Government, and people always pay attention to the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and sincerely rejoice over all of the successes you have achieved. [applause]

We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people greater successes in the course of realizing the targets of the 10 major prospective goals under the leadership of their own great leader President Kim Il-song and the WPK. [applause]

The Korean people also are paying great attention to China's cause of construciton. From this podium I can tell you comrades with joy that the CPC members and Chinese people are vigorously marching toward the targeted goals of revitalizing China and of building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of correct lines, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. [applause]

By not wavering and invariably enforcing a series of reform policies and policies of opening to the outside world, we have been pushing ahead a continual, stable, and harmonious development of the Chinese economy in the socialist orbit. And through a sovereign, independent, and peaceful foreign policy, we are ensuring a smooth progress in the construction cause. This is the fundamental policy of our country.

We have already completed the Sixth 5-Year Plan successfully. The overall reform project on the economic system accenting the cities has wonderfully began and is now being pushed ahead with intensity. Changes that are worth rejoicing over are taking place in such varous fields as politics, economy, science, technology, and culture. The Seventh 5-Year Plan for our country's national economy and social development adopted at the recent Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress will pave new foundations for future development.

What I would like to specifically stress at this point is the fact that the Korean party, Government, and people are lending their valuable support to and solidarity with our country's revolution and construction and struggle for peacefully reunifying the mainland and Taiwan. In this regard, I am extending deep thanks to you. [applause]

Dear comrades, the two countries of China and Korea are linked to each other by mountains and rivers and the peoples of China and Korea are like real brothers. We shed our blood together during the past (revolutionary) war and our common ideals and exploits have linked us to each other more solidly in today's peaceful construction. We should make efforts to especially value and to develop this revolutionary friendship. [applause]

Thanks to the many recent, kind meetings between the leaders of our two countries, deep and close friendly feelings between us have further developed. Mutual exchange and cooperation in various fields are strengthening with each passing day and are achieving new successes without interruption.

Marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, we wish that the development of Chinese-Korean friendship will be as perpertual as the blue water in the Amnok River and as firm as the rocks on the Mt Kumgang. [applause]

Long live the great friendship between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of China and Korea! [applause]

Long live the studious and brave Korean people! [applause]

PRC DELEGATION ENGAGED IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

View Song Performance

SK110524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Chinese delegations now attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance appreciated a song and dance performance Thursday evening at Mansudae Art Theatre.

Invited to see the performance were the Chinese party and Government delegation headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and other Chinese delegations and friendship visiting group.

Kye Ung-tae, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administrative Council, who are alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other senior officials and working people in the city saw the performance with the guests.

The performers put on stage the chorus "We Will Go Along One Road Forever" and the Chinese song "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China," the men's group singing "Going for the Harvest," the bass solo of the Chinese song "Great Production of the Army and People," the dance "Enjoying the Moon" and other pieces, which well depicted the noble spiritual world, revolutionary optimistic life and traditional customs of the two peoples.

In "Song fo Korea-China Friendship and Solidarity" the Grand People's Study House and Tiananmen were projected on the backdrop and the performers danced in national costumes of the two countries. It powerfully demonstrated the Korean people's revolutionary will to glorify forever through generations the Korea-China friendship sealed in blood in the struggle against the common enemy. The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

Visit Mangyondae

SK120450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The Chinese party and Government delegation headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, now attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance visited Mangyongdae Friday.

It was accompanied by Kye Ung-Tae, alternate member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other senior officials.

The guests were briefed on the revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while attentively looking at the historical mementoes preserved in his old home.

Concluding the visit, head of the delegation Tian Jiyun left a note reading "May Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, enjoy good health and a long life."

The delegation inspected the Grand People's Study House in the afternoon.

The guests went round reading, lecture, music and other rooms and expressed deep admiration at the study house wonderfully built as a grand seat of all-people study.

They went up to the balcony and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang.

See Gymnastic Display

SK120457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" was performed by 50,000 Pyongyang school youth and children at Kim Il-song Stadium Friday for the Chinese delegations attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present there on invitation were the Chinese party and Government delegation headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of State Council, other Chinese delegations and guests and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Seeing the display with the guests were Kye Ung-tae, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, who are alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

The performers vividly depicted the immortal exploits made by the Chinese people's volunteers in helping the Korean people at the cost of their blood on the Korean front under the banner of "Resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" in the difficult period of the Korean people's fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in their struggle to realize four modernizations and reunify the whole land of China by having Taiwan returned to the motherland under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

In the epilogue, the performers well showed the Korean people's unshakable will to keep in bloom forever through generations the great Korea-China friendship forged in a protracted revolutionary struggle.

Beautiful canvases of friendship and solidarity and the slogans "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live the indestructible blood-sealed friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" and "Let us keep in bloom through generations the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship!" were inscribed on the background while the performers in national costumes of the two countries danced to the tune of Chinese songs.

The mass gymnastic display was acclaimed by the spectators for its high ideological and artistic value, discipline and high sports technique.

MEDALS AWARDED TO MEMBERS OF PRC DELEGATIONS

SK120524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- Orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were awarded to the members of the Chinese delegations attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

An awarding ceremony was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Friday.

Present there were Yim Chun-chu, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Also present were the Chinese party and Government delegation and other Chinese delegations attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and Chinese guests.

A decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee was read out and Vice-President Yim Chun-chu awarded orders and medals to the members of the delegations.

The Order of National Flag First Class was awarded to Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of State Council, the Freedom and Independence Order First Class to Xu Huizi, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Friendship Order First Class to Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the CPC, Zhao Xiu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, China, Bai Lichen, vice-governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, China, and Huang Shiming, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and orders and medals to other members of the delegations and Chinese Embassy officials in Pyongyang.

WPK ARRANGES BANQUET FOR PRC DELEGATION

SK111527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang Jul 11 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of July 11 at the People's Palace of Culture on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present at the banquet were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Premier of the Administration Council, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Kye Ung-tae, Chong Chu-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Present there on invitation were the party and government delegation of China headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and other Chinese delegations and guests and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Premier Kang Song-san and Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun made speeches at the banquet.

The banquet passed in an atmosphere overflowing with fraternal friendship.

Kang Song-gan Banquet Speech

SK120654 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Premier of the Administration Council, at a 11 July banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade, we are very pleased to gather here with the friendship envoys of the Chinese people who are visiting our country to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance together with our people. With their authorization, I speak in the name of the WPK Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, and the Korean people as I warmly welcome [yolyolhi huanyong hada] the PRC party and government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and vice-premier of the State Council.

The visit to our country by the high-level Chinese party and Government delegation makes the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance more significant and serves as great encouragement to our people. The conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and China was an epochal event in consolidating and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples sealed in blood on the road of struggle against a common enemy.

We are satisfied with the fact that over the past 25 years, the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has made a great contribution to accelerating the cause of socialism in the two countries, to strengthening world socialist forces, and to defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korea-China friendship is an indestructible militant friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who closely support and cooperate with each other, devoting everything, while sharing life and death and weal and woe in times of difficulty or joy and in times of war or peace.

The Korean and Chinese people have long cherished a firm revolutionary sense of obligation as class brothers and reliable allies in the common struggle against aggression and subordination by imperialism. We are proud that Korea-China friendship has sunk deep roots and is constantly being carried forward and developed with the passage of time by the party and state leaders of the two countries.

The China visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korea visit by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping in recent years have demonstrated more clearly the greatness and indestructibility of the Korea-China friendship.

The Korea-China friendship has developed and strengthened as an example of proletarian internationalism, not shaking in any storm. Today our two countries are vigorously accelerating socialist construction shoulder to shoulder as reliable class allies standing firmly together as close brothers in eastern Asia.

We rejoice that China is registering a great upsurge in socialist construction and greeting a new historic turning point since the third plenary meeting of the 11th party Central Committee. Today the great Chinese people under the seasoned leadership of the CPC are registering shining successes in their endeavors to realize the four modernizations and build a highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power. We warmly hail the steady development and prosperity of China, our rear, and express full support to and firm solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people in their struggle to have Taiwan returned to the motherland, reunify the whole of China, and defend world peace.

Our people are convinced that the fraternal Chinese people, closely rallied around the CPC, will experience greater achievements in their efforts to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the CPC.

Today the Korean people are effecting continuous innovations and advance in the struggle to expedite complete victory in socialism in firm unity with the party Central Committee headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party with its firm organizational and ideological foundation, our people are vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and foresee a brighter future. We are strenuously struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation by smashing the two Koreas plot of the enemy.

Although a war may break out at any moment in our country and large obstacles lie along the road of national reunification owing to the ceaseless arms build-up and the heightening of tension by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, our people will achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail with the concerted efforts of the entire nation and with the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the Chinese party, Government, and people for having helped our people at the cost of blood by sending volunteers during the rigorous fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, giving much assistance to our people during the period of difficlt post-war rehabilitation, and now actively supporting and encouraging our just struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

It is our party's unshakable policy and our people's rock-firm will to consolidate and develop forever the great Korea-China friendship which was established based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and which was firmly consolidated by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The Korean people who always value friendship with the Chinese people will, as always, make every effort to bring to a new higher state the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and relations of class alliance between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

At this gathering, where fraternal friendship is overflowing, I propose a toast to the immortal and everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people; to the prosperty of the PRC; to durable peace in Asia and in the world; to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of the respected Comrade Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun; to the good health of all the Chinese guests, and to the good health of all comrades present here.

Tian Jiyun Banquet Speech

SK120802 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Speech by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and head of the Chinese party and Government delegation, at a banquet arranged by the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government on the evening of 11 July at the People's Cultural Palace to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- read by announcer]

[Text] On such a felicitous day marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, our two countries are holding a series of celebrations in an atmosphere that overflows with feelings of fraternal friendship.

At the invitation of the WPK and DPRK Government, the Chinse party and Government delegation has come to visit its fraternal neighbor and is being accorded a warm welcome in celebrations arranged by the Korean side. We are very happy about this and greatly honored by it.

On behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, I extend sincere congratulations and warm greetings to the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people. Also, I pay noble respect to President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people. Again availing myself of this opportunity, I extend heartfelt thanks to the WPK and the Korean Government for having warmly invited us, warmly welcomed us, and according us extreme hospitality.

The signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship Cooperation, and Mutual Assistnce was an event of great significance in the history of Chinese-Korean friendship. Over the past 25 years, this treaty has not only played a very important role in strengthening and developing the great friendship and close cooperation sealed in blood between the people of the two countries, it has also had great impact on preserving the security of the two countries and peace in Asia and the world.

Whenever we look back upon the course of the past 25 years since the signing of the treaty, we naturally come to think of the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people, the late Comrade Mao Zedong, the respected and beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai, and other age-old leaders of the two countries. Not only have they achieved great exploits in providing and consolidating the Chinese-Korean friendship, they have also paved firm foundations for the uninterrupted strenghening and development of the Chinese-Korean friendly and cooperative relations.

During recent years, the leaders of our two parties and two countries have uplifted this friendship and cooperation onto a new stage to further deeply develop them through their many kind meetings. Exchange and cooperation between China and Korea in various fields of politics, economy, and culture have increased in number, diversified their forms, expanded their scope, and enriched their substances as compared to those of 25 years ago. Friendly relations have been established in all major fields of the two sides; either agreements or protocols on exchange and cooperation have been signed in many fields concerned, and the volume of personnel exchange has also been increased to many times what it was.

China and Korea have further strengthened cooperation between the two countries concerning jointly developing and using the Amnok and Tuman Rivers. Not only have these two rivers firmly linked our two countries with friendly ties, they have also contributed to providing happiness for the people of the two countries for generations to come.

The people of China and Korea are vigorously pushing ahead with the development of the socialist construction cause in the two countries, while always learning from and helping each other, meeting each other's needs, and supplementing each other in friendly exchange and cooperation in various fields. As a result of uninterrupted development in economic construction and other works of various fields in our two countries, the potential and possibility to further expand exchange and cooperation between the two sides is increasing.

We have seen with joy the great successes your country has achieved in socialist construction and changes worth rejoicing are being wrought in your country. You are also actively broadening foreign relations and strengthening exchange and cooperation with various other countries.

The Chinese people pay great attention to the fraternal Korean people's struggle and construction cause and are greatly encouraged by all of your victories and successes. We warmly congratulate you on your successes with deep affection as your comrades and comrades-in-arms and most sincerely wish the Korean people a bright future.

Sympathizing with and supporting each other in the cause of achieving national reunification and preserving peace in Asia and the world is another embodiment of the spirit of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two countries. We are always grateful to the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people for lending valuable solidarity with and support for the Chinese people's cause to achieve peaceful reunification of the mainland with Taiwan.

The Chinese party, Government, and people consider it their obliged internationalist duty to consistently support the Korean people's just struggle to defend national independence against foreign aggression and to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The WPK and Korean Government have put forward many constructive proposals and initiatives to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, to promote the North-South dialogue, and the achieve reunification of the North and South.

The Chinese party, Government, and people strongly support the just stand and reasonable proposals of the Korean party and Government and will make every possible effort of its own in this direction.

Dear comrades, common ideals and faith have firmly linked us to each other. We are convinced that the great Chinese-Korean friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalist principle will, without fail, develop forever from generation to generation, overcoming all sorts of grave difficulties no matter what storms may confront the world.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance: To the great friendship and close unity between the people of the two countries of China and Korea; to the prosperity and flourishing of the DPRK; and to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of the respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il; to the good health of Comrades O Chin-u and Kang Song-san; and to the good health of various other comrades who here with us!

KIM Il-SONG RECEIVES PRC PARTY DELEGATION

SK121548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song Saturday received the Chinese party and Government delegation headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-premier of the State Council, on a visit to Korea to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present there were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Hyon Chun-kuk director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chung-Il, first vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk; Kang Chong-mo, vice-minister of Foreign Trade; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented to President Kim Il-song a gift in the name of members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and a gift of the delegation.

President Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for the guests.

KPA UNIT HOSTS GATHERING FOR PRC DELEGATION

SK160900 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] A gathering between the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and vice premier of the State Council, which is participating in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusions of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and the soldiers of a KPA Unit to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs was held this morning.

The flags of Korea and China were hung side by side at the gathering site. Also hung at the site were slogans reading "Long live the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance!" and Long live the invicible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of Korea and China!"

The members of the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and vice premier of the State Council; Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country; and staffers of the PRC Embassy were present at the gathering.

Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Chung-kuk, KPK colonel general; Kim Yong-sop, vice minister of Foreign Affairs; Kang Chong-mo, vice minister of Foreign Trade, and other functionaries concerned were present at the gathering with soldiers of the KPA unit.

When the friendship envoy of the fraternal Chinese people arrived at the gathering site amid welcoming music, participants in the gathering warmly welcomed the envoy, and female soldiers presented bouquets of flowers to the guests.

At the gathering, KPA Colonel General Chon Mun-uk spoke first.

[Begin recording] Today, we are gathered here with pleasure for a meaningful meeting with the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council, which is on a visit to our country to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

As we have gathered here with the friendship envoy of the Chinese party and people, our intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers, we emotionally look back on those days which the people of Korea and China shared fates, joys, and sorrows in the struggle against the common enemy, and overcame mountains of trails together.

The communists and revolutionary people of Korea and China, with arms in their hands under the banner of the anti-Japanese struggle, waged a prolonged bloody struggle against their common enemy, the Japanese imperialists, and, during this course, became class brothers and the closet comrades-in-arms, firmly linked with blood relations which can never be severed.

The invincible vitality of the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the people and armies of Korea and China was more brilliantly displayed during our people's just fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists. [end recording]

He said that the Chinese party, Government, and people, faithful to their revolutionary duty, helped our people's just struggle with blood during the fatherland liberation war, during which severe battles were fought to shape the destiny of our people.

He said that the friendship and unity between the people of the two countries have been further strengthened and developed since the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and that the vitality of the treaty has been clearly displayed in the beautiful garden of Korean-Chinese friendship.

He went to add: [Begin recording] We express deep gratitude to the fraternal Chinese people for the active support and encouragement which they have given to our people's just struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Today the revolutionary tasks of the people and armies of Korea and China and the prevailing situation demand that the militant friendship and unity between the people and armies of our two countries be strengthened more than ever. The great Korean-Chinese friendship, upheld by the people of Korea and China, will shine endlessly as times passes and will last forever. Long live the invincible militant comradeship [u-ui], friendship, and unity sealed in blood between the people and armies of Korea and China! [applause] [end recording]

Xu Huizi, member of the Chinese PLA, spoke next. He said that he conveys the greetings of the soldiers of the Chinese PLA to the soldiers of the KPA unit. He extended his congratulations for the great success which the soldiers of the unit have won in the struggle to implement the self-defense military line of the WPK.

He went on to add: [Begin recording in Chinese with superimposed Korean translation] Comrades: The people and armies of China and Korea have shared fates, joys, and sorrows in the prolonged struggle against the foreign aggressors and established deep militant friendship by supporting and helping one another.

The traditional friendship between us is being ceaselessly strengthened and developed with each passing day in the struggle to defend the security of our countries, build socialism, and achieve the reunification of the countries, and in the cause of preserving peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people and PLA are directing deep interest to and are firmly supporting the just struggle of the Korean people and KPA to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Some time ago the KPA Supreme Command, in its information, proposed the holding of the talks between military authorities of the North side of Korea, the United States, and the South side of Korea. This new initiative by the KPA Supreme Command is of significance for creating a favorable atmosphere and conditions to eliminate military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and to resume the North-South dialogue. The DPRK Government has also proposed to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and peace zone. As your comrades-in-arms, brothers, and comrades, we are firmly support your just stand and all your initiatives to preserve peace. [applause]

Comrades: We are endlessly proud of the great friendship sealed in blood between the people and armies of China and Korea. In the future, in any storms, the people and armies of China and Korea will firmly unite in accordance with the spirit of the Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, will help one another, and will make all efforts to defend the security of our two countries and peace in Asia and the world. [applause] [end recording]

PRC AMBASSADOR HOSTS BANQUET FOR DELEGATION

SK160746 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] On the evening of 12 July, Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country, arranged a banquet in his embassy for the visiting Chinese party and government delegation. Invited to this banquet were Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Adminsitrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee; Hyon Chun-kuk, department chief of the WPK Central Committee Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Committee; Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Kwon Min-chun, deputy department chief of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Colonel Genral Pak Chung-kuk; Han Pong-ku, director of the General Work Bureau of the Diplomatic Corps; Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sok; Vice Foreign Trade Minister Kang Chong-no; and functionaries from the sectors concerned.

Participating in the banquet were members of the delegation led by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary for the secretariat of the Party Central Committee, and vice premier of the Stage Council, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in our country. Comrade Tian Jiyun spoke at the banquet. Comrade Kye Ung-tae then spoke. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tian Embassy Banquet Speech

SK140652 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Speech by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council, and leader of the visiting Chinese party and Government delegation, at a banquet arranged by Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to the DPRK, at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang in connection with the visit to the DPRK by the Chinese party and Government delegation — read by announcer]

[Text] Respected comrades, The Chinese party and Government delegation will return home tomorrow after concluding its unforgettable visit. Entertaining feelings of regretful parting, we have invited our Korean comrades to our embassy to extend farewell greetings and to express thanks to them for treating us to warm hospitality for several days.

Even though we have stayed only a short period of time, we spent those days very joyously thanks to the careful organization of events by the WPK and the government. Our visit has been very successful. Our Korean comrades have carried out much excellent work to arrange functions to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea. We are very satisfied with this. In particular, despite his busy schedule, Comrade President Kim Il-song has met with members of the delegation, invited them to a dinner party, and talked with us for a very long time in a very warm and friendly manner, thus giving us a particularly deep impression. All comrades of our delegation consider this a great honor, and are happy because of this. Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks for this to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the WPK, the Korean Government, and all of the Korean comrades, who greeted us.

During our visit, we spent days in the sea of China-Korea friendship. Both in Pyongyang and Nampo, we have received ardent welcome from the Korean people as if we were their real brothers. They expressed the Korean people's deep feelings of friendship toward the Chinese people in various ways. Such fraternal friendship of comradeship and comrades-in-arms made us firmly believe that the great friendship cultivated in blood between the people of China and Korea has deeply taken root in the hearts of the people of the two countries, that no force can destroy it, that it will be inherited and developed generation after generation, and that it will shine forever.

During our visit, we witnessed many successes you have attained in socialist construction. The magnificent buildings in Pyongyang, the fresh appearance of the city, and the large-scale Nampo lockgate demonstrated the wisdom and talent of the diligent and courageous Korean people and showed the great success attained by the Korean people in socialist construction by displaying the fighting spirit of self-reliance. We sincerely wish you new, greater success in the future.

Bearing in their minds the Korean people's feelings of deep friendship toward the Chinese people, the Chinese party and Government delegation will return home. We will convey the Korean people's feelings of fraternal friendship to the broad strata of the Chinese people without fail.

It is the unshakable policy of the CPC and Chinese Government to continuously consolidate and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Korea. I firmly believe that through our joint effort, Chinese-Korean friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will demonstrate stronger vitality with the passage of time, promote socialist construction in the two countries, and continuously contribute to preserving peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the great friendship cultivated in blood btween the people of China and Korea; to the prosperity and development of the DPRK; to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il; and to the good health of the Korean comrades present here.

Kye Ung-tae Speaks

SK160343 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Speech by Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at a 13 July banquet hosted by Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to the DPRK, at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang on the conclusion of the visit to the DPRK by a PRC party and Government delegation led by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and vice premier of the PRC State Council -- read by announcer]

[Text] First, I would like to express my deep gratitude to you for arranging this occasion overflowing with friendly feelings, kindly inviting us, and making an excellent speech just now in connection with the departure of the Chinese party and Government delegation that has participated in the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

With the participation of the Chinese party and Government delegation and other Chinese delegations in the celebrations held in our country on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the celebrations have been held with great magnificence. A great contribution has been made to further strengthening the relations of alliance as class brothers between the peoples of Korea and China.

Because the great leader received the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun and because the dear leader comrades instructed how to arrange the event well, the celebrations could be observed with greater significance and greater splendor. Throughout the entire process of the celebrations, we strongly demonstrated once again that the peoples of Korea and China are full of firm resolve to wage an eternal struggle together as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause. The great Korea-China friendship formed and efflorescing in the blaze of the arduous and difficult revolutionary struggle is a lasting and indestructible militant friendship that cannot be destroyed as long as the warm hearts of the peoples of our two countries continue beating.

Our people warmly greeted the friendly mission of the fraternal Chinese people with feelings of real flesh and blood and promoted the feelings of friendship. The welcome shown by our people to the comrades of the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun is the expression of their resolve to wage an eternal struggle together as class brothers, remaining faithful to the revolutionary fidelity and duty and overcoming fierce hardships.

We are satisfied that the Chinese party and Government have added great significance to the celebrations held in our country, and have enabled us to commemorate this day with grandeur together with the high-level party and government delegation and other delegations they have sent. During their stay in our country, the Chinese comrades expressed their wholehearted support for and firm solidarity with our people's just cause of the socialist construction of the country and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, from the Chinese people's revolutionary friendship toward the Korean people and their fidelity as class comrades-in-arms. This support given us by the Chinese comrades encourages our people with faith and courage and affords them great strength of encouragement.

Through the meetings and events with the Chinese comrades, we came to be better aware of the lively spirit of the Chinese people accelerating the socialist modernization construction of the country, firmly uniting around the CPC. Our people enthusiastically hope that the fraternal Chinese people will brilliantly carry out the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and the National People's Congress under the wise leadership of the CPC so that they can convert China at an early date into a modernized and highly civilized socialist power.

Our people will always highly value Korean-Chinese friendship. This friendship is being solidified and developed based on the special initimate friendship between the great leader and the dear leader comrade and the Chinese leaders. Our people will continue to make every effort in the future to solidify and develop it continuously from generation to generation.

We hope that Comrade Tian Jiyun, upon his return home, will convey to the fraternal Chinese people the desire and militant greetings of our people who intend to solidify and develop the relations of class alliance continuously and to struggle together in the future on the basis of the duty stipulated in the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Finally, on this occasion where the feelings of friendship are overflowing, I propose a toast to the immortal revolutionary friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China; to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and Comrade Li Xiannian; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the health of the respected Comrade Tian Jiyun; and to the health of the comrades who are present here.

KIM CHONG-IL PRESENTED GIFT BY PRC DELEGATION

SK130848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the name of the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, on a visit to Korea handed the gift to an official concerned.

RALLY HELD IN NAMPO CITY TO HONOR PRC DELEGATION

SK140149 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A Nampo City mass rally to welcome the Chinese party and Government delegation was held today at the Nampo Stadium in Nampo City. At the rally site were some 50,000 working people of all strata, youths, and students who gathered with flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers in their hands, cherishing in their hearts the joy of the goodwill envoys of the Chinese people, who are comrades-in-arms forged in blood, and class brothers.

Placed in the forefront of the rally site were the slogans, "Long live the glorious WPK" and "Long live the great CPC."

Seen at the rally site were also the placards which read "We warmly welcome the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun," "Long live the invincible and militant solidarity forged in blood between the people of the two countries of Korea and China," "Long live the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance," "We warmly congratulate the success attained by the Chinese people in implementing the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress," "We warmly congratulate the success attained by the Chinese people in their socialist modernization program", "Let us inherit and develop the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation," "The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking nuclear weapons along with them, and "Let us struggle for the solid peace and security of the world." Also placed in the rally site were drawings depicting Korean-Chinese friendship.

The flags for our country and China and other red banners were vigorously flying in the rally.

Present on the rostrum were Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee; Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of Nampo City Party Committee and chairman of Nampo City People's Committee; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; Kim Yong-sop, vice foreign minister; (Pang Chong-mo), vice foreign trade minister; other functionaries concerned; and responsible functionaries of local party, government, administrative, and economic organs and local public organizations.

Also present on the rostrum were members of the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council. Present on the rostrum was Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country. [passage omitted]

Pak Sung-il Rally Speech

SK150436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Speech by Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the Nampo City Party Committee and chairman of the Nampo City People's Committee, at a mass rally held in Nampo City on 13 July to welcome the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Tian Jiyun -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Tian Jiyun, dear Chinese guests, and comrades: Today, we have gathered at this place with the great joy of meeting with the Chinese comrades, our intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms, who have come to our country to attend the commemorative functions marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

We, Nampo citizens, who have greeted the goodwill envoys of the revolutionary Chinese people at a time when the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship forged in blood is flowering and developing with each passing day, are now seething with a festive atmosphere. At this rally site where revolutionary fraternity and feeling of friendship are overflowing, I, on behalf of all of the working people and citizens in Nampo City, warmly welcome members of the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council. [applause] I also extend, through you, the warm greetings of our working people and citizens in Nampo City to the fraternal Chinese People. [applause]

Today, our working people in Nampo City are significantly celebrating, together with the fraternal Chinese friends, the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our two countries was an epochal event that has strengthened and developed the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged in blood between the Korean and Chinese people onto a new stage, and it is also an expression of the firm determination of the people of the two countries to cooperate and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the realization of the socialist cause.

In retrospect, the entire period up to date since the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was concluded has been the significant days during which the people of our two countries have further deepened the friendship and duty as revolutionary comrads-in-arms, have constantly consolidated and developed friendship and solidarity, and have struggled together, supporting and cooperating with each other on the single road of the revolution.

The people of the two countries of Korea and China have deepened the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation under any complicated circumstances by understanding and supporting each other under the principles of friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect. Thus, they have consolidated and developed the socialist system and have firmly defended the gains of socialism from the infringement by the class enemies.

Life has clearly proven that the treaty accords with the interests and peace of the people of the two countries. It has vigorously encouraged the socialist revolution and construction in our two countries, and has greatyly contributed to opposing imperialism and to preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world. [applause]

We feel very safisfied with this and are greatly proud of having the great Chinese people as our intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable allies. In the future, too, we will further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Chinese people in all fields, based on the treaty of friendship concluded between the two countries of Korea and China.

Today, the Chinese people's revolutionary cause is vigorously advancing on a new developing stage. The fraternal Chinese people, who have won victory in their protracted revolutionary struggle under the correct leadership of the CPC, have achieved great successes in the struggle to implement the socialist modernization program set forth at the 12th Party Congress by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and by surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials lying on the road of advance. [applause]

In particular, since the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, rapid development, and the country's stability and unity have been firmly achieved in China in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- and various nationalities in China are vigorously advancing [word indistinct]. Today, the Chinese people are vigorously accelerating socialist modernization construction with great ambition and firm faith in victory by firmly uniting and exerting themselves in accordance with the blueprint unfolded by the national conference of representatives of the CPC.

The Chinese people's desire to build China into a highly civilized, highly democratic, modern, and powerful socialist state is blossoming on the land of China today as a reality. The old China where exploitation and oppression were rampant and the people suffered from poverty and hunger has vanished forever and the appearance of a tremendous new socialist China has emerged on the wide land of China today.

All of the changes and the majestic reality taking place on the land of China today vividly show that the line and policies of the CPC are correct and in accord with the specific situation of the Chinese revolution and the interests of the Chinese people. [applause]

Our Nampo citizens greatly rejoice over all successes registered in China and warmly congratulate the fraternal Chinese people for all successes registered by them. [applause]

It is the unanimous desire of the Chinese people to reunify the entire country by recovering Taiwan. The CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people have made constant efforts to return Taiwan to the fatherland under the pattern of one-country-two-systems.

The Chinese people have actively struggled to preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world and have greatly influenced the development of the international situation.

Thanks to the tested leadership of the leading group of the CPC, great changes have taken place in the life of the Chinese people and the Chinese revolution is vigorously advancing today. [applause]

We, Nampo citizens, sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to accelerate the socialist modernization construction, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and the National Conference of Party Delegates, and to reunify the whole country by recovering Taiwan under the correct leadership of the CPC. [applause]

You have visited our country at a time when our people and the working people in Nampo City are vigorously accelerating the labor struggle to complete the annual quota with the spirit of having fulfilled ahead of schedule the quota for the first half of the year under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Our working people in Nampo City have successfully completed rice transplanting and young corn transplanting despite the unfavorable weather conditions and are seething with the weeding battle now. They are also constantly creating new miracles in the industrial field.

Not long ago, we declared to the world the historic completion of the construction of Nampo lockgate, a great monument of the era of the Workers' Party, amid great excitement and joy throughout the country. The Nampo lockgate, which was brilliantly built on the 20-ri rough sea of the west coast in accordance with the far-sighted plan of our party, is the great creative structure built from our own design, our own technology, our own materials, and our own efforts. The Nampo lockgate, which will be handed down forever together with the history of our party, is a precious asset which guarantees the prosperity and development of the fatherland and its brilliant future and will greatly contribute to developing the economy of the country and to improving the welfare of our people.

Our Nampo City, which has made rapid progress in all fields under the sunshine of chuche, has been turned into a people's paradise, a better place to live in, and a mighty industrial city with mighty heavy and light industries and socialist farm villages. All changes taking place in our Nampo City along with the prosperity, grandeur, and development of our fatherland, are entirely a brilliant result of the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

The working people and citizens in our Nampo City are filled with the firm determination to effect new miracles and innovations in socialist construction by more frimly rallying around the party in the future, too, as in the past, and by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural — under the tested leadership of the party, while upholding the militant tasks elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his 1986 New Year address and the decision of the 11th plenary session of the 6th WPK Central Committee.

Comrades, the prevailing situation demands that the people of our two countries further strengthen their traditional relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Today's situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia is very tense, and the danger of a new war is growing with each passing day.

In accordance with its policy of emphasizing Asia, the United States has not only reinforced its armed forces of aggression in and around its strategically important area of South Korea, but has also introduced various types of modern war equipment, including nuclear weapons, into these areas. The United States is also scheming to form a new military bloc in these areas and is staging various types of war exercises there every day.

In South Korea today, there are some 40,000 U.S. forces armed with the latest-type lethal weapons and more than 1 million puppet army troops. Along with this, some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types have been deployed there. This year alone, the United States staged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest in scale in history, in South Korea, mobilizing some 200,000 military troops and numerous modern war equipment. It has openly declared that it will further accelerate war preparations in the future in South Korea.

The armed forces confronting each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between have reached the highest level since the past Korean war, and such a military confrontation has reached a most serious stage. The United States and South Korea have deployed their armed forces in the forward area along the Military Demarcation Line and have increased their mobility. They have also reinforced their nuclear war capability and have sharply increased the combat capability of their special commando units. Along with this, new type military equipment, including missiles, rocket launchers, tanks, armored vehicles, and F-16 fighter bombers, as well as new military units have been deployed in South Korea. Their military troops' combat preparations have been stepped up. At the same time, various measures for mobilizing the U.S. armed forces in the U.S. mainland and the Asian and Pacific region into the Korean front have been stepped up. Such being the situation, on the Korean peninsula where the vast armed forces are in sharp confrontation, a tense situation, in which a war may break out as a result of an accidental happening, is prevailing today.

If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will become a nuclear war and will expand outside the boundaries of Korea. The danger of war on the Korean peninsula should be removed and the tension prevailing there should be rapidly alleviated. As has been widely known to the world, the government of the republic has made every possible effort to alleviate tension and to resolve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiations.

In this year alone, following its repeated clarification of the need to hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea in an effort to resolve the basic problems in the achievement of the peaceful reunification of Korea, the government of our republic repeatedly advanced a series of new peace proposals to alleviate tension and to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula, and to open a phase favorable for its peaceful reunification.

However, the United States and the South Korean authorities have accepted none of these proposals and, instead, are advancing toward the road of aggravating tension under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This vividly proves that the clamoring about dialogue and alleviation of tension by the United States and the South Korean authorities is a lie and that they are in fact pursuing the policy of aggression and war.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should not adhere to the anachronistic act of clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, of aggravating tension, and of seeking a war using the nonexistent threat of southward invasion as an excuse, but should respond to our peace-loving proposals and initiatives.

To alleviate tention and to prevent war on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. forces should be withdrawn from South Korea. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces remain in South Korea, tension on the Korean peninsula cannot be alleviated nor can the danger of war be removed. Our people, who treasure national sovereignty more preciously than life, will never tolerate the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists who have trampled underfoot our people's sovereignty and who have hindred reunification by occupying South Korea illegally and by perpetrating the policy of aggression and war.

The United States should look straight at the firm will of the Korean people to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. It should no longer perpetrate the act of abetting the South Korean puppets to follow its two Koreas plot, and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. The independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the unanimous aspiration of all of the Korean people and the demand of the peace-loving people of the world.

Today, the Chinese people have extended firm solidarity to our people's cause of reunifying the country. China has extended active support and sympathy to our just initiatives for peace and peaceful reunification. These include the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for holding tripartite talks, the proposal for holding parliamentary talks, and various other measures to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula. China has made efforts for their realization.

Our people will smash the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad and achieve the sacred cause of national reunification without fail amid the active support and encouragement of the fraternal Chinese people, the people of the socialist countries, and the peace-loving people of the world.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the fraternal Chinese people for their sincere assistance to our people during the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation in the past and for their active support and encouragement of today to our people's struggle for the country's socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

Comrades, Korea and China are close neighbors linked by a river. The Korean and Chinese people are intimate comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have struggled together, shoulder to shoulder, against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The people of the two countries of Korea and China have forged the unbreakable militant ties of friendship through the arduous and protracted course of struggle and have always supported and cooperated with each other.

The friendship between the people of the two countries of Korea and China is an invincible friendship provided for and fostered by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, together with Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Comrade Zhou Enlai. Because of this, the Korean-Chinese friendship has taken deep roots in the hearts of the people of our two countries and is continuously blossoming. [applause]

The great Korean-Chinese friendship which has been firmly forged with its historic tradition, based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, is further strengthening and developing with each passing day amid the deep concern and care of the parties and leaders of the two countries. The visits to China of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the visits to our country of esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping were epochal events which provided a new milestone in the Korean-Chinese friendship. [applause]

The splendid celebration by the people of the two countries of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is another mighty demonstration of the invincible might and solidness of the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two allies. [applause]

The current visit to our Nampo City of the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun to celebrate together with us the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty pleases us very much and greatly encourages the working people of the city who are vigorously carrying out the struggle for socialist construction. The working people in our Nampo City, who have maintained deep emotions of friendship with the Chinese brothers across the sea, treasure the relations of friendship with the Chinese people.

We will invariably abide by the duty as class brothers, will be faithful to the obligations of the treaty, and will struggle together with the Chinese people, shoulder to shoulder, against imperialism, for the peace and security of Asia and the world, and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]. The invincible friendship and revolutionary unity between the people of the two countries of Korea and China which have been forged in blood through the protracted joint struggle and which have surmounted all sorts of trials in history will be eternal generation after generation, along with the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

Long live the great militant friendship and solidarity forged in blood between the people of Korea and China! [applause] Long live the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance! [applause]

Tian Jiyun Rally Speech

SK140452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Speech by Tian Jiyun, leader of the visiting Chinese party and Government delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council, at a Nampo mass rally held at the Nampo Stadium on 13 July to welcome the Chinese party and Government delegation -- recorded in Chinese with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] Respected Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, respected comrade cadre members in Nampo, and dear comrades:

The Chinese party and Government delegation is very glad to participate in a function arranged by the WPK and the DPRK Government in Pyongyang to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea and to visit Nampo, a coastal city, located along the western coast of Korea and which has beautiful scenery. On behalf of the Chinese party and Government delegation, I, first of all, extend sincere thanks to cadre members in Nampo and all citizens in Nampo for affording us hospitality and for arranging such a splendid rally as we see now. At the same time, availing myself of this opportunity, I extend warm greetings and best regards to the Nampo citizens from the Chinese people. [applause]

Nampo is well known to the Chinese people, and it occupies an important position in the development of the people's economy in Korea. Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the WPK and upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- the people of Nampo have attained great success in socialist construction by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance. [applause]

Nampo is beautiful; its streets are wide and are lined by apartment houses; and it has been turned into a modernized industrial city that possesses machine, steel, nonferrous, chemical, and light industries. We entertain feelings of high respect for Nampo. [applause]

The torch of the Chollima movement in Korea was kindled at the Kangson Steel Mill more than 20 years ago, and this torch spread to the entire country. The 8-km-long Nampo lockgate located at the estuary of the Taedong River has been completed in a short period of 5 years. This is the fruition of the spirit and strength of the Korean people. The people of Nampo have offered great manpower and material aid to the construction of the lockgate, greatly contributing to the quick completion of this magnificent edifice. As comrades-in-arms and brothers of the Korean people, the Chinese people truly rejoice over all the successes you have attained and wish you new, greater success in your future construction work. [applause]

Nampo is overflowing with feelings of China-Korea friendship with the Liaodong and Shandong peninsulas in China inserted in between across the sea. We know that many Chinese delegations visit this city and return every year, carrying the rich results of study and entertaining feelings of deep friendship after being warmly welcomed and treated cordially. Visits by many trade ships have been exchanged annually between littoral Chinese ports and Nampo, spanning the bridge of friendship between the two countries one by one. Thus, the city has positively contributed to trade and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. What has moved the people is the fact that defying severe cold, workers at Nampo Port jumped into the icy water and saved Chinese sailors. This is the vivid materialization of China-Korea friendship, and this has been told as a beautiful story. We firmly believe that the people of Nampo will much more greatly contribute to developing relations of friendship between the two countries. [applause]

While striving to achieve the fatherland's reunification, the Chinese people are deeply interested in the Korean people's cause of reunification. It is the ardent desire of all the Korean people to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date.

To fulfull this desire, the WPK and the government of the republic have exerted a steady effort for a long time. They have extensively won sympathy and support from international social circles by advancing a series of rational proposals, such as the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederale Republic of Koryo and the proposal for holding tripartite talks with the participation of the north and south of Korea and the United States. [applause]

The important proposals that you have recently advanced to hold the talks of three persons in military authority and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone represent another important action taken by the WPK and the government to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula and to achieve durable peace in Korea and the unanimous desire of all the Korean people.

The stand of the CPC and the Chinese Government toward the Korean question is consistent and unshakable. We sincerely hope that the situation on the Korean peninsula will be alleviated much more quickly and the reunification of Korea be achieved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without interference by foreign forces. [applause]

By naturally taking the action of support [chiji haengdong], the United States and the South Korean side should provide favorable conditions and atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of Korea and for north-south dialogue. We firmly believe that thanks to the steady effort of all the Korean people, a reunified, independent, self-reliant, prosperous, and developing Korea will emerge in the Far East without fail. [applause]

Comrades, I would like to briefly introduce to you the situation of China. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC, the Chinese people have consolidated and developed the political phase of stability and unity in some 7 years through a diligent effort under the guidance of a correct line and policy and have developed the people's economy in a continuous, stable, and balanced manner along the track of socialism. Today a new task for the economic system has been carried out in a planned manner, producing a positive effect with the passage of time. The Chinese people have been wholeheartedly engaged in socialist modernization construction. We plan to increase the total industrial and agricultural production by four times from 1981 to the end of this century, to make our people's standard of living reach a middle level close to that of developed countries by the middle of the next century. [applause]

In order to achieve this magnificent goal, we require a lasting and peaceful international circumstance. China is striving to implement a peaceful foreign policy of independence and to develop relations of friendship with various countries of the world. The Chinese people are determined to naturally contribute to the cause of building their country into a much more prosperous country and to preserve world peace.

We have spent very significant days after participating in functions arranged in Pyongyang to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea. We have once again warmly sensed how dearly the WPK and the government regard friendship between the two countries and how deep the Korean people's feeling for friendship toward the Chinese people is. [applause]

We have directly seen that, in accordance with President Kim Il-song's teaching, the Korean people are building socialism, displaying an unyielding spirit. We warmly congratulate you on attaining great success in this work and sincerely hope that you will build your fatherland in a much more prosperous manner. [applause]

Through the protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemy, the people of China and Korea have maintained invincible friendship shoulder to shoulder with blood. While mutually supporting and aiding each other in the socialist revolution and construction, the people of the two countries have cultivated relations of close friendship and cooperation. The visits to China in recent years by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and by respected Comrade Kim Chong-il and the visits to Korea by the leaders of the Chinese party and government, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, raised relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Korea to the new stage of development and much more deeply and extensively developed exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in all sectors, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors. [applause]

The CPC and the Chinese Government and people have very dearly valued these relations of friendship just as they do with their eyes, and they are overflowing with a resolve to exert every possible effort to develop this friendship generation after generation. [applause]

We firmly believe that thanks to warm considerations shown by the leaders of the parties and governments of China and Korea and to the wholehearted efforts of the peoples of the two countries, relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Korea will continuously develop and that the China-Korea friendship will blossom much more beautifully. [applause]

We hope that the DPRK will prosper and develop and that the people of Nampo will enjoy a happier life. [applause]

Long live the diligent and courageous Korean people! [applause, shouts]

Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Korea! [applause, shouts]

NAMPO MUNICIPAL WPK HOSTS BANQUET 13 JULY

SK140820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The Nampo Municipal WPK Committee and Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee hosted a banquet today to honor the Chinese party and Government delegation.

The members of the Chinese party and Government delegation led by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council; Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country; and staffers of the PRC Embassy were invited to the banquet.

Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the Nampo Municipal WPK Committee and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Pyon Chang-pok, Nampo Municipal Rural Economic Committee; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Chung-kuk, KPA colonel general; Kim Yong-sop, vice minister of foreign affairs, Kang Chong-mo, vice minister of foreign trade; and other functionaries concerned were present at the banquet.

Chairman Chang In-sok spoke at the banquet. Comrade Liu Shuqing, member of the Chinese party and government delegation and vice minister of foreign affairs, spoke next.

The banquet was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Chang In-sok Banquet Speech

SK140831 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Speech by Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, at the banquet arranged on 13 July by the Nampo Municipal WPK Committee and Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee for the PRC party and Government delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] We are very happy, because we have come together with many comrades of China -- our most intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and brothers -- who are visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

On this meaningful occasion where revolutionary friendship and the sentiment of amicability [hyongmyongjok ujonggwa chinsonui chong] are overflowing, in the name of all working people of Nampo city, I once again warmly welcome the visit to our country of the Chinese party and Government delegation led by respected Comrade Tian Jiyun.

The conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was an expression of the firm determination of the Korean and Chinese people to share fates, joys, and sorrows at all times, and was a historic event which has strengthened and developed relations of class alliance to a new high stage.

By the treaty, the blood relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of Korea and China established along the path of arduous but honorable struggle have been fixed legally. Over the past 25 years, the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has greatly contributed to the revolutionary cause of the people of the two countries to realize the common objectives and ideals.

Today, under the tested leadership of repected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and other leaders of the CPC, the fraternal Chinese people vigorously struggle to implement the socialist modernization program and win innovative success by upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and the National People's Congress and by possessing renewed confidence and ambition.

We truly rejoice over the fact that everything goes smoothly in the fraternal China and send full support and solidarity for the just cause of the Chinese party, government, and people at all times.

Today, our Nampo citizens vigorously struggle to successfully accomplish our honorable task of upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and by maintaining the spirit with which the Nampo lockgate -- a great monument of the era of the Workers Party -- has been built.

Ending the division of the country and reunifying the fatherland are the most urgent tasks which our people face in their struggle. We will smash the two-Korea maneuvers of the domestic and foreign splittists and will achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification -- the supreme national desire of our people -- without fail.

We consider it a great pride to have as a credible ally [midumjikhan tongmaengja] the Chinese comrades who give active support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at all times.

Reality shows that the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance displays great vitality. We will always be faithful to the duty of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance to the very end, and will further glorify Korean-Chinese friendship, which further blooms and develops with each passing day, generation after generation.

At the same time, we firmly believe that, in the future, by firmly basing on the spirit of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and by credibly strengthening relations of class alliance, which can never be severed [kunullaeya kunulsu omnun], the people of Korea and China will jointly overcome all severe storms and trials.

In conclusion, availing myself of this opportunity where the militant friendship of amicability and unity is overflowing, I propose a toast to the invincible friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Chinese people; to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaogang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song: To the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of respected Comrade Tian Jiyun; to the good health of respected Ambassador Comrade Zong Kewen; and to the good health of Chinese comrades present here.

Liu Shuqing Banquet Speech

SK140842 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Speech by Liu Shuqing, member of the Chinese party and Government delegation and vice minister of foreign affairs, at the banquet which the Nampo Municipal WPK Committee and Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee arranged on 13 July in honor of the PRC party and Government delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, with great pleasure, we are visiting the beautiful port city of Nampo. From the moment we arrived here, we have been deeply moved by the warm welcome and cordial hospitality rendered by the people of Nampo.

Availing myself of this opportunity, representing the head of the delegation, Tian Jiyun, and all comrades of the Chinese party and Government delegation, I once again extend sincere gratitude to the comrade cadres and all citizens of Nampo.

This is our first visit to Nampo. However, we are not unfamiliar with this city, because we heard about its beautiful scenery, its success in construction, and the people working with overflowing enthusiasm long ago. In particular, the magnificent Nampo lockgate, which was recently dedicated, is a noble fruition of the Korean people's wisdom and the spirit of Chollima.

Today, by visiting this city, we have witnessed the great success you have won, and personally felt your sincere friendship toward the Chinese people. We are very happy over this, and are greatly encouraged. We sincerely wish you renewed and greater success in future socialist construction.

Our Chinese party and Government delegation considers it a great honor to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance through the invitation by the WPK Central Committee and the government of the republic.

It has been 25 years since our respected and beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song jointly signed the treaty which was of great historic significance, and thus developed the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new stage.

Over the past 25 years, the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea have been further strengthened, and have vigorously accelerated the socialist construction in the two countries. We consider this satisfactory [urinun iedaehayo manjokhage sanggak hamnida].

The CPC and the Chinese Government hold the Chinese-Korean friendship dear at all times, and have made persistent efforts to develop this friendship ceaselessly. As in the past, we will continue to support your cause of socialist construction and the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We firmly believe that, through the sincere cultivation of our two parties and the governments of the two countries and by the joint efforts of the people of the two countries, the tree of Chinese-Korean friendship will certainly bear a richer fruit by sinking deeper roots and flourishing its leaves.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the ceaseless development of the great friendship between China and Korea; to the greater success of Nampo in socialist construction; to the good health and long life of the president Comrade Kim Il-song -- the great leader of the Korean people and the intimate friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of respected secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il; and to the good health of all Korean comrades present here.

TEXT OF TIAN JIYUN MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK160525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has received a message of thanks sent by the head of the Chinese party and Government delegation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has received a message of thanks from Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council, and head of the Chinese party and Government delegation, upon leaving our country.

The message of thanks is as follows:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

Visiting the DPRK, a friendly neighbor, to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the Chinese party and Government delegation was accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality from the WPK, the government of the DPRK, and the Korean people.

During our stay in your country, we spent joyful days and attained smooth success. Upon leaving your country, I, in the name of the Chinese party and Government delegation and in my own, express sincere thanks to the respected Comrade President and through you, to the WPK Central Committee, the Korean Government, and the fraternal Korean people.

During our visit, we were immersed in the warm atmosphere of Chinese-Korean friendship. Through contacts with the cadre members of the Korean party and Government, as well as the masses and people, we personally witnessed impressive scenes of Chinese-Korean friendship and personally felt the deep friendship of the Korean people toward the Chinese people.

In particular, the very cordial and friendly talk the Comrade President gave to our delegation while receiving it left an unforgettable impression on us.

I firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, countries, and peoples of China and Korea will grow stronger and develop through the celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The great China-Korea friendship will be immortal forever. I wish the industrious and resourceful Korean people new greater success in socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

[Signed] Tian Jiyun, head of the Chinese party and Government delegation

[Dated] 14 July 1986

VISITING PRC DELEGATION DEPARTS PYONGYANG

SK141050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- The Chinese party and Government delegation headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, left here today for home after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

It was seen off at the airport by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and other officials concerned.

Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, was present at the airport. Thousands of working people in the city warmly saw off the guests.

A farewell function for the delegation took place at the airport.

During its stay in Korea the delegation went round the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Na barrage and other places.

PROVINCIAL, FRIENDSHIP GROUPS MARK TREATY DATE

Sinuiju Meeting

SK090810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] A Sinuiju mass meeting was held yesterday at the North Pyongan Provincial Theater.

In the meeting hall, in which the national flags of our country and the PRC were hung, were slogans reading, "Long live the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and China" and "Long live the invincible, militant friendship cultivated in blood between the people of Korea and China."

Participating in the meeting were Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the WPK North Pyongan Provincial Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Adminstrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and vice chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; functionaries from sectors concerned; and workers of the city. Members of a friendship delegation of the Liaoning Province of China, which is visiting North Pyongan Province, led by Bai Lichen, vice governer of the People's Government of Liaoning Province of China, and Chinese guests were invited to the meeting.

The mass meeting opened with the playing of the national anthems of the PRC and our country. Chairman Kim Hui-chun spoke at the meeting.

He said that the 25-year period since the signing of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and China has been a significant course -- during which friendship and fidelity as fraternal comrades-in-arms has developed and friendship and unity has also been continuously consolidated and developed -- the people of the two countries have mutually supported and cooperated with each other and jointly struggled to achieve common aims and ideals. He then said that during the past period, the people of Korea and China, while mutually understanding and supporting each other on the basis of the principles of friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect, have developed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation, consolidated and developed the socialist system, and firmly safeguarded the socialist gains against attack by the class enemy.

He said that while courageously overcoming difficulties on the path of advance under the leadership of the CPC by highly displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance, the fraternal Chinese people have attained great success in the struggle to implement the socialist modernization program set forth at the 12th CPC Congress. He than warmly congratulated the Chinese people on attaining this success.

Describing friendship and unity between the people of Korea and China as invincible friendship cultivated and developed by the leaders of the two countries, he said we will further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Chinese people by invariably and deeply promoting our fidelity as class brothers and will struggle with the Chinese people to oppose imperialism, protect peace and security in Asia, achieve victory in the cause of socialism.

Delegation leader Bai Lichen spoke next. He said he was very glad to participate in the function marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea. On behalf of the people's government and people of Liaoning Province and of the delegation, he expressed the warmest respect for the fraternal people of North Pyongan Province.

He said that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea totally complies with the common desires and interests of the people of the two countries to further strengthen fraternal friendship and militant unity between their two countries.

He then said this that this treaty, a great, historic event in the relations of friendship between China and Korea, has played an important role in comprehensively strengthening and developing relations of friendship and friendly cooperation between the people of the two countries and in protecting peace in Asia and the world.

He said that militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties, governments, and people of China and Korea are invincible forever becasue Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai personally cultivated and developed this friendship and unity in their lifetime with Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and because this friendship and unity have overcome many trials of history over a long period of time. He then said that the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two border areas recently have been strengthened and developed amid the great interest and consideration shown by the leaders of the two countries.

He said he truly rejoices over the great success attained by the industrious Korean people in the struggle to achieve the 10-point prospective goals for socialist economic construction in the 1980's set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, their great leader, and of the WPK, while abiding by the principle of achieving independence in the political sector, self-reliance in the economic sector, and self-defense in the defense sector and while upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. He then said he warmly congratulates the Korean people on attaining these successes.

He said that easing the strained situation in Korea and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification are the urgent tasks of all the Korean people. He then said that the proposal recently advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK, and the government of the republic to achieve the fatherland's reunification has won hearty support internationally as well as from all the Korean people.

He said the Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and resolutely demand that the United States withdraw U.S. forces and all military hardware, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

In conclusion, he said the Chinese people will exert every possible effort to value forever the great China-Korea friendship and militant unity cultivated and developed by the leaders of China and Korea and to inherit and develop this friendship and unity generation after generation, and will jointly struggle shoulder to shoulder, siding with the Korean people, no matter what storms may blow in the world.

Congratulatory banners were exchanged at the meeting.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the "Internationale."

Groups Lay Wreaths

SK160436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The friendship delegation of Liaoning Province of China led by Bai Lichen, vice governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, now visiting North Pyongyan Province, laid wreaths at the Tomb of KPA Martyrs in Sinuiju and the Tomb of Martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Yongchon county on 8 July.

Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association and vice chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and economic Guidance Committee, and other functionaries concerned participated in the function together with the Chinese guests.

The participants first laid a wreath in the name of the Chinese delegation at the Tomb of KPA Martyrs and paid silent tribute to the martyrs. The guests then laid a wreath at the Tomb of Martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers and again paid silent tribute.

BANQUET HELD FOR PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP 8 JULY

SK160815 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee of the WPK and the North Pyongan Provincial Admdinistrative and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a banquet on the evening of 8 July. The banquet was attended by Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries concerned, including Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee who is chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association.

Invited to the banquet were members of the friendship delegation of Liaoning Province of China led by Bai Lichen, vice governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, now visiting North Pyongan Province, and other Chinese guests. Chairman Kim Pyong-yul and head of the delegation Bai Lichen spoke at the banquet.

The attendants of the banquet toasted to the militant friendship and solidarity forged in blood between the people of the two countries of Korea and China, to a long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to a long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to a long life and good health of esteemed comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian.

HYESAN MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK090515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) — A Hyesan mass meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held on July 8.

The meeting was addressed by Kim Yong-tok, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and Shao Xiu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, who is heading a Jilin provincial friendship delegation on a visit to Yanggang Province.

Kim Yong-tok said that the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is of great significance in strengthening the traditional relations of friendship between the two peoples with a long history and developing them to a new, higher stage, holding in check and frustrating imperialist maneuvres of aggression and war and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We, he said, are glad to note that the fraternal Chinese people are energetically advancing toward a new victory, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and wish them shining victory in their efforts to fulfill the tasks of construction for socialist modernisation.

Head of the delegation Shao Xiu said: With the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance out of the desire to guarantee the security of the two peoples and peace in Asia and the world, the great friendship and militant solidarity forged with blood between the two peoples was fixed in the form of treaty already 25 years ago.

Referring to the question of Korea's reunification, he said the Chinese people have all along fully supported the just struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The United States must withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea, he demanded.

Declaring that the peoples of the two countries are class brothers who forged friendly relations with blood, sharing life and death, he said: No force can break Sino-Korean friendship.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CPC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK122350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received Saturday the friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the CPC.

Present on the occasion were Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the visiting group presented a gift to him.

Together with the members of the Chinese party and government delegation the guests were invited to the dinner arranged by President Kim Il-song.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP GROUP GIFT

SK130851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- The head of the friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China on a visit to Korea presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the CPC, now heading the visiting group handed the gift to an official concerned.